

Angl.
149.

THE
COURT REGISTER,
AND

STATESMAN'S REMEMBRANCER:

CONTAINING,

A SERIES OF ALL THE GREAT OFFICERS,
PRIME MINISTERS OF STATE, &c.

V I Z.

Lords High Stewards.
Archbishops and Bishops.
Lords Chancellors, Lord Keepers and
Commissioners of the Great Seal.
Lords President of the Council.
Lords Treasurers and Commissioners of
the Treasury.
Knights of the Garter.

Principal Secretaries of State.
Lord Chief Justices and other Judges
of the several Courts at Westminster.
Masters of the Rolls.
Serjeants at Law.
Attornies and Solicitors General, &c.
Masters in Chancery,
Recorders of London, &c. &c. &c.

TOGETHER WITH

The COMMISSIONERS for managing the several Branches of the
Crown Revenues, from the first Appointment; and also some Account
of the Institution, Nature, and Business of the several Offices.

The whole corrected to JUNE 3, 1782.

WITH A COPIOUS INDEX OF NAMES.

“Munera vestra cano.”—VIRG. Georg. Lib. I.

L O N D O N:

PRINTED FOR G. ROBINSON, PATER-NOSTER-ROW; J. WALTER,
CHARING-CROSS; R. FAULDER, NEW BOND-STREET;
J. NICHOLS, RED LION PASSAGE, FLEET-STREET;
AND J. SEWELL, CORNHILL.

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445. C.

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Principal Secretaries of State, Lord Chief Justices and other Judges of the several Courts at Westminster, Masters of the Rolls, Solicitors at Law, Attorneys and Solicitors General, Masters in Chancery, Recorder of London, &c. &c.	Lord High Steward, Archbishops and Bishops, Lords Chancellor, Lord Treasurers and Commissioners of the Great Seal, Lords President of the Council, Lords Treasurer and Commissioners of the Treasury, Knights of the Garter,
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TOGETHER WITH

The COMMISSIONERS for managing the several Branches of the
Crown Revenue, from the first Appointment; and also some Account
of the Intimacy, Nature, and Business of the several Offices.

The whole corrected to June 3, 1782.
WITH A COPIOUS INDEX OF NAMES.

"Munda vestra cano."—Virg. Georg. lib. II.

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AND J. SEWELL, CORNHILL.

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M.DCC.LXXXII.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE title-page of this book sufficiently explains its contents; we shall therefore only add, that as it contains a chronological series of all the persons who have been engaged in the Administration of the affairs of these kingdoms in Church, State, Law, and Revenue, for more than one hundred years past; it cannot fail to be very useful to all those who are employed in any of those departments; and is absolutely necessary for every one who wishes to read the modern history of this country with intelligence.

June 3, 1782.

W. M.

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W. M.

June 3, 1782.

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T H E

THE STATESMAN'S REMEMBRANCER.

LORD HIGH-STEWARD.

THE first great Officer of the Crown was formerly the Lord High-Steward of England, or Vice-roy; for so the word *Steward* signifies in the Saxon. He was the same Officer with the *Reichs Drotzer*, i. e. Vice-roy, in Sweden, and the Stadt-holder in Denmark, who is also called the King's Lieutenant. Our common Lawyers style him *Magnus Angliæ Seneschallus*; or *Sen*, in Saxon, Justice, and *Schale*, a Governor or Officer*.

This office is so ancient as King Edward the Confessor's days, as appears by an authentic MS. intituled, " *Autoritas Seneschalli Angliæ* †;" where as an example of his authority, it is said, " *sicut accidit Godwino Comiti Kançix, tempore Regis Edwardi Antecessoris Willielmi Ducis Normandiæ pro hujusmodi malè gestis & consiliis suis (per Seneschallum Angliæ) adjudicatus & forisfecit Comitivam suam.*"

He was the Prime Officer under the King, for his office was, " *supervidere & regulare, sub Rege & immediatè post Regem*" (as an old Record declares) " *totum Regnum Angliæ, & omnes ministros Legum infra idem Regnum, temporibus pacis & guerrarum* ‡."

Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, held this office § as Lord of Hinckley, in the county of Leicester; who forfeiting his estate to King Henry III. that Prince and his Successors, conceiving the power too great and exorbitant, thought it no longer proper to trust it in the hands of any subject, but only *pro*

* Coke's Instit. p. 4. p. 60. † Ib. p. 58. ‡ Ib. p. 59. § Ib. p. 58.

hac vice, to officiate at a Coronation, or Trial of a Peer, as the following preamble to his patent declares : “ Nos, considerantes quod Justitia est virtus excellens, & Altissimo complacens, eaque præ omnibus uti volentes, ac pro eo quod Officium Seneschalli Angliæ, cujus præsentia pro administratione justitiæ & executione ejusdem in hac parte faciendum requiritur, accepimus *jam vacat*, de fidelitate, strenuitate, provida circumspectione & industria vestris plurimum confidentes : Ordinavimus & constituimus vos ex hac causa & causis Seneschallum nostrum Angliæ, ad officium illud cum omnibuseidem officio in hac parte debitis & pertinentibus hac vice gerendum, accipiendum & exercendum. Dantes & concedentes vobis, tenore præsentium, plenam & sufficientem potestatem & auctoritatem ac mandatum speciale, indictamentum prædictum, &c. *”

By virtue of the first †, he sitteth judicially, and keepeth his court in the King's Palace, where he receiveth the petitions of all Noblemen and others ; who, by tenure or otherwise, claim to do service at the new King's Coronation, for which he receives certain fees and allowances due by custom.

When he is appointed for the Arraignment of some Peer or Peereſs of the Nation for Treason or Felony, or some other great Crime, he is attended in the following Manner ‡, viz.

On the day of trial, early in the morning, the Judges in their robes, together with Garter King of Arms, the Usher of the Black Rod, and the Serjeant at Arms, are to wait on the Lord High-Steward, at his house ; Garter, in his Coat of the King's arms, Black Rod having the White Staff, and the Serjeant at Arms his Mace. The three last wait in an apartment while the Judges go in to my Lord High Steward to pay their compliments to His Grace (for so is he to be called on these occasions).

After a short stay and collation, His Grace comes down, and goes to his coach in the following order :

His Grace's Gentlemen, two and two, bare-headed.

His Serjeant at Arms, and Seal-bearer (if he be Lord Chancellor or Lord-Keeper), both bare-headed, one with his Mace, the other with the Purse.

The Black Rod, with the Lord High Steward's staff, and Garter King of Arms on his right hand, in his coat of arms ; both bare-headed.

His Grace the Lord High Steward, in his usual habit (unless he be Lord Chancellor or Lord-Keeper, and then in his rich gown, his train borne) followed by the Chief Justices and Judges.

* Coke's Instit. p. 4, 59
Lancast. Feclal.

† Ib.

‡ Cart. MS. Greg. King Ar.

His Grace seats himself on the hinder seat of the coach singly, Garter and the Seal-bearer on the other seat over against His Grace, bare-headed; the Black Rod in the right-hand boot of the coach, with His Grace's White Staff, and His Grace's Serjeant at Arms, in the left-boot, with his Mace. His Grace's Gentlemen go in the leading coaches, and the Judges follow His Grace in their own coaches.

When the trial is by special commission, a messenger is to be sent some time before, to acquaint the Lords the Tryers (who are to assemble in or near the House of Peers) that His Grace is coming; in order to their taking their seats in the Court before His Grace comes.

But if the trial be in Parliament, they pass to the Old Palace-Yard, and so up the stairs to the House of Peers, passing through the Painted Chamber.

The Peers being in their Robes, and the Mace deposited on the uppermost woofack, His Grace passes on to my Lord Chancellor's room, or to His Grace's chamber, but the Staff is not to be brought within the House of Peers.

His Grace, having reposed a while, comes into the House again; and Prayers begin. Then the Peers are to be called over by one of the Clerks Assistants of the House, Garter or his Deputy being allowed to come to the Clerk's table, to make a list at the same time of the Peers present: which done, and Black Rod being sent to see that the Court in Westminster Hall and the passages to it were clear, and giving an account to the House that they are so; then they proceed towards Westminster-Hall, in the following manner:

His Grace the Lord High-Steward's Gentlemen Attendants, two and two.

The Clerks Assistant to the House of Lords, and the Clerk of the Parliament.

The two Clerks of the Crown, bearing the Commission to the Lord High-Steward.

Masters in Chancery, two and two.

Attorney General.

Judges.

Peers eldest Sons, not Members of the House of Commons.

Peers Minors.

Four Serjeants at Arms, with their Maces, two and two.

The Yeoman-Usher of the House of Peers.

The Lords Spiritual and Temporal, according to their degrees and precedency, by two and two (the youngest Barons first), all covered.

Four Serjeants at Arms more, with their Maces, two and two.

His Grace's Seal-bearer, and Serjeant at Arms.

The Black Rod, and Garter, or his Deputy.

The Lord High-Steward alone, covered, his train borne.

The Lords being seated on their benches, and the Judges and Masters in Chancery below on their seats; the Lord High-Steward, making a reverence to the State, and, saluting the Peers, seats himself on the woofsack, as Speaker of the House of Lords.

The two Clerks of the Crown are to be ready at the Clerk's table; and the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery having the King's commission to His Grace in his hand, they both make three reverences to him, and at the third coming up before the woofsack, they kneel down, and the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery on his knee presents the commission to His Grace, who delivers it to the Clerk of the Crown in the King's Bench; and they, making three reverences, return to the Clerk's table. The Clerk of the Crown in the King's Bench opens the commission, and reads it; having first directed His Grace's Serjeant at Arms to make proclamation of silence, which he is to do with his mace on his shoulder.

While the commission is reading, His Grace and the Lords stand up, all uncovered; after which, His Grace, making a bow, reseats himself, and then Garter and the Black Rod, with three reverences, jointly present the White Staff on their knees to His Grace: and being thus fully invested in his office, he with the White Staff in his hand removes from the woofsack to the chair placed for him on an ascent, before the upper step of the Throne of State, and there sits down. After which, proclamation is made for the Chief Governor of the Tower of London to return the precept to him directed, with the body of the prisoner, into court; which being done, the Gentleman Jailor of the Tower brings his prisoner to the bar: and proclamation being made for the King's evidence to come forth, the King's Counsel, by His Grace's direction, are to begin to open the indictment, and then the trial goes on: which being over, and the prisoner withdrawn, His Grace puts the question, if the Prisoner be Guilty or Not Guilty; asking the Lords severally, whose opinions he notes down, and then delivers his own. After which, he declares how many say Guilty, and how many Not Guilty. Then the Prisoner is brought to the bar; and His Grace declaring to the Prisoner the judgement of the Peers, proclamation is made for dissolving the commission. Which ended; His Grace stands up, having received the White Staff from Garter and the Black Rod, which he holds in both his hands, and breaks, and so dissolves the commission.

HIGH-STEWARDS.

April 20, 1661.

James Butler, Duke of Ormond, died July 21, 1688. during pleasure, revoked 29th of the said month.

April 12, 1666.

Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, died at Roan in Normandy, December 19, 1674. for the trial of Tho. Parker, Lord Morley and Montegle.

June 15, 1676.

Heneage Finch, Lord Finch, (Lord Chancellor). for the trial of Charles Cornwallis, Lord Cornwallis.

March 18, 1677.

Heneage Finch, Lord Finch, (Lord Chancellor). for the trial of William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery.

May 10, 1679.

Heneage Finch, Lord Finch, (Lord Chancellor). for the trial of Thomas Osborne, Earl of Danby.

May 27, 1679.

Heneage Finch, Lord Finch, (Lord Chancellor). for the trial of William Herbert, Earl of Powis; William Howard, Viscount Stafford; Hen. Arundel, Lord Arundel of Wardour; Will. Petre, Lord Petre; and John Bellasis, Lord Bellasis.

November 30, 1680.

Heneage Finch, Lord Finch, (Lord Chancellor). for the trial of William Howard, Viscount Stafford.

April 23, 1685.

James Butler, Duke of Ormond. during his Majesty's coronation, to begin at seven of the clock in the morning on Thursday the 23d day of April, and to determine at eight of the clock the same evening.

High-Stewards.

January 9, 1685.

George Jeffereys, Lord Jeffereys, (Lord Chancellor.) *for the trial of Henry Booth, Lord Delamere.*

March 25, 1692.

Thomas Osborne, Marquis of Carmarthen. *for the trial of Charles Mohun, Lord Mohun.*

January 31, 1699.

John Somers, Lord Somers, (Lord Chancellor.) *for the trial of Edward Henry Rich, Earl of Warwick and Holland; and Charles Mohun, Lord Mohun.*

February 7, 1715.

William Cowper, Lord Cowper, (Lord Chancellor.) *for the trial of James Radcliff, Earl of Derwentwater; William Widdrington, Lord Widdrington; William Maxwell, Earl of Nithisdale; Robert Dalziel, Earl of Carnwath; William Gordon, Viscount Kenmure; and William Nairn, Lord Nairn.*

March 15, 1715.

William Cowper, Lord Cowper, (Lord Chancellor.) *for the trial of George Seaton, Earl of Winton.*

June 24, 1717.

William Cowper, Lord Cowper, (Lord Chancellor.) *for the trial of Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, and Earl Mortimer.*

1725.

Peter King, Lord King, (Lord Chancellor.) *for the trial of Thomas Parker, Earl of Macclesfield, which begun May 14.*

July 5, 1746.

Philip Lord Hardwicke, (Lord Chancellor.) *for the trial of the Earl of Kilmarnock; the Earl of Cromartie; and Lord Balmerino.*

March 9, 1747.

Philip Lord Hardwicke. *for the trial of Lord Lovat.*

Lunel Duke of Dorset.

for the coronation of King
George II.

April, 1760.

Robert Lord Henley, (Lord for the trial of Laur. Earl
Chancellor). Ferrers.

September, 1761.

William Earl Talbot, for the coronation of King
Geo. III.

April, 1765.

Robert Lord Henley, (Lord for the trial of Lord Byron.
Chancellor).

January 10, 1776.

Henry Earl Bathurst, (Lord for the trial of Eliz. Dutchess
Chancellor). of Kingston.

LORD CHANCELLOR, LORD KEEPER, and COMMISSIONERS of the GREAT SEAL.

NEXT to the Lord High Steward, is the Lord High Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of Great Britain. In former days it has been given to some Archbishop, Bishop, or other Clergyman, noted for his virtue, care, and morals. He is the next * after the King and Princes of the blood, (in Civil affairs) the highest person in the kingdom.

He may hold Pleas of Scire Facias †, to repeal Letters Patent: First, when several are granted of the same thing, to more than one person: Secondly, when the King granteth any thing that is upon false suggestion, or not to be granted; then by his Royal Right, he may have a Scire Facias, to repeal his own grant. And the judgement in these cases, is; “*Quod prædictæ Litteræ patentes dicti Domini Regis revocentur, cancellentur, &c. ac etiam quod Irrotulamentum earundem cancellentur, &c.*” Hence it is the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain is called Cancellarius, à *cancellendo* ‡; it being the highest point of jurisdiction, to cancel the King’s Letters Patent under the Great Seal, and to damn the inrollment thereof, by drawing strokes through it like a lattice.

His OATH is as followeth ||, viz.

1. That well and truly he shall serve our Sovereign Lord the King, and his people, in the office of Chancellor (or Lord Keeper).
2. That he shall do right to all manner of people, poor and rich, after the laws and usage of the realm.
3. That he shall truly counsel the King, and his counsel he shall layne ** and keep.
4. That he shall not know, nor suffer the hurt or disheriting of the King, or that the rights of the Crown be decreased by any means, as far as he may let it.
5. And if he may let it, he shall make it clearly and expressly to be known to the King, with his true advice and counsel.
6. And that he shall do, and purchase the King’s profit, in all that he reasonably may. As God him help, and by the contents of this Book.

* Fleta, l. ii. c. 12. † Coke’s Instit. p. 4. p. 79. ‡ Ib. p. 38. || Ib.

** layne, an old French word, to bide.

His office* is to keep the Great Seal, not to judge according to the Common Law, as other Courts do, but to dispense with such parts as seem in some cases to oppress the subject, and to judge according to equity, conscience, and reason. Wherefore he is said to have two powers, one absolute, the other ordinary: the meaning of which is, he must observe the form of proceeding in other inferior Courts; yet, in his absolute power, he is not limited by the written law, but in Conscience and Equity. His proceedings are to be governed according to the circumstances of the matter. If a man be illegally imprisoned in the Vacation, the Lord Chancellor may grant a Habeas Corpus, and do him justice according to Law, where neither the King's Bench nor Common Pleas can grant that Writ but in Term-time: but this Court may grant it either in Term-time or Vacation†.

He has power to collate to all Ecclesiastical Benefices in his Majesty's gift, rated under 20*l.* a year in the King's Books.

His oath is, to do justice to all persons, be they poor or rich, according to the Law and Custom of the nation; the King truly to counsel, and secretly to keep the King's counsel, nor suffer the Rights of the Crown to be by any means diminished.

The Lord Chancellor and Lord Keeper are the same in authority, power, and precedence‡; they are appointed by the King's delivery of the Great Seal to them, and by taking the aforesaid oath. They differ only in this point; that the Lord Chancellor hath also Letters Patent; whereas the Lord Keeper has none,

For a confirmation of what I have said, take the following paragraph out of the Statute, anno 5 Eliz.

“ That the Keeper of the Great Seal of England, for the time
“ being, hath always had, used, and executed, and of right
“ ought to have, use, and execute, and from henceforth may
“ have, perceive, take, use and execute, as of right belonging to
“ the office of Keeper of the Great Seal of England, for the
“ time being, the same, and like place, authority, pre-emi-
“ nence, jurisdiction, execution of laws, and all other customs,
“ commodities and advantages, as the Lord Chancellor of Eng-
“ land, for the time being, lawfully used, had, and ought to
“ have, use, and execute, as of right belong to the office of Lord
“ Chancellor of England, for the time being, to all intents,
“ constructions, and purposes, and as if the same Keeper of the
“ Great Seal, for the time being, were Lord Chancellor of
“ England.”

* Wood's Instit. l. ii. c. 2. p. 155.

† Ibid. p. 362.

‡ Coke's Instit. p. 4. p. 81.

**LORD CHANCELLORS, LORD KEEPERS,
and COMMISSIONERS of the GREAT SEAL.**

1657. Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon. Lord Chancellor, January 29; resigned August 31, 1667; died Dec. 19, 1674, at Roan in Normandy.
1667. Sir Orlando Bridgeman, Kt. and Bart. Lord Keeper, August 31; resigned Nov. 17, 1627; died about the year 1678.
1672. Sir Anthony Ashley Cowper, Earl of Shaftesbury. Lord Chancellor, November 17; he resigned about Nov. 1673; and dying at Amsterdam, Jan. 21, 1682, was brought over into England, and buried at Wimbourn St. Giles, in Dorsetshire.
1673. Sir Heneage Finch, Kt. and Bart. Lord Keeper, Nov. 9, Lord Chancellor, Dec. 19; created Earl of Nottingham, May 1, 1681; and died Dec. 18, 1682.
1682. Sir Francis North, Kt. Lord Keeper, Dec. 20; created Lord Guilford, Sept. 26, 1683; died at Wroxton, in Oxfordshire, Sept. 5, 1685.
1685. George Jeffereys, Lord Jeffereys. Lord Chancellor, Sept. 28; died in the Tower April 18, 1689; and was there buried.
1689. Sir John Maynard, Kt. }
Sir Anthony Keck, Kt. } Commissioners, March 1; sur-
Sir W. Rawlinson, Kt. } rendered June 3.
1690. Sir John Trevor, Kt. }
Sir W. Rawlinson, Kt. } Commissioners, June 3.
Sir Geo. Hutchins, Kt. }
1693. Sir John Somers, Kt. Lord Keeper, created Lord Somers 1697; and April 22 the same year appointed Lord Chancellor; he resigned April 27, 1700; and died April 26, 1716.

1700. Sir

1700. Sir Nathan Wright.

Lord Keeper, May 21.

1705. Wm. Cowper, Esq.

Lord Keeper, Oct. 11; created Lord Cowper Dec. 29, 1706; and May 4, 1707, made Lord Chancellor; he resigned Sept. 25, 1710.

1710. Sir Tho. Trevor, Kt.

Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas.

Robert Tracy, Esq. one of the Justices of that Court.

John Scroop, Esq. one of the Barons of the Exchequer, in North Britain.

Commissioners, Sept. 25; resigned October following.

1710. Sir Simon Harcourt, Kt.

Lord Keeper, Oct. 9; made Lord Harcourt September 3, 1712; and Lord Chancellor, April 7, 1712; died July 28, 1727.

1714. William Cowper, Lord Cowper.

Lord Chancellor, September 21; he was created Viscount Fordwich and Earl Cowper, March 18, 1717-18; resigned April 15, 1718; and died Oct. 10, 1723.

1718. Robert Tracy, Esq. one of the Justices of the Common-Pleas.

Sir John Pratt, Kt. another of the said Justices.

Sir Ja. Montagu, Kt. one of the Barons of the Exchequer.

This Commission was revoked April 18 that year.

1718. Thomas Parker, Lord Parker.

Lord Chancellor, May 12; created Earl of Macclesfield Nov. 5, 1721; he resigned January 4, 1724.

12 *Lord Chancellors, Lord Keepers, &c.*

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1724. Sir Joseph Jekyll, Kt.
Master of the Rolls. | } | Commissioners, January 7;
they resigned January 1,
1725. |
| Sir Jeffry Gilbert, Kt.
one of the Barons of
the Exchequer. | | |
| Sir Robert Raymond,
Knight, one of the
Justices of the King's
Bench. | | |
| 1725. Sir Peter King. | | Lord Keeper, June 1. |
| 1727. Sir Peter King, Kt. | | Lord Chancellor, June 16;
made Baron of Ockham. |
| 1733. Charles Lord Talbot. | | Lord Chancellor, Novem-
ber 29. |
| 1737. Philip Lord Hardwicke. | | Lord Chancellor, Febru-
ary 14. |
| 1756. Sir John Willes.
Sir Sidney S. Smith.
Sir John E. Wilmot. | } | Commissioners, Nov. 19. |
| 1757. Sir Robert Henley. | | |
| 1766. Charles Lord Camden. | | Lord Keeper, June 30; cre-
ated Lord Henley March 29,
1760; appointed Lord High
Chancellor Jan. 16, 1761;
created Earl of Northampton
May 19, 1764. |
| 1770. Hon. Charles Yorke. | | Lord Chancellor, July 30. |
| 1770. Sir Sidney Stafford
Smith.
Henry Bathurst.
Sir Richard Afton. | } | Lord Chancellor, January
17; he died January 20,
1770. |
| 1771. Henry Lord Apsley. | | |
| 1778. Edward Lord Thurlow. | | Commissioners, Jan. 22. |
| | | Lord Chancellor, Jan. 23; be-
came Earl Bathurst on the
death of his father. |
| | | Lord Chancellor. |

LORD TREASURER and COMMISSIONERS of the TREASURY.

THE third great Officer of the Crown is the Lord High Treasurer. He is appointed, not only by his Majesty's delivering unto him a White Staff*, but also by Letters Patent †; though formerly he had this great office, by delivering of the Keys (or, as some will have it, the Golden Keys) of the Treasury. And after those Letters Patent have passed the Broad Seal, at a certain time prefixed, he is to go to the High Court of Chancery; and on his knees, before the Lord High Chancellor, or Lord Keeper (or such as are by Letters Patent constituted to supply that office), he takes the following oath ‡:

- " 1. That well and truly he shall serve the King and his people, in the office of Treasurer.
- " 2. That he shall do right to all manner of people, poor and rich, of such things as concern his office.
- " 3. The King's treasure he shall surely keep and dispend.
- " 4. He shall truly counsel the King.
- " 5. The King's council he shall layne and keep.
- " 6. That he shall neither know nor suffer the King's hurt, nor his disheriting, nor the rights of the Crown to be decreased by any means, as far forth as he may let it.
- " 7. And if he may not let it, he shall make knowledge thereof clearly and expressly to the King, with his true advice and council.
- " 8. That he shall do and purchase the King's profit, in all that he reasonably may do."

After he has taken the aforesaid oath, they go to the Court of Exchequer; at the bar of which Court, the aforesaid Letters Patent are read; then he takes his place in the Court, which now is only honorary, he never sitting among the Barons as formerly (with the Chamberlains) judicially.

He is a Lord by his office, and governeth the upper Court of Exchequer; has the custody of the King's treasure §, and of foreign and domestic records there deposited. He hath the appointment of all Commissioners and Officers employed in collecting the revenues of the Crown. He hath the nomination of

* Coke's Instit. p. 4, 105.
p. 469.

† Ib. p. 104.

‡ Wood's Instit. l. iv. c. 1.
§ Ib. p. 469.

all Eschaetors, and disposal of all places and ways relating to the revenue and of the kingdom; and power to let Leases of the Crown-lands. His place he holds during pleasure, which is accounted of great value.

But this great office is now executed by five persons, called Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

LORD TREASURER and COMMISSIONERS of the TREASURY.

June 12, 1660.

Lord Chancellor Hyde; Nicholas Monk, General of the King's Forces; Thomas Earl of Southampton; John Lord Roberts; Thomas Lord Culpeper; General Montagu; Sir Edward Nicholas, and Sir Wm. Morris, Knights, Principal Secretaries of State.

Sept. 8, 1660.

Thomas Earl of Southampton, Lord Treasurer; died May 16, 1667.

May 24, 1667.

George Duke of Albemarle; Anthony Ashley, Lord Ashley, Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer; Sir Thomas Clifford, Knight, Comptroller of the Household; Sir William Coventry, and Sir John Duncomb, Knights.

April 8, 1669.

George Duke of Albemarle. Lord Chancellor Ashley. Sir Thomas Clifford, Knight. Sir John Duncomb, Knight.

November 3, 1672.

Thomas Lord Clifford, Lord Treasurer.

June 19, 1673.

Thomas Earl of Danby, Lord Treasurer.

March 26, 1679.

Arthur Earl of Essex. Laurence Hyde, Esq; Chancellor of the Exchequer. Sir John Ernle, Knight. Sir Edmund Deering, Bart. Sidney Godolphin, Esq.

April 24, 1684.

Laurence Earl of Rochester. Sir John Ernle, Knight, Chancellor of the Exchequer. Sir Edward Deering, Bart. Charles Fox.

July 9, 1684.

Laurence Earl of Rochester. Sir John Ernle, Knight. Sir Stephen Fox, Kt.

July 26, 1684.

Laurence Earl of Rochester. Sir John Ernle, Kt. Sir Stephen Fox, Kt. Sir Dudley North, Kt. Henry Frederick Thynne.

September

September 9, 1684.

Sidney Lord Godolphin.
Sir John Ernle, Kt. Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Sir Stephen Fox, Kt.
Sir Dudley North, Kt.
Henry Frederick Thynne, Esq.

January 4, 1686.

John Lord Bellasise.
Sidney Lord Godolphin.
Henry Jermin, Lord Dover.
Sir John Ernle, Kt.
Sir Stephen Fox, Kt.

April 8, 1689.

Charles Viscount Mordaunt.
Henry Lord Delamere.
Sidney Lord Godolphin.
Sir Henry Capell, Kt.
Richard Hampden.

March 18, 1689.

Sir John Lowther, Bart.
Richard Hampden, Esq.
Sir Stephen Fox, Kt.
Thomas Pelham.

November 15, 1690.

Sidney Lord Godolphin.
Sir John Lowther, Bart. Vice-Chamberlain of the Household.
Richard Hampden, Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Sir Stephen Fox, Kt.
Thomas Pelham, Esq.

March 21, 1691.

Sidney Lord Godolphin.
Richard Hampden, Esq.
Sir Stephen Fox, Kt.
Sir Edward Seymour, Bart.
Charles Montague, Esq.

May 3, 1694.

Sidney Lord Godolphin, Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Sir Stephen Fox, Kt.
Charles Montague.
Sir William Trumbull, Kt.
John Smith, Esq.

November 1, 1695.

Sidney Lord Godolphin.
Charles Montagu.
Sir Stephen Fox, Kt.
John Smith.

May 2, 1696.

Sidney Lord Godolphin.
Sir Stephen Fox, Kt.
Charles Montagu.
John Smith.
Sir Thomas Lyttelton, Bart.

May 1, 1697.

Charles Montagu
Sir Stephen Fox, Kt.
John Smith.
Sir Thomas Lyttelton, Bart.
Thomas Pelham.

June 1, 1699.

Charles Montagu.
Ford Earl of Tankerville.
Sir Stephen Fox, Kt.
John Smith.
Henry Boyle.

November 15, 1699.

Ford Earl of Tankerville.
Sir Stephen Fox, Kt.
John Smith, Esq; Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Henry Boyle.
Richard Hill.

December 9,

December 9, 1700.

Sidney Lord Godolphin.

Sir Stephen Fox, Kt.

John Smith.

Henry Boyle.

Richard Hill.

March 29, 1701.

Sidney Lord Godolphin.

Sir Stephen Fox, Kt.

Henry Boyle.

Richard Hill.

Thomas Pelham.

December 30, 1701.

Charles Earl of Carlisle.

Sir Stephen Fox, Kt.

Henry Boyle.

Richard Hill.

Thomas Pelham.

February 12, 1701.

Charles Earl of Carlisle.

Sir Stephen Fox, Kt.

Henry Boyle.

Richard Hill.

Thomas Pelham.

May 8, 1702.

Sidney Lord Godolphin, Lord
Treasurer.

August 10, 1710.

John Earl Poulet.

Robert Harley.

Henry Paget.

Sir Thomas Mansell.

Robert Benson.

May 30, 1711.

Robert Earl of Oxford and
Earl Mortimer, Lord Treas-
urer.

1714.

Charles Duke of Shrewsbury,
Lord Treasurer.

October 13, 1714.

Charles Lord Halifax.

Sir Richard Onflow, Bart.

Sir William St. Quintin, Bart.

Edward Wortley.

Paul Methuen.

May 23, 1715.

Charles Earl of Carlisle.

Sir Richard Onflow, Bart.

Sir Wm. St. Quintin, Bart.

Edward Wortley.

Paul Methuen.

October 11, 1715.

Robert Walpole.

Sir Wm. St. Quintin, Bart.

Paul Methuen.

Daniel Finch, Lord Finch.

Thomas Newport.

June 25, 1716.

Robert Walpole.

Sir Wm. St. Quintin, Bart.

Paul Methuen.

Thomas Lord Torrington.

Richard Edgecombe.

April 15, 1717.

James Stanhope.

Thomas Lord Torrington.

John Wallop.

George Baillie.

Thomas Micklethwayte.

March 20, 1717.

James Stanhope, Viscount
Stanhope.Thomas Herbert, Lord Tor-
rington.

John Wallop.

George Baillie.

Thomas Micklethwayte.

March 18,

March 18, 1718.

Charles Spencer, Earl of Sunderland.
John Aislabye.
George Baillie.
William Clayton.

June 11, 1720.

Charles Earl of Sunderland.
John Aislabye.
George Baillie.
Sir Charles Turner, Kt.
William Edgecombe.

April 3, 1721.

Robert Walpole.
George Baillie.
Sir Charles Turner, Kt.
Richard Edgecombe.
Henry Pelham.

April 2, 1724.

Robert Walpole.
George Baillie.
Sir Charles Turner, Kt.
William Yonge.
George Dodington.

May 27, 1725.

Robert Walpole, Esq.
Sir Charles Turner, Kt.
William Yonge.
George Dodington.
Sir William Strickland, Bart.

July 28, 1727.

Sir Robert Walpole, K. B.
Sir Charles Turner, Kt.
George Dodington.
Sir George Oxenden, Bart.
William Clayton, Esq.

May 11, 1730.

Sir Robert Walpole, K. G.
George Dodington.
Sir George Oxenden, Bart.
Wm. Clayton, Esq.
Sir Wm. Yonge, K. B.

May, 1735.

Sir Robert Walpole.
George Dodington.
Wm. Lord Sundon.
Sir George Oxenden.
George Earl Cholmondeley

May, 1736.

Sir Robert Walpole.
George Dodington.
William Lord Sundon.
Sir George Oxenden.
Thomas Winnington.

July, 1737.

Sir Robert Walpole.
George Dodington.
William Lord Sundon.
Thomas Winnington.
Giles Earle.

October 1740.

Sir Robert Walpole.
Wm. Lord Sundon.
Thomas Winnington.
Giles Earle.
George Treby.

April, 1741.

Sir Robert Walpole.
Wm. Lord Sundon.
Giles Earle.
George Treby.
Thomas Clutterbuck.

February, 1742.

Spencer Earl Wilmington.
Samuel Sandys.
George Compton.
Sir John Rushout.
Philip Gibbon.

August, 1743.

Henry Pelham.
Samuel Sandys.
George Compton.
Sir John Rushout.
Philip Gibbon.

December, 1743.

Henry Pelham.
George Compton.
Philip Gibbon.
Charles Lord Middlesex.
Henry Fox.

December 25, 1744.

Henry Pelham.
Charles Lord Middlesex.
Henry Fox.
Richard Arundel.
George Lyttelton.

June, 1746.

Henry Pelham.
Charles Lord Middlesex.
George Lyttelton.
John Campbell.
Henry Bilson Legge.

June, 1747.

Henry Pelham.
George Lyttelton.
Henry B. Legge.
John Campbell.
George Grenville.

April, 1749.

Henry Pelham.
George Lyttelton.
John Campbell.
George Grenville.
Harry Vane.

April 6, 1754.

Tho. Duke of Newcastle.
Henry Earl Darlington.
Henry B. Legge.
Tho. Viscount Dupplin.
Robert Nugent.

December, 1755.

Tho. Duke of Newcastle.
Sir George Lyttelton.
Robert Nugent.
Percy W. O'Brien.
Henry Furnesse.

November 16, 1756.

Wm. Duke of Devonshire.
Henry B. Legge.
Robert Nugent.
Wm. Viscount Duncannon.
James Grenville.

July 2, 1757.

Tho. Duke of Newcastle.
Henry B. Legge.
Robert Nugent.
Wm. Viscount Duncannon.
James Grenville.

June 2, 1759.

Tho. Duke of Newcastle.
Henry B. Legge.
Robert Nugent.
James Grenville.
Frederick Lord North.

December 22, 1759.

Tho. Duke of Newcastle.
Henry B. Legge.
James Grenville.
Frederick Lord North.
James Oswald.

November 1, 1760.

Same as the aforesaid, the
Commission being renewed
on the King's Accession.

March 21, 1761.

Tho. Duke of Newcastle.
Wm. Viscount Barrington.
Frederick Lord North.
James Oswald.
Gilbert Elliot.

May 29, 1762.

John Earl of Bute.
Sir Francis Dashwood.
Frederick Lord North.
James Oswald.
Sir John Turner.

April 16, 1763.

George Grenville.
Frederick Lord North.
Sir John Turner.
Thomas O. Hunter.
James Harris.

July 13, 1765.

Charles Marquis of Rock-
ingham.
William Dowdeswell.
Lord John Cavendish.
Thomas Townshend.
George Onslow.

August 2, 1766.

Augustus Henry Duke of Graf-
ton.
Charles Townshend.
Thomas Townshend.
George Onslow.
Pryse Campbell.

September 16, 1767.

Augustus Henry Duke of
Grafton.
Frederick Lord North.
Thomas Townshend.
George Onslow.
Pryse Campbell.

December 3, 1767.

Augustus Henry Duke of
Grafton.
Frederick Lord North.
George Onslow.
Pryse Campbell.
Charles Jenkinson.

December 31, 1768.

Augustus Henry Duke of
Grafton.
Frederick Lord North.
George Onslow.
Charles Jenkinson.
Jeremiah Dyson.

February 6, 1770.

Frederick Lord North.
George Onslow.
Charles Jenkinson.
Jeremiah Dyson.
Charles Townshend.

December, 1772.

Frederick Lord North.
George Onslow.
Jeremiah Dyson.
Charles Townshend.
Charles Fox.

1774.

Frederick Lord North.
George Onslow.
Charles Townshend.
Francis Viscount Beauchamp.
Charles Wolfran Cornwall.

June, 1777.

Frederick Lord North.
George Onslow.
Francis Viscount Beauchamp.
Charles W. Cornwall.
Wm. Henry Lord Westcote.

December, 1777.

Frederick Lord North.
Francis Viscount Beauchamp.
Charles W. Cornwall.
Wm. H. Lord Westcote.
Henry Viscount Palmerston.

September 6, 1780.

Frederick Lord North.
Wm. H. Lord Westcote.
Henry Viscount Palmerston.
Sir Richard Sutton, Bart.
John Buller, sen. Esq.

PRESIDENT of the COUNCIL.

THE Privy Council* is a most noble, honourable, and reverend assembly of the King, and such other members as his Majesty thinks qualified to be admitted thereof. They meet together in the King's court or palace, to consult about matters of state, and for the public good, honour, defence, safety, and benefit of the kingdom†. His Majesty, by their advice, has power to publish proclamations, under such penalties and pains as to him and them shall seem necessary; which shall be observed as though they were made by act of Parliament; provided they be not prejudicial to any person's inheritances, offices, liberties, goods, chattels, or life: and whosoever shall willingly offend, shall pay such forfeitures, or be so long imprisoned, as shall be expressed in the said proclamation: and if the offender depart the kingdom with an intent not to answer his said offence, he shall be adjudged a traitor. The members of this august Board are made (without any patent, grant, or other formal appointment) only by the summons, and taking the oath hereafter mentioned; by virtue of which, and the custom of the kingdom, they are Privy Counsellors during pleasure. The oath each Member takes is as follows‡:

- “ 1. That he shall, as far forth as cunning and discretion
“ suffereth, truly, justly, and evenly council and advise
“ the King in all matters to be commoned, treated, and
“ demeaned in the King's Council, or by him as the King's
“ Counsellor.
- “ 2. Generally in all things that may be to the King's honour
“ and behoof, and the good of his realms, their Lord-
“ ships and subjects, without partiality or exception of
“ persons; nor leaving or eschewing so to do for affection,
“ love, meed, doubt, or dread of any person or persons.
- “ 3. That he shall keep secret the King's council; and that
“ all shall be commoned by way of council in the same,
“ without that he shall common it, publish it, or disco-
“ cover it, by word, writing, or in any other wise, to any
“ person out of the same Council, or to any of the same
“ Council, if it touch him, or if he be party thereof.
- “ 4. That he shall not, for gift, meed, nor good, nor promise
“ of good by him, nor by mean of any other person, re-
“ ceive or admit for any promotion, favouring, nor for
“ declaring, letting or hindering of any matter or thing
“ to be treated or done in the said Council.

* Coke's Instit. p. 4. p53.

† Wood's Instit. l. iv. p. 457.

‡ Coke's Instit. p. 4. 54.

- “ 5. That he shall, with all his might and power, help and
 “ strengthen the King’s said Council, in all that shall be
 “ thought to the same Council, for the universal good of
 “ the King and his land, and for the peace, rest, and
 “ tranquillity of the same.
- “ 6. That he shall withstand any person or persons, of what
 “ condition, estate, or degree they be of, that would by
 “ way of feat attempt, or intend the contrary.
- “ 7. And generally that he shall observe, keep, and do, all that
 “ a good and true Counsellor ought to do unto his Sove-
 “ reign Lord.”

This Council is governed by a Lord President, who is the 4th Great Officer and called sometimes “ *Principalis Confiliarius et Capitalis Confiliarius, et Præsidens Concilii ** ;” whose office is granted by Letters Patent, under the Great Seal, “ *du-
 “ rante beneplacito †.*” His office, by the statute 21 Hen. VIII is to attend the King’s royal person, and to manage the debates in Council ; to propose matters from the King at the Council table ; and to report to his Majesty the resolutions taken thereupon.

These Counsellors, like good centinels and careful watchmen, consult of and for the public good, and act for the honour, defence, safety, and advantage of the kingdom ‡. They are called “ *Concilium Regis privatum, secretum & continuum* “ *Concilium Regis.*” The number of them is at the King’s pleasure ; though formerly they were limited to twelve, or thereabouts.

To them all due honour and reverence is to be given ; for they are incorporated to his Majesty ; and share in his cares ; they are his faithful treasurers, and the profitable instruments of the State. Formerly such honour was given to them, that if one did strike in a Privy Counsellor’s house, or elsewhere in his presence, the aggressor was fined.

King Edward III. would have them to have four properties ; 1. That they be *parcus sui* ; knowing that person would never be provident for him, that would not be a good husband for himself. 2. That he should not be *cupidus rei alienæ*, no covetous or greedy man, for *ei nihil turpe cui nihil satis*. 3. That he should be *avarus reipublicæ*, covetous for the King’s treasure, and Common-wealth. And 4. That he *super omnia sit expertus* ; in what station the King shall employ him, that he be expert, for a great office is never well managed by a Deputy, where the Officer himself is but a cypher.

* Coke’s Instit. p. 4. 55.

† Wood’s Instit. l. iv. p. 457.

‡ Coke’s Instit. p. 4. 53.

A List of the PRIVY COUNCIL in 1781.

Duke of Gloucester.	Earl of Ailesbury.
Duke of Cumberland.	Clarendon.
Archbishop of Canterbury.	Mansfield.
Lord Chancellor.	Besborough.
Archbishop of York.	Earl Verney.
Earl Bathurst, Lord President.	Earl of Shelburne.
Earl of Dartmouth, Lord Privy Seal.	Earl Nugent.
Duke of Somerset.	Lord George Cavendish.
Richmond.	Charles Spencer.
Grafton.	Frederick Campbell.
Bolton.	George Germaine.
Leeds.	Loughborough.
Marlborough.	Viscount Townshend.
Portland.	Weymouth.
Chandos.	Stormont.
Newcastle.	Falmouth.
Northumberland.	Howe.
Montagu.	Barrington.
Marquis of Rockingham.	Bateman.
Marquis of Carmarthen.	Hinchinbrook.
Earl Talbot, Lord Steward.	Beauchamp.
Earl of Hertford, Lord Chamberlain.	Lord Mountstuart.
Earl of Huntingdon.	North.
Salisbury.	Bishop of London.
Denbigh.	Le Despencer.
Sandwich.	Onslow.
Carlisle.	Edgumbe.
Scarborough.	Grantham.
Rochford.	Pelham.
Jersey.	Camden.
Kinnoul.	Hawke.
Breadalbane.	Amherst.
Marchmont.	Walsingham.
Bute.	Charles Wolfran Cornwall.
Pomfret.	Sir Fletcher Norton.
Ashburnham.	James Stuart Mackenzie, Esq.
Gower.	Thomas Harley, Esq.
Buckinghamshire.	James Grenville, Esq.
Temple.	Sir Joseph Yorke, K. B.
Cornwallis.	Hen. Seymour Conway, Esq.
Hardwicke.	Welbore Ellis, Esq.
Hillsborough.	Humphry Morice, Esq.
	Richard Rigby, Esq.

Sir

Sir Thomas Sewell.
Sir John Eardley Wilmot.
Isaac Barré, Esq.
Sir John Shelley, Bart.
Thomas Townshend, jun.
Henry Fr. Carteret.
Sir Laurence Dundas, Bart.

Sir Thomas Parker, Knt.
Charles Jenkinson, Esq.
Sir Wm. Lynch, K. B.
Sir John Goodricke, Bt.
Sir Wm. Meredith, Bt.
Henry Flood, Esq.
Charles Townshend, Esq.

LORDS PRESIDENT of the COUNCIL.

1660.
Anthony Ashley Cooper, Earl
of Shaftesbury.

October 25, 1679.
John Roberts, Earl of Radnor.

August 25, 1684.
Laurence Hyde, Earl of Ro-
chester.

1685.
George Savile, Marquis of
Halifax.

1686.
Robert Spencer, Earl of Sun-
derland.

1689.
Thomas Osborne, Earl of
Danby.

1699.
Thomas Herbert, Earl of
Pembroke.

1701.
Charles Seymour, Duke of
Somerset.

1702.
Thomas Herbert, Earl of
Pembroke.

1708.
John Somers, Lord Somers.

1710.
Laurence Hyde, Earl of Ro-
chester.

1711.
John Sheffield, Duke of
Buckinghamshire.

September 29, 1714.
Daniel Finch, Earl of Not-
tingham; he resigned Fe-
bruary 28, 1715.

July 6, 1716.
William Cavendish, Duke of
Devonshire; he resigned
April 16, 1717.

March 16, 1717.
Charles Spencer, Earl of Sun-
derland.

February 6, 1718.
Evelyn Pierpoint, Duke of
Kingston.

June 11, 1720.
Charles Townshend, Vis-
count Townshend.

June 25, 1721.
Henry Boyle, Lord Carleton.

March 27, 1725.
William Cavendish, Duke of
Devonshire.

December 31, 1730.
Spencer Compton, Earl of
Wilmington.

1732.
Spencer Earl Wilmington.

February, 1742.
William Earl Harrington.

January, 1745.
Lionel Duke of Dorset.

June, 1751.
John Earl Granville.

September 9, 1763.
John Duke of Bedford.

July 12, 1765.
Daniel Earl Winchelsea.

July 30, 1766.
Robert Earl Northington.

December 23, 1767.
Granville Earl Gower.

November, 1779.
Henry Earl Bathurst, (now
Lord President, 1781).

LORD PRIVY-SEAL and COMMISSIONERS for executing that OFFICE.

THE Lord Privy Seal is the Fifth great Officer; and his place is of great trust and skill*. He is so called from the Privy Seal, which is in his custody, which he must not put to any grant without good warrant under the King's signet, nor with warrant, if contrary to law and custom, or inconvenient; but that first he acquaint his Majesty therewith.

This Seal is used by the King to all Charters, Grants, and Pardons signed by the King before they come to the Great Seal. But a warrant may be granted by the King under the Privy Seal, to issue out money out of the Exchequer†, and is sufficient, because a chattel in possession; and also the same may be affixed to other things that never pass the Broad Seal, as to cancel a recognizance made to the King; or to discharge a debt. But no Writs can pass this Seal which touch the Common Law.

He is, by virtue of his office, a Privy Counsellor, and Chief Judge of the Court of Requests, when it shall be recontinued; and, besides his oath of a Privy Counsellor, he takes this particular oath‡:

- “ 1. That he, as far forth as his cunning and discretion suffer-
“ eth, shall truly, justly, and evenly execute and exer-
“ cise the office of Keeper of the King's Privy Seal, to
“ him by his Highness committed.
- “ 2. Not leaving or eschewing so to do, for affection, love,
“ meed, doubt, or deed, of any person or persons.
- “ 3. That he shall take special regard that the said Privy Seal,
“ in all places where he shall divert unto, may be in such
“ substantial wise used and safe kept, that no person
“ without the King's special commandment, or his assent
“ or knowledge, shall move, seal, or imprint any thing
“ with the same.
- “ 4. Generally he shall observe, fulfill, and do, all and every
“ thing which to the office of Keeper of the Privy Seal
“ duly belongeth and appertaineth.”

As to the honour due, and regard to be had, not only to this great office, but also to the four preceding, and to the Lord Steward of the Household, take the following Statute, Anno 2 Rich. II.

* Coke's Instit. p. 55. † Wood's Instit. p. 457. ‡ Coke's Instit. p. 55.

“ Of Devisors of false news, and of horrible and false lyes
 “ of Prelates, Dukes, Earls, Barons, and other Nobles and
 “ great men of the Realm; and also of the Chancellor, Trea-
 “ surer, Clerk of the Privy Seal, Steward of the King’s house,
 “ Justices of the one Bench or of the other, and of other great
 “ Officers of the Realm, of things which by the said Prelates,
 “ Lords, Nobles, and Officers aforesaid, were never spoken,
 “ done, nor thought, in great slander of the said Prelates,
 “ Lords, and Officers, whereby debates and discords might
 “ rise betwixt the said Lords and Commons (which God for-
 “ bid!) and whereof great peril and mischief might come to all
 “ the realm, and quick subversion and destruction of the said
 “ realm, if due remedy be not provided: It is straightly de-
 “ fended upon grievous pain, for to eschew the said damages
 “ and perils, that from henceforth none be so hardy to devise,
 “ speak or to tell any false news, lyes, or other such false
 “ things of Prelates, Lords, and of other aforesaid; whereof
 “ discord or any slander might rise within the same realm:
 “ And he that doth the same shall incur and have the pain
 “ another time ordained thereof, by the Statute of Westmin-
 “ ster the First; which will that he be taken and imprisoned,
 “ till he have found him of whom the word was moved.”

LORDS PRIVY-SEAL, &c.

1616.

James Fiennes, Viscount Say and Sele.

June 17, 1661.

John Roberts, Lord Roberts of Truro, made Lord Lieu-
tenant of Ireland.

1669.

Sir Edward Deering, Bart.	} Commissioners in the absence of Lord Roberts, Septem- ber 22.
Sir Thomas Strickland, Kt.	
Robert Milward, Esq.	

May 29, 1673.

Arthur Annesley, Earl of Anglesey.

February 24, 1682.

George Savile, Marquis of Halifax.

February 18, 1685.

Henry Hyde, Earl of Clarendon.

1685.

1685.

Robert Livingston, Viscount
Tiviot.
Robert Philips, Esq.
John Evelyn of Deptford,
Esq.

Commissioners in the Earl of
Clarendon's absence in Ire-
land.

March 11, 1686.

Henry Arundel, Lord Arundel of Wardour.

1689.

George Savile, Marquis of Halifax.

February 19, 1689.

William Cheney, Esq.
Sir John Knatchbull, Bart.
Sir William Pultney, Kt.

Commissioners.

1691.

Thomas Herbert, Earl of Pembroke.

April 13, 1697.

Sir Thomas Moppeffon,
Knight.
Sir Charles Cotterel, jun.
Knight.
James Tyrrel, Esq.

Commissioners in the Earl of
Pembroke's absence in Ire-
land.

1699.

John Lowther, Viscount Lonsdale.

1700.

Lord Gray, Earl of Tankerville.

June 30, 1701.

Edward Southwell, Esq.
Christopher Musgrave, Esq.
James Vernon, Esq.

Commissioners.

April 27, 1702.

John Sheffield, Marquis of Normandy.

March 31, 1705.

John Holles, Duke of Newcastle.

1711.

John Robinson, D. D. Bishop of Bristol.

1711.

Sir George Beaumont, Bart.
Robert Byerly, Esq.
Edward Nicholas, Esq.

During Bishop Robinson's ab-
sence at the treaty of U-
trecht, Dec. 22.

1713.

1713.

William Legge, Earl of Dartmouth.

September 29, 1714.

Thomas Wharton, Marquis of Wharton.

April 30, 1715.

Edward Southwell, Esq.

Sir Christopher Musgrave,
Bart.

Andrew Charlton, Esq.

} Commissioners.

August 20, 1715.

Charles Spencer, Earl of Sunderland.

August 20, 1716.

Edward Southwell, Esq.

James Vernon, Esq.

Andrew Charlton.

} Commissioners in the Earl of
Sunderland's absence at Aix
la Chapelle.

December 19, 1716.

Evelyn Pierpoint, Duke of Kingston.

February 6, 1718.

Henry de Grey, Duke of Kent.

June 11, 1720.

Evelyn Pierpoint, Duke of Kingston.

March 6, 1725.

Thomas Trevor, Lord Tre-
vor.Spencer Compton, Baron of
Wilmington.

} Commissioners.

January 4, 1730.

Abraham Stanyan.

Robert Jackson, Esq.

January 7, 1731.

Abraham Stanyan.

Robert Jackson.

} Commissioners.

June 11, 1731.

William Duke of Devonshire.

May, 1733.

Henry Viscount Lonsdale.

May, 1735.

Francis Earl Godolphin.

April,

John Lord Harvey. April, 1740.

John Lord Gower, afterwards Earl Gower. July, 1742.

George Earl Colmondeley. December, 1743.

John Lord Gower. December, 1744.

Charles Duke of Marlborough. January 7, 1755.

John Earl Gower. December 23, 1755.

Richard Earl Temple. 1758.

E. Weston.
W. Sharpe.
Jer. Dyson. } Commissioners.
October 17, 1761.

John Duke of Bedford. November 25, 1761.

George Duke of Marlborough. April 20, 1763.

Thomas Duke of Newcastle. June 15, 1765.

William Earl Chatham. July 30, 1766.

George W. Earl Bristol. November 2, 1768.

George Earl Halifax. February 9, 1770.

Henry Earl Suffolk. January 22, 1771.

Augustus Hen. Duke of Grafton. June 12, 1771.

William Earl Dartmouth; Lord Privy-Seal (1781). November 10, 1775.

LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN.

THE Lord Great Chamberlain is the Sixth great Officer of the Crown, and his office is of long continuance, and worthy of note. To him belong livery and lodging in the King's court; and certain fees are his due from every Archbishop and Bishop, when they do their homage or fealty to the King; and also from all Peers on their creation, or doing homage or fealty.

At the coronation he is to have forty ells of crimson velvet for his own robes; and on the coronation day, before the King rises, his duty is to carry to him his shirt, and wearing-apparel; and when his Majesty is dressed and gone out of his bed-chamber, he is to have his bed and all the furniture of his bed-chamber for his fee.

In the procession to the coronation, he is to carry the coif, gloves, and linen (to be used by the King upon that occasion), the sword and scabbard, the gold to be offered by the King, and the royal robes and crown. He is to robe, and take off his Majesty's robes on that day, to serve him before and after dinner with water to wash his hands; for which service he claims the basin and towels for his fees.

He is to provide all things for the House of Lords in time of Parliament. Moreover, all the officers belonging to the King's chamber are under his jurisdiction, and are all sworn-in by him. To him belongeth the whole government of the King's palace; and it is he that giveth the sword of state to such Lord as he pleaseth, to be carried before the King when he goes to meet his Parliament; and walks on the right-hand of it, and the Earl Marshal on the left, immediately before his Majesty.

This honour was long enjoyed by the family of Vere, Earls of Oxford, from the time of King Henry I. by an inheritance or estate tail, till such time as John de Vere Earl of Oxford, dying without issue male by Margaret his second wife, daughter of John Golding, and Mary his sole daughter by his said wife becoming his heir, who having married Peregrine Bertie Lord Willoughby of Eresby, their son Robert Bertie Lord Willoughby making his claim to the Earldom of Oxford, as also to the titles of Lord Bulbeck (of Bulbeck castle, in the parish of Whitchurch, near Ailesbury, Bucks) Sandford and Baddesmere, and to the office of Lord High Chamberlain of England; after much dispute, judgement was given on his behalf for that office, and accordingly was admitted into the House of Lords with his staff, 22 Nov. 2 Car. I. And his descendants have ever since, without interruption, enjoyed the same.

LORDS GREAT CHAMBERLAIN.

1642.

Montagu Bertie, Lord Willoughby of Eresby.

1666.

Robert Bertie, Lord Willoughby of Eresby.

1701.

Robert Bertie, Lord Willoughby of Eresby, created Marquis of Lindsey, Dec. 21, 1706, and Duke of Ancaster and Kesteven, in the county of Lincoln, June 29, 1715.

1723.

Peregrine Duke of Ancaster.

1742.

Peregrine Duke of Ancaster.

1778.

Robert Duke of Ancaster; who dying unmarried July 8, 1779, this high and honourable office remains (May, 1781) *sub judice*; four several noble families having submitted to the House of Peers their respective claims.

LORD

LORD HIGH CONSTABLE.

THE Lord High Constable is the Seventh great Officer; and he with the Earl Marshal of England were formerly Judges of the Court of Chivalry *, called, in Henry the Fourth's time, Curia Militaris †, and now the Court of Honour; it is the fountain of the martial Law, and antiently was holden in the King's hall.

Constable ‡ or Cunstable is a compound of the Saxon words *Cuninge* or *Cyng* ||, and *stable*, *columen regis*, the stay and hold of the King; antiently it was written *Cuningstable*.

The power and jurisdiction of this Officer, and also of the Earl Marshal of England, is declared by the Statute of the 13th R. II. in the following words:

“ Because the Commons do make a grievous complaint, that
 “ the court of the Constable and Marshal have incroached to
 “ them, and daily do encroach, contracts, covenants, tref-
 “ passes, debts and detinues, and many other actions, pleada-
 “ ble at the common law, in great prejudice of the King and of
 “ his Courts, and to the great grievance and oppression of his
 “ people: the King, willing to ordain a remedy against the pre-
 “ judices and grievances afore said, hath declared in Parlia-
 “ ment, by the advice and assent of the Lords Spiritual and
 “ Temporal, the power and jurisdiction of the said Constable,
 “ in the form that followeth.

“ To the Constable it appertaineth to have conusance of con-
 “ tracts and deeds of arms and of war out of the realm; and
 “ also things that touch war within the realm, which cannot
 “ be determined or discussed by the Common Law; with other
 “ usages and customs to the same matters pertaining, which
 “ other Constables have heretofore duly and reasonably used in
 “ their time; joining to the same, that every plaintiff shall de-
 “ clare plainly his matter in his petition afore that any man be
 “ sent for to answer thereunto. And if any will complain,
 “ that any plea be commenced before the Constable and Mar-
 “ shal, that might be tried by the Law of the land, the same
 “ complainer shall have a Privy-seal of the King without diffi-
 “ culty directed to the said Constable and Marshal; to surcease
 “ in that plea, till it be discussed by the King's Council, if that
 “ matter ought and of right pertaineth to that Court, or other-
 “ wise to be tried by the Common Law of the realm of Eng-
 “ land; and also that they surcease in the mean time.”

What judgement shall be given when either party is van-
 quished, see the articles of Thomas Spencer, Duke of Glou-

* 4 Coke's Instit. p. 123

† Rot. Pat. 12 H. IV.

‡ 4 Coke's Instit. p. 123.

|| Cowel's Interpreter.

cester, in King Richard the Second's time *. The Law of Arms is, That the Appellant being overcome shall incur the same punishment that the Defendant ought to have done if he had vanquished; and this seems agreeable to the Law of God, in Deuteronomy xix. 18, 19. "And the judges shall make diligent inquisition: and behold, if the witness be a false witness, and hath testified falsely against his brother: then shall you do unto him, as he had thought to have done unto his brother; so shalt thou put the evil away from amongst you."

The † office of Constable was before the Conquest, and was afterwards of inheritance by the tenure of the manors of Harlefield, Newman, and Whitenhurst, in the county of Gloucester, by grand serjeanty in the family of the Bohuns Earls of Hereford and Essex, and afterwards in the line of Stafford, as heirs general to them; and in process of time by the opinion of all the Judges, anno 6 Hen. VIII. it lawfully descended to Edward Stafford Duke of Buckingham, who was attainted of treason, anno 1521, 13 Hen. VIII. whereby this great office was forfeited to the Crown. But, in consideration of its extensive power, dignity, and large authority, both in time of war and peace, it was never afterwards granted to any person, otherwise than *hac vice*, and that to attend at a coronation, or tryal by combat: The grant runs in the following manner, viz. "Officium Constabularii Angliæ, una cum omnibus feodis proficuis, commoditatibus, & emolumentis quibuscunque officio prædicto qualitercunque pertinentibus, & ab antiquo debitis & consuetis."

* Coke's Instit. p. 124.

† Ib. p. 127.

LORDS HIGH CONSTABLES.

April 18, 1661.

Algernon Percy, Earl of Northumberland, from sun-rising Thursday April 28, until twelve of the clock at night the Thursday following.

April 21, 1685.

Henry Fitz-Roy, Duke of Grafton, during the Coronation of King James II.

1688.

James Butler, Duke of Ormond, at the Coronation of King William III. and Queen Mary.

April 23, 1702.

Wriothesley Ruffel, Duke of Bedford, during the Coronation of Queen Anne.

October 20, 1714.

John Montagu, Duke of Montagu, at the Coronation of King George I.

October 11, 1727.

Charles Lenox, Duke of Richmond, at the Coronation of King George II.

September 22, 1761.

John Duke of Bedford, at the Coronation of King George III.

EARLS MARSHALS of ENGLAND.

THE Eighth great Officer of the Crown is the Earl Marshal of England. The word Marshal is derived from the Saxon words *Marc* *, *Horfes*, and *Schal* †, *Præfectus*, or chief Governor.

This office always passed by grant from the King, and never was held by tenure or serjeanty (by any subject) as the offices of Lord High Steward ‡ and High Constable were some time held. The title is personal, the office honorary and officinary. Formerly they that held this office were styled Lord Marshal only ||. Richard II. on the 20th of June, 1397, granted by letters patent to Thomas Mowbray Earl of Nottingham, and to the heirs male of his body begotten, the name and style of Earl Marshal, and further gave them power to bear in their hand a gold truncheon, enameled with black at each end, having at the upper end of it the King's arms graven thereon, and at the lower end his own arms.

Thomas Howard Earl of Arundel and Surrey was, by letters patent, dated August 29, 1622, 19 Jac. I. constituted Earl Marshal for Life, and the next year on the 20th of August obtained other letters patent, whereby that Prince declared that (after mature advice had with the Lords of his Council upon the point) in the vacancy of the Constableship of England, the Lord Marshal had the like jurisdiction in the Court of Chivalry, as both Constable and Marshal jointly ever exercised.

This court § is the fountain of the Martial Law, and is usually held in the hall of the College of Arms before the Earl Marshal, who has the sole jurisdiction, except in matters touching life and member, which must be before the Constable and Marshal, a Constable being appointed for that time only.

Attendants on this Court are the Doctors of the Civil Law, the Proctors of Doctors Commons, and the Kings, Heralds, and Pursuivants of Arms, who are, or ought to be, men of learning (skilled in the modern and antient languages), good Historians, and knowing in the descents and genealogies of the Nobility and Gentry, which upon just proof would be a means to quiet many controversies about Titles of Honours, Dignities, and Inheritances. They marshal the solemnities of Coronations, Marriages, Christenings, Funerals, and Feasts of great persons upon request. They grant supporters to the Nobility, and arms and crests to the Gentry, upon proper application. They for-

* 4 Coke's Instit. p. 123. † Cowel's Interpreter. ‡ Coke's Instit. p. 828. || R. Cart. A. 20 R. II. m. 1. n. 3. § Wood's Inst. p. 472.

merly had the sole power of directing and painting of Arms, and marshaling of Funerals, till Russel and other undertakers, as well as painters, broke in upon them; and are now grown so powerful, that nothing but an act of parliament can reduce them to their pristine state. More might be said of these Officers, which I shall forbear, it being my design to avoid prolixity, lest I should be tedious to my friends and readers; so I shall proceed on with what further concerns the office of Earl Marshal.

October 19, 1672, King Charles II. granted to Henry, Lord Howard, and to their heirs male of his body, the office and dignity of Earl Marshal of England, with power to execute the same by his Deputy or Deputies, in as full and ample manner as the same was heretofore executed by Henry Howard Lord Maltravers, late Earl of Arundel, Surrey, and Norfolk, grandfather of the said Henry Howard Lord Howard, or by Thomas Howard, late Duke of Norfolk, grandfather to the said Thomas Howard, late Earl of Arundel, Surrey, and Norfolk, or by Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, or by John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, or any other Earl Marshal of England, with a pension of 20l. each year, payable out of the Hanaper-office in Chancery; limiting the office and dignity of Earl Marshal, with the said pension, after the death of the said Henry Howard Lord Howard, without heirs male of his body, to the heirs male of the body of the said Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel, &c.; remainder to the heirs male of the body of Thomas Howard, late Earl of Suffolk; remainder to the heirs male of the body of the Lord William Howard, late of Naworth, in the county of Cumberland, youngest son of Henry Howard, late Duke of Norfolk; remainder to Charles Howard, Earl of Nottingham, and to the heirs male of his body*.

EARLS MARSHALS.

1652.
Thomas Duke of Norfolk.

1678.
Henry Duke of Norfolk.

1683.
Henry Lord Mowbray and Duke of Norfolk.

* E summa contentor. in Litteris Patent.

1701.

Thomas Duke of Norfolk, eldest son of the Lord Thomas Howard, youngest brother of the last mentioned Henry Howard, Duke of Norfolk.

1732.

Edward Duke of Norfolk.

1777.

Charles Duke of Norfolk.

DEPUTY EARLS MARSHALS, and COMMISSIONERS for executing the said Office.

April 18, 1661.

James Howard, Earl of Suffolk.

May 26, 1662.

Thomas Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton.

John Roberts, Lord Roberts.

Henry Pierpont, Marquis of Dorchester.

Montagu Bertie, Earl of Lindsey.

Edward Montague, Earl of Manchester.

Algernon Percy, Earl of Northumberland.

Commissioners.

1701.

Charles Howard, Earl of Carlisle.

Henry Howard, Earl of Bindon.

November 12, 1718.

Henry Bowes Howard, Earl of Berkshire.

May 13, 1725.

Talbot Yelverton, Earl of Suffex.

Francis Howard, Earl of Effingham.

October 11, 1727.

Talbot Yelverton, Earl of Suffex.

Richard Lumley-Saunderson, Earl of Scarborough.

LORD HIGH ADMIRALS, and COMMIS-
SIONERS for executing that OFFICE.

THE Ninth and last great Officer of the Crown, is the Lord High Admiral, whose trust and honour was formerly so great, that this post was usually given either to some of the King's younger sons, near kinsmen, or to one of the chief of the Nobility.

He is called Admiral *, from *Amir* an Arabick word, signifying Præfectus, and *αλις*, in Greek, Marinus. His Patent formerly run thus, “ Angliæ, Hiberniæ, & Aquitaniæ magnus “ Admirallus,” and “ Angliæ & Hiberniæ ac Dominiorum & “ Insularum earundem, Villæ Calefiæ & Marchiarum ejusdem, “ Normandiæ, Gasconia, & Aquitaniæ Magnus Admirallus, “ & Præfectus Generalis Classis & Marium dictorum Regno- “ rum.”

To the Lord High Admiral belongeth the conusance of contracts, pleas, and quarrels, made upon the sea, or any part thereof, which is not within any county of the realm; for his jurisdiction is wholly confined to the sea †.

In King Henry the Third's days, and in the reigns of Edward I, II, III. Richard II. Henry IV, V, VI. there were several Admirals ‡; for the wisdom of those days would not trust a subject with so great a charge, nor any man to have a certain estate in a post of so great importance. But nevertheless, in those earlier days, there was a Great Admiral of England.

King Henry VI. in the 14th year of his reign, constituted John Holland, Duke of Exeter, and Henry Holland his son, Admirals of England, Ireland, and Aquitain, for life ||.

The power of this great Officer is declared in the following statute of Car. II. viz.

“ That the Lord High Admiral, for the time being, shall, by
“ virtue of this act, have full power and authority to grant
“ commissions to inferior Vice-Admirals, or commanders in
“ chief of any squadron of ships; to call and assemble court
“ martials, consisting of commanders and captains; and no
“ court martial, where the pains of death shall be inflicted, shall
“ consist of less than five Captains at least, the Admiral's lieu-
“ tenant to be as to this purpose esteemed as a Captain; and in
“ no case wherein sentence of death shall pass, by virtue of the
“ articles, [“ For regulating and better government of his
“ Majesty's navies, ships of war, and forces at sea,] aforesaid,

* 4 Coke's Instit. p. 147.
|| lb. p. 146.

† lb. p. 135, 136.

‡ lb. p. 145.

“ or any of them (except in case of mutiny) there shall be execution of such sentence of death, without leave of the Lord High Admiral, if the offence be committed within the Narrow Seas. But in case any of the offences aforesaid be committed in any voyage beyond the Narrow Seas, whereupon sentence of death shall be given in pursuance of the aforesaid articles, or any of them, then execution shall be done, by order of the Commander in Chief of that fleet or squadron wherein sentence of death was passed.”

He hath also power to appoint Coroners, to view dead bodies found on the sea-coasts, or at sea; Commissioners or Judges, for exercising justice in the High Court of Admiralty, to imprison and to release, &c.

Moreover to him belong, by law and custom, all fines and forfeitures of all transgressors at sea, on the sea-shore, in ports, and from the first bridge on rivers toward the sea; also the goods of pirates, and felons condemned or outlawed; and all ways, stray goods, wrecks of sea deodands; a share of all lawful prizes, lagon, jetson, flotsen; that is, goods lying in the sea, goods cast by the sea on the shore, not granted formerly, or belonging to lords of manors adjoining to the sea: all great fishes, as sea-hogs, and other fishes of extraordinary bigness, called Royal fishes; whales only and sturgeons excepted.

I think it beside my purpose in this work to say any thing further of the great prerogative and interest that the King of England hath in the British seas. And as to the antiquity of the Admiralty Court, and of the name of Admiral, I shall refer the reader to a record mentioned by the Lord Chief Justice Coke*, (intituled, “*De superioritate maris Angliæ, & jure officii Admiralitatis in eodem*”) said to be among the archives in the Tower of London.

* Coke's Instit. p. 142.

LORD HIGH ADMIRALS, and COMMISSIONERS of the ADMIRALTY.

July 9, 1673.

Prince Rupert Duke of Cumberland, Count Palatine of the Rhine, second son of Prince Frederick Elector Palatine, and of the Princess Elizabeth his wife, only daughter of King James I.

Anthony Ashley Cooper, Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Chancellor.

Thomas Osborne, Earl of Danby, Lord Treasurer.

John Roberts, Lord Roberts, Lord Privy-Seal.

George Villers, Duke of Buckingham.

James Fitz-Roy, Duke of Monmouth and Buccleugh.

John Maitland, Duke of Lauderdale.

James Butler, Duke of Ormond.

Henry Bennet, Earl of Arlington.

Sir George Carteret.

Henry Coventry, Esq. Secretary of State.

Edward Seymour, Esq.

1673.

James Duke of York, Lord Admiral.

October 30, 1674.

Prince Rupert, Count Palatine, and divers others.

Sir Henry Capell, Kt.

Daniel Finch, Esq.

Sir Thomas Lee, Bart.

Sir Humphry Winch, Bart.

Sir Thomas Meers, Kt.

Edward Vaughan, Esq.

Edward Hales, Esq.

February 19, 1679.

Daniel Finch, Esq.

Sir Humphry Winch, Bart.

Sir Thomas Meers, Kt.

Edward Hales, Esq.

William Viscount Brouncker.

Sir Thomas Lyttelton, Bart.

January 20, 1681.

Daniel Finch, Lord Finch.

Sir Humphry Winch, Bart.

Sir Thomas Meers, Kt.

Edward Hales, Esq.

Wm. Viscount Brouncker.

Henry Savile, Esq. Vice-Chamberlain of the Household.

Sir John Chichley, Kt.

April 17, 1684.

Daniel Finch, Earl of Nottingham.

Sir Humphry Winch, Bart.

Sir Thomas Meers, Kt.

Sir Edward Hales, Bart.

Henry Savile, Esq.

Sir John Chichley, Kt.

Arthur Herbert, Esq.

John Vaughan, Lord Vaughan.

March 8, 1688.

Arthur Herbert, Esq.

John Vaughan, Earl of Carberry.

Sir Michael Wharton, Kt.

Sir Thomas Lee, Bart.

Sir John Lowther of Whitehaven, Bart.

William Sacheverell, Esq.

January

January 20, 1688.

Thomas Herbert, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery.
John Vaughan, Earl of Carberry.
Sir Thomas Lee, Bart.
Sir John Lowther of Whitehaven, Bart.
Sir John Chichley, Kt.

June 5, 1690.

Thomas Herbert, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery.
John Vaughan, Earl of Carberry.
Sir Thomas Lee, Bart.
Sir John Lowther of Whitehaven, Bart.
Edward Ruffel, Esq.
Sir Richard Onslow, Bart.
Henry Priestman, Esq.

January 23, 1690.

Thomas Herbert, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery.
Sir Thomas Lee, Bart.
Sir John Lowther of Whitehaven, Bart.
Sir Richard Onslow, Bart.
Henry Priestman, Esq.
Henry Cary, Viscount Falkland.
Robert Austen, Esq.

November 16, 1691.

Thomas Herbert, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery.
Sir John Lowther of Whitehaven, Bart.
Sir Richard Onslow, Bart.
Henry Priestman, Esq.
Anthony Cary, Viscount Falkland.
Robert Austen, Esq.
Sir Robert Rich, Kt.

March 13, 1691.

Charles Cornwallis, Lord Cornwallis.
Sir John Lowther, Bart.
Sir Richard Onslow, Bart.
Henry Priestman, Esq.
Anthony Cary, Viscount Falkland.
Richard Austen, Esq.
Sir Robert Rich, Kt.

April 15, 1693.

Anthony Cary, Viscount Falkland.
Sir John Lowther of Whitehaven, Bart.
Henry Priestman, Esq.
Robert Austen, Esq.
Sir Robert Rich, Kt. and Bt.
Henry Killigrew, Esq.
Sir Ralph Delavall, Kt.

May 2, 1694.

Edward Ruffel, Esq.
Sir John Lowther of Whitehaven, Bart.
Henry Priestman, Esq.
Robert Austen, Esq.
Sir Robert Rich, Bart.
Sir George Rooke, Kt.
Sir John Houblon, Kt.

February 24, 1695.

Edward Ruffel, Esq.
Henry Priestman, Esq.
Robert Austen, Esq.
Sir Robert Rich, Bart.
Sir George Rooke, Kt.
Sir John Houblon, Kt.
James Kendall, Esq.

June

June 5, 1697.

Edward Ruffel, Earl of Orford.
 Henry Preiftman, Esq.
 Sir Robert Rich, Bart.
 Sir George Rooke, Kt.
 Sir John Houblon, Kt.
 James Kendall, Esq.
 Goodwin Wharton, Esq.

May 31, 1699.

John Egerton, Earl of Bridge-
 water.
 John Thompson, Lord Haver-
 sham.
 Sir Robert Rich, Bart.
 Sir George Rooke, Kt.
 Sir David Mitchel, Kt.

October 21, 1699.

John Egerton, Earl of Bridge-
 water.
 John Thompson, Lord Ha-
 versham.
 Sir George Rooke, Kt.
 Sir David Mitchel, Kt.

April 4, 1701.

Thomas Herbert, Earl of
 Pembroke and Montgomery,
 Prefident of the Council.
 John Thompson, Lord Ha-
 versham.
 Sir George Rooke, Kt.
 Sir David Mitchel, Kt.
 George Churchill, Esq.

January 26, 1701.

Thomas Herbert, Earl of Pem-
 broke and Montgomery,
 Lord High Admiral.

May 20, 1702.

George Prince of Denmark,
 Lord High Admiral.

November 29, 1708.

Thomas Herbert, Earl of Pem-
 broke and Montgomery,
 Lord High Admiral of Great
 Britain; with the fee of
 300 marks per annum.

November 8, 1709.

Edward Ruffel, Earl of Orford.
 Sir John Leake, Kt.
 Sir George Byng, Kt.
 George Dodington, Esq.
 Paul Methuen, Esq.

October 4, 1710.

Sir John Leake, Kt.
 Sir George Byng, Kt.
 George Dodington, Esq.
 Paul Methuen, Esq.
 Sir William Drake, Kt.
 John Aislaby, Esq.

December 20, 1711.

Sir John Leake, Kt.
 Sir George Byng, Kt.
 Sir Wm. Drake, Kt. and Bart.
 John Aislaby, Esq.
 Sir James Wishart, Kt.
 George Clarke, Esq.

Thomas Wentworth, Earl of
 Strafford.

Sir John Leake, Kt.
 Sir George Byng, Kt.
 Sir Wm. Drake, Kt. and Bart.
 John Aislaby, Esq.
 Sir James Wishart, Kt.
 George Clarke, Esq.

January 19, 1713.

Thomas Wentworth, Earl of
 Strafford.
 Sir John Leake, Kt.
 Sir Wm. Drake, Kt. and Bart.
 John Aislaby, Esq.
 Sir James Wishart, Kt.
 George Clarke, Esq.

April 9, 1714.

Thomas Wentworth, Earl of
 Strafford.
 Sir John Leake, Kt.
 Sir Wm. Drake, Kt. and Bart.
 Sir James Wishart, Kt.
 George Clarke, Esq.
 Sir George Beaumont, Bart.

October

October 14, 1714.

Edward Ruffel, Earl of Orford.

Sir George Byng, Kt.
George Dodington, Esq.
Sir John Jennings, Kt.
Sir Charles Turner, Kt.
Abraham Stanyan, Esq.
George Baillie, Esq.

April 16, 1717.

Edward Ruffel, Earl of Orford.

Sir George Byng, Kt.
George Dodington, Esq.
Sir John Jennings, Kt.
Sir Charles Turner, Kt.
Abraham Stanyan, Esq.
George Baillie, Esq.

March 19, 1717.

James Berkeley, Earl of Berkeley.

Sir George Byng, Kt. and Bart.
Sir John Jennings, Kt.
John Cockburne, Esq.
William Chetwynd, Esq.
Sir John Norris, Kt.
Sir Charles Wager, Kt.

September 30, 1721.

James Berkeley, Earl of Berkeley.

Sir John Jennings, Kt.
John Cockburne, Esq.
Walter Chetwynd, Esq.
Sir John Norris, Kt.
Sir Charles Wager, Kt.
Daniel Pulteney, Esq.

June 3, 1725.

James Berkeley, Earl of Berkeley.

Sir John Jennings, Kt.
John Cockburne, Esq.
William Chetwynd, Esq.
Sir John Norris, Kt.
Sir Charles Wager, Kt.
Sir George Oxenden, Bart.

June 1, 1727.

James Berkeley, Earl of Berkeley.

John Cockburne, Esq.
William Chetwynd, Esq.
Sir John Norris, Kt.
Sir Charles Wager, Kt.
Sir George Oxenden, Bart.
Sir Thomas Lyttelton, Bart.

August 2, 1727.

George Byng, Viscount Torrington.

John Cockburne, Esq.
Sir John Norris, Kt.
Sir Charles Wager, Kt.
Sir Thomas Lyttelton, Bart.
Sir George Cholmondeley, Kt. of the Bath.
Lord Viscount Malpas.
Samuel Molineux, Esq.

June 1, 1728.

George Byng, Viscount Torrington.

John Cockburne, Esq.
Sir John Norris, Kt.
Sir Charles Wager, Kt.
Sir Thomas Lyttelton, Bart.
Sir George Cholmondeley, Kt. of the Bath.
Lord Viscount Malpas.
Sir Wm. Yonge, K. B.

May 19, 1729.

George Byng, Viscount Torrington.

John Cockburne, Esq.
Sir John Norris, Kt.
Sir Charles Wager, Kt.
Sir Thomas Lyttelton, Bart.
Sir Wm. Yonge, K. B.
Archibald Hamilton, Lord Hamilton.

May 13, 1730.

George Byng, Viscount Torrington.

John Cockburne.

Sir Charles Wager, Kt.

Sir Thomas Lyttelton, Bart.

Archibald Hamilton, Lord Hamilton.

Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart.

Thomas Winnington, Esq.

June 15, 1732.

George Byng, Viscount Torrington.

Sir Charles Wager, Kt.

Sir Thomas Lyttelton, Bart.

Archibald Hamilton, Lord Hamilton.

Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart.

Thomas Winnington, Esq.

Thomas Clutterbuck, Esq.

June, 1733.

Sir Charles Wager.

Sir Thomas Lyttelton.

Lord Archibald Hamilton.

Sir Thomas Frankland.

Sir Thomas Winnington.

Sir Thomas Clutterbuck.

Lord Harry Powlet.

May, 1736.

Sir Charles Wager.

Sir Thomas Lyttelton.

Lord Archibald Hamilton.

Sir Thomas Frankland.

Sir Thomas Clutterbuck.

Lord Harry Powlet.

John Campbell.

March, 1738.

Sir Charles Wager.

Sir Thomas Lyttelton.

Sir Thomas Frankland.

Sir Thomas Clutterbuck.

Lord Harry Powlet.

John Campbell.

Lord Vere Beauclerc.

April, 1741.

Sir Charles Wager.

Sir Thomas Frankland.

Lord Harry Powlet.

John Campbell.

Lord Vere Beauclerc.

Lord Glenorchy.

Edmond Thomson.

March, 1742.

Daniel Earl Winchelsea.

John Cockburne.

Lord Archibald Hamilton.

Charles Lord Baltimore.

Philip Cavendish.

George Lee, LL. D.

John M. Trevor.

December, 1743.

Daniel Earl Winchelsea.

John Cockburne.

Lord Archibald Hamilton.

Charles Lord Baltimore.

George Lee, LL. D.

Sir Charles Hardy.

John Phillipson.

December, 1744.

John Duke of Bedford.

John Earl of Sandwich.

Lord Archibald Hamilton.

Lord Vere Beauclerc.

Charles Lord Baltimore.

George Anson.

George Grenville.

April, 1745.

John Duke of Bedford.

John Earl of Sandwich.

Lord Archibald Hamilton.

Lord Vere Beauclerc.

George Anson.

George Grenville.

Henry Legge.

February, 1746.

John Duke of Bedford.
John Earl of Sandwich.
Lord Vere Beauclerc.
George Anson.
George Grenville.
Henry Legge.
William Viscount Barrington.

November, 1749.

John Earl of Sandwich.
George Lord Anson.
Wm. Viscount Barrington.
Wm. Lord Duncannon.
Welbore Ellis.
Thomas Villiers.
Grenville Lord Trentham.

June, 1746.

John Duke of Bedford.
John Earl of Sandwich.
Lord Vere Beauclerc.
George Anson.
George Grenville.
Wm. Viscount Barrington.
William Lord Duncannon.

June, 1751.

George Lord Anson.
Wm. Viscount Barrington.
Wm. Lord Duncannon.
Welbore Ellis.
Thomas Villiers.
William Rowley.
Edward Boscawen.

June, 1747.

John Duke of Bedford.
John Earl of Sandwich.
Lord Vere Beauclerc.
George Anson.
Wm. Viscount Barrington.
William Lord Duncannon.
Welbore Ellis.

April, 1754.

George Lord Anson.
William Lord Duncannon.
Welbore Ellis.
Thomas Villiers.
William Rowley.
Edward Boscawen.
Charles Townshend.

February 20, 1748.

John Earl of Sandwich.
Lord Vere Beauclerc.
George Lord Anson.
Wm. Viscount Barrington.
William Lord Duncannon.
Welbore Ellis.
John Stanhope.

December, 1755.

George Lord Anson.
William Lord Duncannon.
Thomas Villiers.
William Rowley.
Edward Boscawen.
John Viscount Bateman.
Richard Edgecumbe.

December, 1748.

John Earl of Sandwich.
Lord Vere Beauclerc.
George Lord Anson.
Wm. Viscount Barrington.
Wm. Lord Duncannon.
Welbore Ellis.
Thomas Villiers.

November, 1756.

Richard Earl Temple.
Edward Boscawen.
Temple West.
John Pitt.
George Hay, LL. D.
Thomas Orby Hunter.
Gilbert Elliot.

December,

December, 1756.

Richard Earl Temple.
Edward Boscawen.
Temple West.
George Hay.
Thomas Orby Hunter.
Gilbert Elliot.
John Forbes.

April, 1757.

Daniel Earl Winchelsea.
Sir William Rowley.
Edward Boscawen.
Gilbert Elliot.
John Lord Carysfort.
Sav. Mostyn.
Edward Sandys.

July, 1757.

George Lord Anson.
Edward Boscawen.
Temple West.
George Hay.
Thomas Orby Hunter.
Gilbert Elliot.
John Forbes.

September, 1757.

George Lord Anson.
Edward Boscawen.
George Hay.
Thomas Orby Hunter.
Gilbert Elliot.
John Forbes.
Hans Stanley.

March, 1761.

George Lord Anson.
George Hay.
Thomas Orby Hunter.
John Forbes.
Hans Stanley.
George Viscount Villiers.
Thomas Pelham.

June, 1762.

George Earl Halifax.
George Hay.
Thomas Orby Hunter.
John Forbes.
Hans Stanley.
George Lord Villiers.
Thomas Pelham.

October, 1762.

George Grenville.
George Hay.
Thomas Orby Hunter.
John Forbes.
Hans Stanley.
George Lord Villiers.
Thomas Pelham.

December, 1762.

George Grenville.
George Hay.
Thomas Orby Hunter.
John Forbes.
Hans Stanley.
John Lord Carysfort.
James Harris.

April, 1763.

John Earl Sandwich.
George Hay.
Hans Stanley.
John Lord Carysfort.
Richard Viscount Howe.
Henry Lord Digby.
Thomas Pitt.

September, 176

John Earl Egmont.
George Hay.
Hans Stanley.
John Lord Carysfort.
Richard Viscount Howe.
Henry Lord Digby.
Thomas Pitt.

July, 1765.

John Earl Egmont.
Thomas Pitt.
Sir Charles Saunders.
Augustus Keppel.
Charles Townshend.
Sir William Meredith.
John Buller.

December, 1765.

John Earl Egmont.
Sir Charles Saunders.
Augustus Keppel.
Charles Townshend.
Sir William Meredith.
John Buller.
John Yorke.

September, 1766.

Sir Charles Saunders.
Augustus Keppel.
Charles Townshend.
Sir William Meredith.
John Buller.
Sir George Yonge.
Henry Viscount Palmerstone.

December, 1766.

Sir Edward Hawke.
Charles Townshend.
John Buller.
Henry Viscount Palmerstone.
Sir George Yonge.
Sir Piercy Brett.
Charles Jenkinson.

March, 1768.

Sir Edward Hawke.
Charles Townshend.
John Buller.
Henry Viscount Palmerstone.
Sir George Yonge.
Sir Piercy Brett.
Lord Charles Spencer.

February, 1770.

Sir Edward Hawke.
John Buller.
Henry Viscount Palmerstone.
Lord Charles Spencer.
Wilmot Viscount Lisburne.
Francis Holborne.
Charles James Fox.

January, 1771.

John Earl of Sandwich.
John Buller.
Henry Viscount Palmerstone.
Lord Charles Spencer.
Wilmot Viscount Lisburne.
Charles James Fox.
Augustus John Hervey.

May, 1772.

John Earl of Sandwich.
John Buller.
Henry Viscount Palmerstone.
Lord Charles Spencer.
Wilmot Viscount Lisburne.
Augustus John Hervey.
Thomas Bradshaw.

December, 1774.

John Earl of Sandwich.
John Buller.
Henry Viscount Palmerstone.
Lord Charles Spencer.
Wilmot Viscount Lisburne.
Augustus John Hervey.
Henry Penton.

April,

April, 1775.

John Earl of Sandwich.
 John Buller.
 Henry Viscount Palmerstone.
 Lord Charles Spencer.
 Wilmot Viscount Lisburne.
 Henry Penton.
 Sir Hugh Palliser.

December, 1777.

John Earl of Sandwich.
 John Buller.
 Lord Charles Spencer.
 Wilmot Viscount Lisburne.
 Henry Penton.
 Sir Hugh Palliser.
 Const. John Lord Mulgrave.

April and July, 1779.

John Earl of Sandwich.
 Lord Charles Spencer.
 Wilmot Viscount Lisburne.
 Henry Penton.
 Const. John Lord Mulgrave.
 Robert Mann.
 Bamber Gascoyne.

September 6, 1780.

John Earl of Sandwich.
 Wilmot Viscount Lisburne.
 Henry Penton.
 Const. John Lord Mulgrave.
 Bamber Gascoyne.
 Hon. C. Fulke Greville.
 George Darby.

September, 1780.

Sir Charles Saunders.
 Augustus Koppel.
 Charles Townshend.
 Sir William Meredith.
 John Buller.
 Sir George Yonge.
 Henry Viscount Palmerstone.

December, 1780.

Sir Edward Hawke.
 Charles Townshend.
 John Buller.
 Henry Viscount Palmerstone.
 Sir George Yonge.
 Sir Percy Brett.
 Charles Jenkinson.

March, 1788.

Sir Edward Hawke.
 Charles Townshend.
 John Buller.
 Henry Viscount Palmerstone.
 Sir George Yonge.
 Sir Percy Brett.
 Lord Charles Spencer.

LORD STEWARD of the HOUSEHOLD.

THE Steward* of the King's Household has no formal grant of his place, but receives his charge immediately of the King in person, and the white staff, with these words following; "Seneschal, tenez le Bâton de notre Maison." By which he is also Steward of the Marshalsea or Court of Household, of which he is judge of life and limb.

By the Statute of 33 Hen. VIII. it is enacted as follows.

"That all treasons, misprisions of treasons, murders, man-
"slaughters, bloodsheds, and other malicious strikings, that
"hereafter shall be done within any of the palaces or houses of
"his Highness or his heirs, or any other house or houses
"wherein his Majesty shall happen to be abiding in his royal
"person, shall be from henceforth enquired of, tried, heard,
"and determined, within any the King's palaces or houses, or
"other house or houses where his Majesty shall be abiding, in
"manner and form following: that is to say, before the Lord
"Great Master or Lord Steward for the time being of the
"King's most honourable household; and in the absence of
"the said Lord Great Master or Lord Steward of the House-
"hold, before the Treasurer and Comptroller for the time
"being, and Steward of the Marshalsea, or two of them; which
"Steward of the Marshalsea shall be for ever from time to time
"assigned and appointed by writing under the seal of the Lord
"Great Marshal or Lord Steward for the time being."

The estate of all the King's household is wholly committed to him, to be ruled and governed by his discretion, and all his commands in Court are to be obeyed and observed. His authority reaches over all officers and servants of the King's house; except those of the King's chamber, the stable, and chapel. He is to be served covered out of the King's presence as for a cup, dishes, &c. His fee is 100l. yearly, and sixteen dishes daily each meal, with wine, beer, &c.

While he is present at court, there ought to be no removal of officers or other person without his command. He may alter any custom, and erect a new one, such as shall seem to his wisdom, by the advice of the Court of Green Cloth, for the honour of the King, and profit of his Majesty's household.

He hath daily in the hall eating a Chaplain, two Esquires, and four Yeomen. Also I find an abstract of an old MS.

* E MS. quodam tractan. de Offic. Mag. Senescall. Ang. & Senescall. Domus Regiæ, penes R. Gosling Bibliopol. Londin.

called "*Domus Regis Angliæ*," said to be remaining in the compting-house belonging to the house, temp. Eliz. as follows:

" And in his chamber dayly for his breakfast, and his chamberleyens, meate, and supper and livery for all night, viii loves, fower messe of great meate, two rewardes of rost, two pychers of wyne, fix gallons of ale, and from Alhallowtyde till Easter one torche to attend upon himself, one tortays to feche his livery by, thre perchers of wax, fix candels of wax, viii candels peris. viii tall. iv fagottes, litter and rushes all the yere of the Sergeant Ussher of hall and chamber. And after wynter season iv shides, two fagottes; and when him lyketh to have more largely in any thinge, then his Chamberleyn that doth fette it, or receave it, must recorde thereof by tayle or bill into the comptinghouse — Also the Steward taketh of the comptinghouse for his fee at Easter and Michelmasse xx Markes. And for his robes for wynter and somer at the Feasts of Christmasse and Whitsonyde xvi markes. And for his napery at the fower feastes of the yere by even portions iii peces of linnen cloth in the greate spicery, or in many therfore of the comptinghouse in all xiii l. xvi d. And he hath one Yeoman of his chamber still abydinge, whiles himself is out of court, to keepe his stuffe: takinge for his livery dayly one cast of bread, two messe of greate meate for noone and night, one gallon of ale."

Under the Lord Steward in the Compting-house is the Treasurer of the Household, Comptroller, Cofferer, Master of the Household, two Clerks of the Green-Cloth, two Clerks Comptrollers, one Serjeant, two Yeomen, the Cofferer's Clerks, or Clerks of the Assignment, the Groom, and two Messengers.

It is called the Compting-house, because the accounts of all expences of the King's household are there daily taken by the Lord Steward, Treasurer, Comptroller, Cofferer, Master of the Household, the two Clerks of the Green-Cloth, and the two Clerks Comptrollers. And in case the Steward and Treasurer, or one of them, is not in the compting-house, and they pass for three days unaccounted, then they two shall pay the charges of the King's household for one day at their own proper costs.

The Steward and Treasurer make warrant yearly at Michaelmas to the Chief Butler of England, assigning him how much wine, and where he shall lodge the same for the following year.

In the compting-house is the Board of Green Cloth, which is a court of justice daily sitting in the King's palace, consisting of the afore-mentioned persons, who meet there for these purposes.

First,

First, for taking daily the accounts of all expences of the household. Secondly, for making of provisions for the household. Thirdly, for making payment for the same. Fourthly, for the good government of the King's servants of the household. And, fifthly, the Cofferer is to pay the wages to the King's servants below stairs.

To this court, being the first and most antient in England, is committed the charge of the Royal Palace, as touching matters of justice and government. It is called the Green-Cloth, from the Green Cloth whereat they sit, over which are the arms of the Compting-house, being, Vert, a Key and a Rod, Or, a Staff in Saltire Argent; importing their power to reward the meritorious, and punish delinquents.

Sir William Staunford, in his Pleas of the Crown, says, that the Steward and Treasurer are great and choice personages, in whom the King reposeth such trust, that he hath ordained them especially for the safety and good government of his realm and household.

LORD STEWARDS of the HOUSEHOLD.

1660.

James Butler, Duke of Ormond.

1689.

William Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire.

1707.

William Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire.

1711.

John Sheffield, Duke of Buckinghamshire.

1711.

John Poulet, Earl Poulet.

September 24, 1714.

William Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire.

July 6, 1716.

Henry de Grey, Duke of Kent.

February 6, 1718.

John Campbell, Duke of Greenwich and Argyle.

May 30, 1725.

Lionel Cranfield Sackville, Duke of Dorset.

May 19, 1730.

Philip Dormer, Earl of Chesterfield.

May, 1733.
William Duke of Devonshire.

April, 1737.
Lionel Duke of Dorset.

January, 1745.
William Duke of Devonshire.

June, 1749.
Charles Duke of Marlborough.

January, 1755.
John Duke of Rutland.

March, 1761.
William Earl Talbot.

LORD STEWARDS of the HOUSEHOLD.

1660.

James Butler, Duke of Ormond.

1680.

William Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire.

1707.

William Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire.

1711.

John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham.

1711.

John Poles, Earl of Forth.

September 24, 1714.

William Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire.

June 6, 1716.

Henry de Grey, Duke of Kent.

February 6, 1718.

John Campbell, Duke of Greenwich and Argyll.

May 30, 1725.

Lionel Cranfield Sackville, Duke of Dorset.

May 19, 1730.

Philip Dormer, Earl of Chesterfield.

LORD

LORD CHAMBERLAIN of the KING's
HOUSEHOLD.

NEXT to the Steward of the Household, is the * Lord Chamberlain of the King's House, or King's Chamberlain, or Lord Chamberlain of the Household, for so many different ways have I seen it written, and so is he called in our Laws and Statutes. The word Chamberlain† is derived from the French *Chambellan*, in Latin *Cubicularius*, or *Præfectus Cubiculi*. His office is to look and take care of all the officers and servants belonging to the King's chambers (excepting those within the precincts of the King's bed-chamber, who are wholly under the Groom of the Stole) and all above stairs, who are sworn in their places by him, or by his appointment, to be true to the King. He hath also the oversight of the officers of the Wardrobe, at all his Majesty's houses; and of the removing Wardrobes, or Beds; of the Tents, Revels, Musick, Comedians, Huntsmen, and of the Messengers, of the Trumpeters, Drummers, and of all Handicrafts and Artisans employed in the King's service.

And, what is not commonly practised in other nations (although he is a Layman), yet he hath the oversight of the King's Chaplains.

Moreover, under his jurisdiction are the Kings, Heralds, and Pursuivants of Arms, Serjeants at Arms, Physicians, Apothecaries, Surgeons, Barbers, &c.

It is his place to inspect into the charges of Coronations, Marriages, Public Entries, Cavalcades, Funerals, and such other solemnities: and also into all the Furniture in the Parliament-house, and in the Rooms of Addresses to the King.

His fee is 100l. yearly, and sixteen dishes each meal, with other necessaries.

The OFFICERS and SERVANTS under the
LORD CHAMBERLAIN are as follow, viz.

A Vice-Chamberlain, who has a yearly allowance of 66l. 13s. 4d. and 492l. 15s.

Three Cup-bearers, each 33l. per annum.

Four Carvers, each 33l. 6s. 8d.

Two Esquires of the Body, each 33l. 6s. 8d.

* Cowel.

† Ibid.

54 *Lord Chamberlains of the King's Household.*

Belonging to the Privy Chamber,
Forty-eight Gentlemen in Ordinary.
Four Gentlemen Ushers, each has 30l. per ann. wages, and 50l. board wages.

Four Daily Waiters, each 150l.
Eight Quarter Waiters, each 50l.
Four Grooms, each 20l. per ann. wages, and 53l. board wages.

To the Presence Chamber.
Four Gentlemen Ushers Daily Waiters, each 20l. per annum wages, and 130l. board wages.
Eight Gentlemen Ushers Quarter Waiters, each 10l. per ann. and 140l. board wages.
Two Barbers, each 20l. per ann. and 180l. board wages.
Four Pages, each 2l. per ann. and 23l. board wages.

The Gentlemen Ushers Daily Waiters attend next to the King's Person; and, after the Lord Chamberlain and the Vice-Chamberlain, they order all affairs.

The chief of them is the Black Rod, so called from a black rod he bears in his hand.

To the Great Chamber.
Fourteen Grooms, or Messengers, each 40l. per ann. wages.

LORD CHAMBERLAINS of the HOUSEHOLD.

June 1, 1660.
Edward Montagu, Earl of Manchester.

May 13, 1671.
Henry Jermin, Earl of St. Albans.

September 11, 1674.
Henry Bennet, Earl of Arlington.

1681.
John Sheffield, Earl of Mulgrave.

July 28, 1685.
Robert Bruce, Earl of Ailesbury; died Oct. 20, and was succeeded by his son.

Lord Chamberlains of the King's Household. 55

1685.
Thomas Bruce, Earl of Ailesbury.

1686.
John Sheffield, Earl of Mulgrave.

April 24, 1689.
Charles Sackville, Earl of Middlesex and Dorset.

April, 1695.
Robert Spencer, Earl of Sunderland.

October 25, 1699.
Charles Talbot, Duke of Shrewsbury.

1700.
Edward Villiers, Earl of Jersey.

April 23, 1704.
Henry de Grey, Earl of Kent.

1710.
Charles Talbot, Duke of Shrewsbury.

June 19, 1715.
Charles Poulet, Duke of Bolton; he resigned July 4.

April 13, 1717.
Thomas Holles Pelham, Duke of Newcastle.

April 1, 1724.
Charles Fitz-Roy, Duke of Grafton.

April, 1724.
Charles Duke of Grafton.

May, 1757.
William Duke of Devonshire.

November, 1762.
George Duke of Marlborough.

April, 1763.
Grenville Earl Gower.

July, 1765.
William Henry Duke of Grafton.

December, 1766.
Francis Earl of Hertford.

TREASURER of the HOUSEHOLD.

UNDER the Lord Steward is the Treasurer and Cofferer of the Household, whose wages is 223^l. 14s. 8d. per ann. The Comptroller, whose salary is 107^l. 17s. 6d. per ann. and an allowance of 1092^l. 2s. 6d. for board wages. The Master of the Household, whose salary is 66^l. 13s. 4d. and board wages 433^l. 6s. 8d. Two Clerks of the Green Cloth, and two Clerks Comptrollers, each having an annual stipend of 43^l. 6s. 8d. and an allowance of 455^l. 13s. 4d.

In the Lord Steward's absence, the Treasurer* has power with the Comptroller, and Steward of the Marshalsea, by virtue of their office, to hear and determine treasons, felonies, and other offences, done and committed within the King's palace; and if any servant within the check roll be found guilty, he is incapable of the benefit of the Clergy.

The Steward and Treasurer of the Household represent within it the estate of an Earl.

Sir William Staunford, in his Book of "Pleas of the Crown," says, that the Steward and Treasurer are great and choice personages, in whom the King reposeth such trust, that he hath ordained them especially for the safety and good government of his realm and household.

TREASURERS of the HOUSEHOLD.

June 1, 1660.

Sir Frederick Cornwallis, Kt.

1666.

Charles Berkeley, Viscount Fitzharding.

June 13, 1668.

Sir Thomas Clifford, Kt.

November 3, 1672.

Francis Newport, Lord Newport.

February, 1686.

William Rafton, Earl of Yarmouth.

1689.

Francis Newport, Earl of Bradford.

1692.

Edward Ruffel.

* Cowell.

1708.

Hugh Earl Cholmondeley. 1708.

George Granville, Lord Lansdowne. 1713.

Hugh Earl Cholmondeley. October 9, 1714.

Paul Methuen. 1725.

John Lord De La War. June, 1731.

Benjamin Earl Fitzwalter. June, 1737.

John Viscount Bateman. November, 1756.

Percy Earl Thomond. July, 1757.

Henry A. Earl Powis. November, 1761.

George Lord Edgumbe. July, 1765.

John Shelley. November, 1766.

Frederick Earl of Carlisle. May, 1777.

George Lord Onflow and Cranley. December 1, 1779.

James Viscount Cranburne, since Earl of Salisbury. September 6, 1780.

COMPTROLLER of the HOUSEHOLD.

COMPTROLLER * cometh from the French word *Contrerouler*. His office is to controul the accompts and reckonings of the Green Cloth, of which Board he is always a member.

COMPTROLLERS of the HOUSEHOLD.

June 1, 1660.	October 9, 1714.
Sir John Berkeley.	Hugh Boscawen.
Sir Hugh Pollard.	
November 28, 1666.	June 4, 1720.
Sir Thomas Clifford.	Paul Methuen.
	May 20, 1725.
June 13, 1668.	Daniel Lord Finch.
Francis Lord Newport.	
November 3, 1672.	May, 1730.
William Lord Maynard.	Sir Conyers D'Arcy.
	April, 1754.
February, 1686.	Wills Earl of Hillsborough.
Henry Lord Waldegrave.	
1689.	January, 1756.
Thomas Wharton.	John Lord Hobart.
	November, 1756.
1702.	Richard Edgcombe.
Sir Edward Seymour.	
	May, 1761.
1704.	Henry A. Earl Powis.
Thomas Mansel.	
	November, 1761.
1708.	Lord George Cavendish.
Hugh Earl Cholmondeley.	
	November, 1762.
October 6, 1708.	Lord Charles Spencer.
Sir Thomas Felton.	
	July, 1765.
1709.	Thomas Pelham.
Sir John Holland.	
	November, 1775.
1711.	Sir William Meredith.
George Granville, Lord Lans-	
downe.	December, 1777.
	George Lord Onslow.
1713.	
Sir John Stonehouse.	December 1, 1779.
	Sir Richard Worsley, Bart.

In the inferior offices below stairs under the Lord Steward, are all these officers in the following offices; viz. Those in the Bake-house, Pantry, Cellar, Buttery, Spicery, Chandlery, Confectionary, Ewry, Laundry, King's Privy Kitchen, Household Kitchen, Larder, Acaterly or Caterer's Office, Poultry, Scalding-House, Pastry, Scullery, Wood-Yard, Almonry. In the Verge, Harbingers, Porters at the Gate, Cartakers, Officers of the Hall, a Cock and Crier, Four Groom Purveyors of long Carts, two Bread Bearers, two Wine Porters, and a Yeoman Porter at St. James's.

MASTER of the HORSE.

THE Master of the Horse * hath the rule and charge of all the King's stables, and races or breed of horses. He hath also the power over Escuries and Pages; over the Footmen, Grooms, Riders of the great Horses, Farriers, Smiths, Coachmen, Sadlers, and all other trades any ways relating to his Majesty's Stables; to all of whom he (or by the Avener) giveth an oath to be true and faithful. His office is of high account †, and has always been given to some Nobleman of great merit, and is mentioned in an act of parliament in the life of Edward VI. to prevent the exportation of Horses ‡; which is as follows: "Provided also that this act, nor any thing therein mentioned, be any ways hurtful or prejudicial to the Master of the King's Horses, now and hereafter to be, for such things and commodities as shall do and concern his office; any thing in this act to the contrary notwithstanding."

He only has the privilege of applying to his own use some of the King's liverymen; being allowed one coachman, four footmen, and six grooms under the King's pay, and with his livery, to attend his service.

In any solemn cavalcade, he rides next behind the King, and leads a leer Horse of State.

By the establishment, commencing April 1, 1689, the Master of the Horse is to keep for the King's service, thirty-six courfers, hunters, and pads, and forty-two coach-horses; besides twelve horses for himself, four for the gentleman of the horse, two surgeon horses, two bottle horses, and four hunters.

Under the Master of the Horse, are these following officers and servants, with their salaries annexed; viz.

			Per Annum.		
			l.	s.	d.
The Avener and Clerk-Martial	—	—	260	0	0
Seven Querries, or Ecquerries, each	—	—	256	0	0
Three Pages of Honour, each	—	—	156	0	0
A Serjeant of the Carriages	—	—	86	0	0
A Master of the Studs, and Surveyor of the Race	—	—	82	0	0
Two Surveyors of the Stables, each	—	—	120	0	0
A Riding Surveyor	—	—	30	0	0
A Clerk of the Avery	—	—	82	0	0
A Yeoman of the Stirrup	—	—	68	0	0
Two Yeomen Riders, each	—	—	130	0	0
A Clerk of the Stables	—	—	224	0	0

* Cowell.

† Ibid.

‡ Stat. 1. E. VI. c. 5. sect. 8.

Master of the Horse.

61

A Serjeant Farrier	—	—	42	0	0
A Martial Farrier	—	—	31	0	0
A Yeoman Farrier	—	—	48	0	0
Three Groom-Farriers, each	—	—	28	0	0
One Esquire Sadler	—	—	18	0	0
A Yeoman Sadler	—	—	83	0	0
A Groom Sadler	—	—	58	0	0
A Coach-Maker	—	—	36	0	0
Four Purveyors and Granitors, each	—	—	47	0	0
A Riding Purveyor	—	—	200	0	0
One Keeper of the Mews	—	—	36	0	0
Three Keepers more, each	—	—	12	0	0
Two Yeomen of the Carriages, each	—	—	18	0	0
Twelve Footmen, each	—	—	53	0	0
Four Footmen for the Master of the Horse, each	—	—	53	0	0
Five Coachmen, each	—	—	73	0	0
One Coachman for the Master of the Horse, each	—	—	73	0	0
Twenty-five Grooms, each	—	—	54	0	0
Six Grooms for the Master of the Horse, each	—	—	54	0	0
One Bottle Groom	—	—	54	0	0
Four Groom-Litter Men, each	—	—	36	0	0
One Porter of the Mews	—	—	18	0	0
A Gentleman Armourer	—	—	31	0	0
A Page of the Back-Stairs	—	—	31	0	0
A Messenger	—	—	15	0	0

The accompts of the stables, for horse-meat, livery, wages, and other allowances, are brought by the Avenor, being the chief Clerk of the Avery, to be passed and allowed by the Board of the Green Cloth.

MASTERS of the HORSE, and COMMISSIONERS for executing that OFFICE.

1673.

George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, was then Master of the Horse.

January 22, 1681.

Henry Guy,	}	Commissioners, during the minority of Charles Lenos, Duke of Richmond and Lenox.
Lieutenant-Colonel Theophilus Oglethorpe,		
Charles Adderly,		

1688.

Henry de Nassau d' Auverquerque, appointed on King William the Third's accession to the Crown.

July

July 9, 1702.

Charles Seymour, Duke of Somerset.

September 27, 1714.

Charles Seymour, Duke of Somerset; he resigned October 17, 1715; upon which,

1715.

Hon. Conyers D'Arcy,
Francis Negus,Commissioners; but Mr.
D'Arcy resigned June 10,
1717; and Mr. Negus
was sole Commissioner
till the death of King
Geo. I.

June 15, 1727.

Richard Lumley, Earl of Scarborough.

October, 1734.

Henry Berkeley,
James Lumley,

Commissioners.

January, 1735.

Charles Duke of Richmond.

July, 1751.

William Marquis of Hartington.

March, 1755.

Lionel Duke of Dorset.

July, 1757.

Granville Earl Gower.

November, 1760.

Francis Earl of Huntingdon.

March, 1761.

John Duke of Rutland.

August, 1766.

Francis Earl of Hertford.

December, 1766.

Peregrine Duke of Ancafter.

December 24, 1778.

Hugh Duke of Northumberland.

December 7, 1780.

George Duke of Montague.

LORD LIEUTENANT of IRELAND.

KING Henry II. being requested by the King of Leinster to assist him against the King of Meath, who had driven him out of his kingdom; he resolved to attempt his restoration, and met therein good success, and brought the greatest part of that kingdom under the subjection of the English*; and in the Parliament holden at Oxford†, in the 23d year of his reign, declared his younger Son John King of Ireland. But his successors wrote themselves Lords of that island, till 33 Henry VIII. in which year that Prince assumed the Title of King of Ireland. Howel Duke of Clarence was Lieutenant of Ireland‡ in the 40th Year of Henry III. After him, Edward, Son of Henry III. was Lord of the Dominion and Lordship of Ireland§.

King Edward II. in the Octaves of St. Martin at Nottingham, in the 17th year of his reign, by assent of parliament, made several acts for the better government of the Kingdom of Ireland, and regulating the Parliaments there, according to the institution and end of the Parliaments in England||.

When King Richard II. in the 9th year of his reign, created Robert de Vere Earl of Oxford, and Marquis of Dublin, Duke of Ireland; he granted to him for life the whole kingdom of Ireland**.

By an act of parliament, passed in the 10th Year of King Henry the Seventh's reign, it was provided as follows: "That
" no Parliament be hereafter holden in Ireland, but at
" such season as the King's Lieutenant and Council there
" should certify, under the great seal of that Kingdom, the
" causes and considerations for holding the same. And further,
" that if any Parliament should there be held without the
" King's licence, whatever they did was to be deemed void
" and of none effect††."

To what I have said, I think I may add, from a good author‡‡, that Ireland is still a distinct Kingdom, though by Payning's Law, 10 H. II. c. 4. all Statutes made in England before that time are of force in Ireland; and by special words or Statutes may bind them: yet they have Parliaments of their own; but their Statutes are to be confirmed by the King and his Council. They have the same Courts of Justice, and the same Laws (for the most part), as we have in England.

* 4 Coke p. 349.

† Ib. p. 360.

‡ Ib. p. 358.

§ Rot. Pat. an. 52 H. II. m. 26.

|| 4 Coke p. 351.

** Rot. Pat. an. 9 R. II. m. 2.

†† 4 Coke p. 351.

‡‡ Wood's Inst. p. 2.

By the Statute, 6 George, c. 5. it is enacted ; “ That the
 “ Kingdom of Ireland is subordinate, and dependent, as infe-
 “ parably annexed to the Crown of Great-Britain ; and that
 “ the Parliament in England hath authority to make Laws and
 “ Statutes to bind the Kingdom of Ireland ; and that the House
 “ of Lords of Ireland have no power to affirm or reverse any
 “ judgement, sentence, or decree, given or made in any Court
 “ within that Kingdom.”

A Justice in Ireland *, constituted by Letters Patent under
 the great seal of England, cannot be removed from his office,
 but by the King only.

LORDS LIEUTENANTS and LORDS JUSTICES of IRELAND.

Sir Maurice Eustace,
 Charles Coote, Earl of Mon-
 trath,
 Roger Boyle, Earl of Orrery, } Justices.

1661.

Sir Maurice Eustace,
 Roger Boyle, Earl of Orrery, } Justices.

February 21, 1661.

James Butler, Duke of Ormond, Lieutenant; revoked May 1,
 1669.

May 3, 1669.

John Roberts, Lord Roberts, Lieutenant.

February 4, 1669.

John Berkeley, Lord Berkeley, Lieutenant.

May 21, 1672.

Arthur Capell, Earl of Effex, Lieutenant.

May 24, 1677.

James Butler, Duke of Ormond.

January 7, 1684.

Laurence Hyde, Earl of Rochester.

February 23, 1684.

Michael ——— Archbishop of
 Armagh,
 Arthur Forbes, Earl of
 Granard, } Justices.

* 4 Coke, p. 36c.

October 1, 1685.

Henry Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, Lord Privy Seal, appointed Lord Justice.

January 8, 1686.

Richard Talbot, Earl of Tyrconnel, Lieutenant.

March 18, 1690.

Henry Viscount Sidney.

June 26, 1693.

Henry Lord Capell.

Sir Cyrill Wych.

William Duncombe.

} Justices.

May 9, 1695.

Henry Lord Capell, Lieutenant.

July 10, 1696.

Sir Charles Porter, Chancellor of Ireland.

Charles Coote, Earl of Montrath.

Henry Moore, Earl of Drogheda.

} Justices.

March 6, 1696.

Charles Coote, Earl of Montrath.

Henry Moore, Earl of Drogheda.

Henry Steuart, Viscount Galloway.

} Justices.

May 14, 1697.

Charles Poulet, Marquis of Winchester.

Henry Steuart, Earl of Galloway.

Edward Villiers, Viscount Villiers.

} Justices.

June 29, 1699.

Charles Poulet, Duke of Bolton.

Charles Berkeley, Earl of Berkeley.

Henry Steuart, Earl of Galloway.

December 28, 1700.

Laurence Hyde, Earl of Rochester.

August 19, 1702.

Laurence Hyde, Earl of Rochester.

February 19, 1702.

James Butler, Duke of Ormond.

April 30, 1707.

Thomas Herbert, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery.

1708.

Thomas Earl of Wharton.

October 6, 1710.

James Butler, Duke of Ormond.

September 2, 1713.

Charles Talbot, Duke of Shrewsbury.

October 4, 1714.

Charles Spencer, Earl of Sunderland.

August 15, 1715.

Charles Fitz-Roy, Duke of Grafton.

February 13, 1716.

Charles Viscount Townshend.

April 27, 1717.

Charles Poulet, Duke of Bolton.

June 18, 1720.

Charles Fitz-Roy, Duke of Grafton.

May 6, 1724.

John Lord Carteret; continued by another Commission

October 26, 1727.

June 23, 1730.

Lionel Cranfield Sackville, Duke of Dorset and Middlesex.

April, 1737.

William Duke of Devonshire.

January, 1745.

Philip Earl of Chesterfield.

November, 1746.

William Earl of Harrington.

December, 1750.

Lionel Duke of Dorset.

March, 1755.

William Marquis of Hartington.

December,

December, 1756.

John Duke of Bedford.

March, 1761.

George Earl of Halifax.

April 14, 1763.

Hugh Duke of Northumberland.

April, 1765.

Thomas Viscount Weymouth.

August, 1765.

Francis Earl of Hertford.

September, 1766.

George William Earl of Bristol.

August, 1767.

George Viscount Townshend.

October, 1772.

Simon Earl of Harcourt.

December, 1776.

John Earl of Buckinghamshire.

February, 1780.

Frederick Earl of Carlisle.

R E G E N C Y.

THE King of Great-Britain is the Sovereign and Supreme Head of the United Kingdoms of England and Scotland; as he is also of Ireland, and of all other the dominions belonging to the British Crown. He has a claim to the Sovereignty of the Seas environing Great-Britain and Ireland, and the isles adjacent, as far as the shores of neighbouring nations. Therefore it was formerly the custom for all Foreigners to ask leave to fish and to pass in these seas; and at this time they lower their top-sails to all the British ships of war.

Our King gives place to no Monarch, except the Emperor of Germany, and that upon account of antiquity; for the Crown of Great-Britain is free and independent, under the government of a most excellent and wise Prince.

From the Restoration to the time of King James's abdication of the Crown, there was no Regency; but after King William the Third came over, and was proclaimed, and crowned, his affairs calling him abroad, his Majesty, May 5, 1695. appointed seven of the wisest and ablest of the Nobility, Guardians, Justices and Lieutenants in England during his absence.

By a clause in an act passed in the 12th and 13th of William III. "For the further limitation of the Crown, and better securing the rights and liberties of the subject," it was enacted, "That no person who shall come to the possession of the Crown, shall go out of the dominions of England, Scotland, or Ireland, without consent of Parliament." But his late Majesty King George I. on his accession to the Throne, repealed the said clause in these words following: "And the restrictions, by the said clause meant or intended, are and shall be repealed, and shall for ever be, and be deemed and taken to be, void and of none effect."

During the reign of King William III. they were also written and called Guardians, Justices of England, and his Majesty's Lieutenants in the same. On Queen Anne's decease, they were styled Justices of Great-Britain. When King George the First visited his dominions abroad, the Prince of Wales was constituted Guardian of Great-Britain, and Lieutenant in the same; and whensoever afterwards his Majesty's affairs required him to cross the seas, he appointed some of his prime Ministers of State, Noblemen and others, his Guardians and Justices of the Kingdom of Great-Britain, and his Lieutenants in the same. And King George the Second, whenever he went to visit his German dominions during

during the life-time of his Royal Consort Queen Caroline, appointed her Majesty Queen Regent; and, after her death, the great Officers of State were appointed Regents.

**REGENTS, GUARDIANS, JUSTICES,
and LIEUTENANTS in ENGLAND and
GREAT-BRITAIN, in the Absence of the King.**

May 5, 1695.

Thomas Tenison, Arch-
bishop of Canterbury.

Sir John Somers, Lord Keeper
of the Great Seal.

Thomas Herbert, Earl of Pem-
broke and Montgomery,
Lord Privy Seal.

William Cavendish, Duke of
Devonshire.

Charles Talbot, Duke of
Shrewsbury, one of his Ma-
jesty's Principal Secretaries
of State.

Charles Sackville, Earl of
Dorset.

Sidney Lord Godolphin.

May 1, 1696.

Thomas Tenison, Archbishop
of Canterbury.

Sir John Somers, Lord Keeper
of the Great Seal.

Thomas Herbert, Earl of Pem-
broke and Montgomery,
Keeper of the Privy Seal.

William Cavendish, Duke of
Devonshire, Steward of the
Household.

Charles Talbot, Duke of
Shrewsbury, one of his Ma-
jesty's Principal Secretaries
of State.

Charles Sackville, Earl of
Dorset and Middlesex,
Chamberlain of the House-
hold.

Sidney Lord Godolphin.

April 23, 1697.

Thomas Tenison, Archbishop
of Canterbury.

Sir John Somers, Lord Chan-
cellor.

Thomas Herbert, Earl of
Pembroke and Montgomery,
Keeper of the Privy Seal.

William Cavendish, Duke of
Devonshire, Steward of the
Household.

Charles Talbot, Duke of
Shrewsbury, one of the Prin-
cipal Secretaries of State.

Robert Spencer, Earl of Sun-
derland, Chamberlain of the
Household.

Charles Sackville, Earl of
Dorset and Middlesex.

Henry Sidney, Earl of Rom-
ney, Lord Warden of the
Cinque-Ports.

Edward Russel.

July 18, 1698.

Thomas Tenison, Lord Arch-
bishop of Canterbury.

John Lord Somers, Lord High
Chancellor of England.

Thomas Herbert, Earl of Pem-
broke and Montgomery,
Lord Keeper of the Privy
Seal.

William Cavendish, Duke of
Devonshire, Steward of the
Household.

70 *Regents, Guardians, &c. of Great-Britain.*

Charles Sackville, Earl of Dorset and Middlesex.

John Churchill, Earl of Marlborough, Tutor to his Royal Highness William Duke of Gloucester.

Henry Sidney, Earl of Romney, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.

Edward Ruffel, Earl of Orford, first Commissioner of the Admiralty.

Charles Montagu, first Commissioner of the Treasury.

June 1, 1699.

Thomas Tenison, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

John Lord Somers, Lord High Chancellor of England.

Thomas Herbert, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, Lord President of the Council.

John Lowther, Viscount Lonsdale, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal.

William Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire, Lord Steward of the Household.

John Egerton, Earl of Bridgewater, first Commissioner of the Admiralty.

John Churchill, Earl of Marlborough, Governor to his Royal Highness William Duke of Gloucester.

Edward Villiers, Earl of Jersey, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Charles Montagu, first Commissioner of the Treasury.

July 4, 1700.

Thomas Tenison, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

Sir Nathan Wright, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England.

William Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire, Steward of the Household.

Edward Villiers, Earl of Jersey, Chamberlain of the Household.

John Egerton, Earl of Bridgewater, first Commissioner of Admiralty.

John Churchill, Earl of Marlborough, Tutor to his Royal Highness William Duke of Gloucester.

Ford Grey, Earl of Tankerville, first Commissioner of the Treasury.

June 29, 1701.

Thomas Tenison, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Thomas Herbert, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, President of the Council, and first Commissioner of the Admiralty.

William Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire, Steward of the Household.

Charles Seymour, Duke of Somerset.

Edward Villiers, Earl of Jersey, Chamberlain of the Household.

Sidney Lord Godolphin, first Commissioner of the Treasury.

1714.

The following Noblemen were Lords Justices of Great-Britain, from the Death of the late Queen Anne, August 1, 1714, to September 18 following; on which day his late Majesty King George I. landed at Greenwich.

- * Thomas Tenison, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.
- * Simon Lord Harcourt, Lord Chancellor.
- * Charles Talbot, Duke of Shrewsbury, Lord High Treasurer, (also Lord Lieutenant of Ireland).
- * John Sheffield, Duke of Buckinghamshire and Normanby, Lord President of the Council.
- * William Legge, Earl of Dartmouth, Lord Privy Seal.
- * Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, first Commissioner of the Admiralty.
- * Sir Thomas Parker, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.
- Sir William Dawes, Archbishop of York.
- Charles Seymour, Duke of Somerset.
- Charles Poulet, Duke of Bolton.
- William Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire.
- Henry de Grey, Duke of Kent.
- John Campbell, Duke of Argyle.
- James Graham, Duke of Montrose.
- John Kerr, Duke of Roxburgh.

* These seven were Lords Justices by virtue of their Offices and the Act of Parliament afore-mentioned. To them his Majesty King George I. was pleased to add the eighteen Noblemen next abovementioned.

Thomas Herbert, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery.

Arthur Annesley, Earl of Anglesey.

Charles Howard, Earl of Carlisle.

Daniel Finch, Earl of Nottingham.

Montagu Venables Bertie, Earl of Abingdon.

Richard Lumley, Earl of Scarborough.

Edward Russel, Earl of Orford.

Charles Viscount Townshend.

Charles Montagu, Lord Halifax.

William Lord Cowper.

July 5, 1716.

His Royal Highness George Augustus, Prince of Wales, Guardian of the Realm, and Lieutenant within the same.

May 9, 1716.

William Wake, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Thomas Lord Parker, Lord High Chancellor.

Evelyn Pierpont, Duke of Kingston, Lord President of the Council.

Henry de Grey, Duke of Kent, Lord Privy Seal.

John Campbell, Duke of Greenwich and Argyle, Lord Steward of the Household.

Thomas Holles Pelham, Duke of Newcastle, Lord Chamberlain of the Household.

Charles Poulet, Duke of Bolton, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

72 *Regents, Guardians, &c. of Great-Britain.*

John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, Captain-General of the Forces, Master of the Ordnance, and Colonel of the first Regiment of Foot-Guards.

John Kerr, Duke of Roxburgh, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Charles Spencer, Earl of Sunderland, first Commissioner of the Treasury, and Groom of the Stole.

James Earl of Berkeley, first Commissioner of the Admiralty, and Vice-Admiral of Great-Britain.

James Earl Stanhope, and the Rt. Hon. James Craggs, jun. Principal Secretaries of State for that part of Great-Britain called England.

June 14, 1720.

William Wake, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Thomas Lord Parker, Lord High Chancellor.

Charles Viscount Townshend, Lord President of the Council.

Evelyn Pierpont, Duke of Kingston, Lord Privy Seal.

John Campbell, Duke of Greenwich and Argyle, Lord Steward of the Household.

Thomas Holles Pelham, Duke of Newcastle, Lord Chamberlain of the Household.

Charles Fitz-Roy, Duke of Grafton, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Charles Poulet, Duke of Bolton.

William Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire.

John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, Captain-General of the Forces, Master-General of the Ordnance, and Colonel of the First Regiment of Foot Guards.

John Kerr, Duke of Roxburgh, Principal Secretary of State for that part of Great-Britain called Scotland.

Charles Spencer, Earl of Sunderland, First Commissioner of the Treasury, and Groom of the Stole.

James Earl of Berkeley, first Commissioner of the Admiralty, and Vice-Admiral of Great-Britain.

James Earl Stanhope, and the Right Hon. James Craggs, jun. Principal Secretaries of State for that part of Great-Britain called England.

May 29, 1723.

William Wake, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Thomas Parker, Earl of Macclesfield, Lord High Chancellor.

Henry Boyle, Lord Carleton, Lord President of the Council.

John Campbell, Duke of Greenwich and Argyle, Lord Steward of the Household.

Thomas Holles Pelham, Duke of Newcastle, Lord Chamberlain of the Household.

Charles Fitz-Roy, Duke of Grafton, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

William Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire.

John Kerr, Duke of Roxburgh, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

James Earl of Berkeley, first Commissioner of the Admiralty, and Vice-Admiral of Great-Britain.

Francis Earl of Godolphin, Groom of the Stole.

William Earl of Cadogan, General and Commander in Chief of the Forces, Master-General of the Ordnance, and Colonel of the First Regiment of Foot Guards.

Charles Viscount Townshend, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Simon Viscount Harcourt.

John Lord Carteret, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

The Rt. Hon. Robert Walpole, first Commissioner of the Treasury, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Principal Secretary of State during the absence of the other Secretaries.

June 3, 1725.

William Wake, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Peter Lord King, Lord High Chancellor.

William Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire, Lord President of the Council.

Evelyn Pierpoint, Duke of Kingston, Lord Privy Seal.

Lionel Cranfield Sackville, Duke of Dorset, Lord Steward of the Household.

Charles Fitz-Roy, Duke of Grafton, Lord Chamberlain of the Household.

Charles Poulet, Duke of Bolton, Constable of the Tower of London.

John Campbell, Duke of Greenwich and Argyle, Master-General of the Ordnance.

John Kerr, Duke of Roxburgh, and Thomas Holles Pelham, Duke of Newcastle, Principal Secretaries of State.

James Earl of Berkeley, first Commissioner of the Admiralty, and Vice-Admiral of Great-Britain.

Francis Earl of Godolphin, Groom of the Stole.

Charles Viscount Townshend, the other of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Simon Viscount Harcourt.

John Lord Carteret, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Walpole, first Commissioner of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer.

June 2, 1727.

William Wake, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Perer Lord King, Lord High Chancellor.

William Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire, Lord President of the Council.

Thomas Lord Trevor, Lord Privy Seal.

Lionel Cranfield Sackville, Duke of Dorset, Lord Steward of the Household.

Charles Fitz-Roy, Duke of Grafton, Lord Chamberlain of the Household.

74 *Regents, Guardians, &c. of Great-Britain.*

Charles Poulet, Duke of Bolton, Governor of the Isle of Wight.

John Campbell, Duke of Argyll and Greenwich, Master General of the Ordnance.

Thomas Holles Pelham, Duke of Newcastle, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

James Earl of Berkeley, first Commissioner of the Admiralty and Vice-Admiral of Great Britain.

Francis Earl of Godolphin, Groom of the Stole.

Charles Viscount Townshend, another of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Simon Viscount Harcourt.

John Lord Carteret, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Walpole, first Commissioner of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer.

May, 1740.

John Potter, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Philip Lord Hardwicke, Lord Chancellor.

Spencer Earl Wilmington, Lord President.

John Lord Hervey, Lord Privy Seal.

Lionel Duke of Dorset, Lord Steward.

Charles Duke of Grafton, Lord Chamberlain.

Charles Duke of Richmond, Master of the Horse.

Charles Duke of Bolton.

William Duke of Devonshire, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

John Duke of Montagu, Master of the Ordnance.

Thomas Duke of Newcastle, Secretary of State.

Henry Earl of Pembroke, Groom of the Stole.

Archibald Earl Hay.

William Lord Harrington, Secretary of State.

Sir Robert Walpole, first Commissioner of the Treasury.

Sir Charles Wager, first Commissioner of the Admiralty.

April, 1743.

John Potter, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Philip Lord Hardwicke, Lord Chancellor.

William Earl of Harrington, Lord President.

John Lord Gower, Lord Privy Seal.

Lionel Duke of Dorset, Lord Steward.

Charles Duke of Grafton, Lord Chamberlain.

Charles Duke of Richmond, Master of the Horse.

Charles Duke of Bolton.

William Duke of Devonshire, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

John Duke of Montagu, Master of the Ordnance.

Thomas Duke of Newcastle, Secretary of State.

John Marquis of Tweeddale.

Henry Earl of Pembroke, Groom of the Stole.

Daniel Earl of Winchelsea, first Commissioner of the Admiralty.

Archibald Earl Hay.

Spencer Earl Wilmington.

William Earl of Bath.

John Lord Carteret, Secretary of State.

Henry Pelham.

May,

May, 1745.

John Potter, Archbishop of
Canterbury.

Philip Lord Hardwicke, Lord
Chancellor.

Lionel Duke of Dorset, Lord
President.

John Lord Gower, Lord Privy
Seal.

William Duke of Devonshire,
Lord Steward.

Charles Duke of Grafton, Lord
Chamberlain.

Charles Duke of Richmond,
Master of the Horse.

Charles Duke of Bolton.

John Duke of Bedford, first
Commissioner of the Admi-
rality.

John Duke of Montagu, Ma-
ster of the Ordnance.

Archibald Duke of Argyle.

Thomas Duke of Newcastle,
Secretary of State.

John Marquis of Tweddale,
Secretary of State.

Henry Earl of Pembroke,
Groom of the Stole.

Philip Earl of Chesterfield,
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

John Earl Stair.

William Earl of Harrington,
Secretary of State.

William Earl of Bath.

Richard Viscount Cobham.

Henry Pelham, first Commis-
sioner of the Treasury.

May, 1748.

Thomas Herring, Archbishop
of Canterbury.

Philip Lord Hardwicke, Lord
Chancellor.

Lionel Duke of Dorset, Lord
President.

John Earl of Gower, Lord
Privy Seal.

Wm. Duke of Devonshire,
Lord Steward.

Charles Duke of Grafton, Lord
Chamberlain.

Charles Duke of Richmond,
Master of the Horse.

John Duke of Bedford, Secre-
tary of State.

John Duke of Montagu, Ma-
ster of the Ordnance.

Archibald Duke of Argyle.

Thomas Duke of Newcastle,
Secretary of State.

Henry Earl of Pembroke,
Groom of the Stole.

John Earl of Sandwich, first
Commissioner of the Admi-
rality.

William Earl of Harrington,
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Richard Viscount Cobham.

Henry Pelham, first Commis-
sioner of the Treasury.

April, 1750.

Thomas Herring, Archbishop
of Canterbury.

Philip Lord Hardwicke, Lord
Chancellor.

Lionel Duke of Dorset, Lord
President.

John Earl Gower, Lord Privy
Seal.

Charles Duke of Marlborough,
Lord Steward.

Charles Duke of Grafton, Lord
Chamberlain.

Charles Duke of Richmond,
Master of the Horse.

John Duke of Bedford, Secre-
tary of State.

Archibald Duke of Argyle.

Thomas Duke of Newcastle,
Secretary of State.

John Earl of Sandwich, first
Commissioner of the Admi-
rality.

76 Regents, Guardians, &c. of Great-Britain.

William Earl of Harrington,
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
Henry Pelham, first Commis-
sioner of the Treasury.

April, 1752.

Thomas Herring, Archbishop
of Canterbury.
Philip Lord Hardwicke, Lord
Chancellor.
John Earl Granville, Lord
President.
John Earl Gower, Lord Privy
Seal.
Charles Duke of Marlborough,
Lord Steward.
Charles Duke of Grafton, Lord
Chamberlain.

Archibald Duke of Argyle.
Thomas Duke of Newcastle,
Secretary of State.
Lionel Duke of Dorset, Lord
Lieutenant of Ireland.
William Marquis of Harting-
ton, Master of the Horse.
Robert Earl of Holderness, Se-
cretary of State.
Wm. A. Earl of Albermarle,
Groom of the Stole.
George Lord Anson, first Com-
missioner of the Admiralty.
Henry Pelham, first Commis-
sioner of the Treasury.

The ORDER of the GARTER.

THE Founder of this noble Order was that valiant and potent Prince King Edward III. who, after obtaining many signal victories over his enemies, did erect this Order, anno 1350; consisting of himself as Sovereign (who is always the King of England), and twenty-five Knights-Companions of this Order, besides other officers, which now are a Prelate, Chancellor, Register, Garter King of Arms, and Usher.

The Prelate is an Officer of honour only, having no pension or fees allowed him by the constitution of the Order. The Office is vested in the Bishop of Winchester and his Successors. On his admittance, he kneels between the Sovereign's knees, and takes an oath consisting of these particulars:

- " 1. To be present in all Chapters whereunto he is summoned.
- " 2. To report all things truly, without favour or fear.
- " 3. To take scrutiny faithfully, and present it to the Sovereign.
- " 4. To keep secret, and not disclose, the councils of the Order.
- " 5. To promote and maintain the honour of it.
- " 6. To withstand and reveal what is designed to the contrary."

King Edward IV. anno regni 16, appointed Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Salisbury, Chancellor, and Keeper of the Seal of the Order during pleasure.

The oath that he takes at the time of his admission is the same as the Prelate's.

The Register and Dean of Windsor, by a Chapter of the Garter, held at White-hall, April 22, 2 Car. I. the Sovereign himself present, thought it proper that the office of Dean of Windsor and Register should be in one and the same person as formerly: whereupon he commanded his pleasure to be enrolled among the annals of the Order, that so it might pass, in times to come, from example into rule.

By the constitutions of the Order, a Secular is no less capable of this office than an Ecclesiastick. He is to be a man of singular integrity, well descended, a Knight, and eminent for his experience in learning. If he be an Ecclesiastick, then must he be a person of great learning; a Professor of Divinity, or Law, Canon or Civil; a Dignitary in some Cathedral; or else a Canon at Windsor. His oath differs nothing from that of the Prelate and Chancellor.

Garter King of Arms ; his office is to attend the Knights of the Garter, and to manage the solemnities at their feasts and installations. The substance of his oath, administered by the Register while he kneels at the Sovereign's feet in the Chapter-house, is,

- “ 1. To yield obedience to the Sovereign and Knights
“ Companions.
- “ 2. To keep silence, and not disclose the secrets of the
“ Order.
- “ 3. To make signification at the death of each Knight
“ Companion.
- “ 4. To execute all things faithfully committed to his care.
- “ 5. To enquire diligently after the noble acts of the
“ Knights Companions, and to certify them to the Re-
“ gister.
- “ 6. To be faithful in the exercise of his office.”

The fifth and last Officer is the Black Rod, instituted by the Founder ; but it doth not appear if at the first erection of the Order, anno 35 Edw. III. this office was called, “ *Officium Hostiarii Capellæ Regis infra Castrum Regis de Windeshore.*” Anno 1 Hen. V. it is styled, “ *Officium Virgarii sive Ostiarii, &c.*” Afterwards it had this title, “ *Officium Virgæ-bajuli coram Rege ad festum Sancti Georgii infra Castrum Regis de Windeshore.*” And ever since he is called in the Letters Patent, “ *Virgæ-bajulus, Virgarius, Nigri-vergifer.*”

In a chapter held at Whitehall, Feb. 13, 6 Car. I. it was decreed, “ That the Office of the Black-Rod should, as soon
“ as the same become void, be annexed to some one of the
“ Gentlemen Ushers, Daily Waiters, whom the Sovereign
“ should appoint.”

The form of the oath given to this Officer, temp. H. VIII. was, truly and faithfully to observe and keep all the points of the Statutes of the Order, as to him belonged and appertained.

The Patron of this Order is St. George, a man renowned for chivalry ; his fame was so great in the world, that many temples were dedicated to him in Eastern countries. He is said to have suffered martyrdom at Lydia (under the persecution of Dioclesian), where he is said to be interred, whence his fame came into Europe, and his memory is celebrated here April 23, according to the universal custom of other Churches.

To the patronage of this Saint, King Edward commended himself and his Companions, the Knights of St. George ; and having beautified and enlarged his Castle at Windsor, he appointed it the royal seat of this Order, and caused a solemn proclamation to be made in France and Spain, &c. to invite all military persons to attend the tilts and tournaments intended

to be kept, not only on St. George's day then next following, but for the fifteen days preceding that feast, and as many after. And, in further honour of that Saint, he gave them the image of St. George encountering with the Dragon, enchaîed with pearls and precious stones, appendant to a blue ribbon continually to be worn about their necks.

As for the habit of the Order, besides the George and ribbon, and a Garter adorned with gold, pearl, and precious stones, with the Motto *HONI. SOIT. QUI. MAL. Y. PENSE*, which is fastened round the left leg, by a buckle of pure gold; there properly belongs a cassock of crimson velvet, a mantle and hood of purple velvet lined with white farfenet; on the left shoulder of which, is an escocheon of St. George, embroidered with the motto in the Garter. On the escocheon are these arms, Argent, a Cross Gules. But these are only worn on St. George's day, and when it shall please the Sovereign to celebrate the ceremonies of the installment. For further particulars, I refer to Mr. Ashmole's History of this Order.

KNIGHTS COMPANIONS of the most Noble ORDER of the GARTER.

April 1, 1661.

Charles Stuart, Duke of Richmond and Lenox, one of the natural Sons of King Charles II.

April 13, 1661.

Montagu Bertie, Earl of Lindsey.

April 13, 1661.

Edward Montagu, Earl of Manchester.

April 13, 1661.

William Wentworth, Earl of Strafford.

April 22, 1663.

Christierne, Prince of Denmark, afterwards King of Denmark.

March 29, 1663.

James Scot, Duke of Monmouth and Buccleugh.

James Stuart, Duke of Cambridge (Son of James Duke of York, afterward King of England).

1671.

Christopher Monk, Duke of Albermarle.

May 29, 1663.

Charles IX. King of Sweden, Goths, and Vandals.

John George II. Duke of Saxony, Juliers, Cleves, and Mons.

April

- April 18, 1672. 1680.
John Maitland, Duke of Lauderdale.
- May 29, 1672. April 20, 1681.
Henry Somerset, Marquis of Worcester, afterwards Duke of Beaufort. Charles Lenos, Duke of Richmond.
- May 29, 1672. April 8, 1684.
Henry Jermyn, Earl of St. Alban's. George Prince of Denmark.
- May 29, 1672. April 8, 1684.
Wm. Russell, Earl of Bedford, afterwards Duke of Bedford. Charles Seymour, Duke of Somerset.
1672. April 8, 1684.
Henry Bennet, Earl of Arlington. George Fitz-Roy, Duke of Northumberland.
- September 30, 1672. July 22, 1685.
Thomas Butler, Earl of Ossory. Henry Howard, Duke of Norfolk.
- January 25, 1672. July 22, 1685.
Charles Fitz-Roy, Earl of Southampton, afterwards Duke of Cleveland and Southampton. Henry Mordaunt, Earl of Peterborough.
- April 13, 1674. July 22, 1685.
John Sheffield, Earl of Mulgrave; afterwards Duke of Buckinghamshire and of Normanby. Laurence Hyde, Earl of Rochester.
- August 25, 1685.
William Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle. Lewis de Duras, Earl of Feversham.
1677. May 23, 1687.
Thomas Osborne, Earl of Danby, afterwards Duke of Leeds. Robert Spencer, Earl of Sunderland.
- April 5, 1689.
James Butler, Duke of Ormond.
- April 3, 1689.
Frederick Schomberg, Duke of Schonbergh, slain at the battle of the Boyne in Ireland, June 30, 1690.
- August 31, 1680.
Henry Fitz-Roy, Duke of Grafton.

April 3, 1689.

William Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire.

James Douglas, Duke of Queensberry and Dover,

February 2, 1691.

Charles Sackville, Earl of Dorset and Middlesex.

George Lewis, Elector of Brunswick-Lunenburgh, afterwards King of England, by the Title of George I.

June 5, 1694.

Frederick III. Marquis of Brandenburg, Prince, Elector, and Great Chamberlain of the Holy Roman Empire; afterwards King of Prussia.

March 14, 1702.
Wriothesley Russell, Duke of Bedford.

June 5, 1694.

George William, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburgh-Zell, Prince of the Holy Roman Empire.

March 14, 1702.
John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough.

June 5, 1694.

Charles Talbot, Duke of Shrewsbury.

August 12, 1703.
Meinhardt Schonbergh, Duke of Schonbergh.

January 6, 1695.

Prince William, Duke of Gloucester.

July 6, 1704.
Sidney Earl of Godolphin.

John Holles, Duke of Newcastle.

December 22, 1710.
George Augustus Prince Electoral of Hanover, Prince of Wales, now King of Great-Britain, and Sovereign of this most noble Order.
William Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire.

March 25, 1697.

William Bentinck, Earl of Portland.

John Campbell, Duke of Argyle.

Thomas Herbert, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery.

James Duke of Hamilton and Brandon; died, and never was installed.

Arnal Joost van Keppel, Earl of Albemarle.

August 3, 1712.
Henry Somerset, Duke of Beaufort.

October 25, 1712.

Henry de Grey, Duke of Kent.

John Earl Poulet.

Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, and Earl Mortimer.

Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford.

August 4, 1713.

Charles Mordaunt, Earl of Peterborough and Monmouth.

October 16, 1714.

Charles Poulet, Duke of Bolton.

November 19, 1714.

John Manners, Duke of Rutland.

October 16, 1714.

Lionel Cranfield Sackville, Earl of Dorset and Middlesex.

Charles Montagu, Earl of Halifax.

April 30, 1718.

Frederick Lewis, Prince of Brunswick Lunenburgh, and father of his present Majesty.

April 30, 1718.

Ernest August, Prince of Brunswick Lunenburgh, Bishop of Osnaburgh, and Duke of York.

Charles Beauclerk, Duke of St. Albans.

April 30, 1718.

John Duke of Montagu.

Thomas Holles Pelham, Duke of Newcastle.

1719.

James Earl of Berkeley.

June 24, 1719.

Evelyn Pierpoint, Duke of Kingston.

April 25, 1721.

Charles Fitz-Roy, Duke of Grafton.

Henry Fines Clinton, Earl of Lincoln.

November 13, 1722.

Charles Paulet, Duke of Bolton.

John Manners, Duke of Rutland.

October 10, 1722.

John Kerr, Duke of Roxburgh.

June 9, 1724.

Richard Lumley, Earl of Scarborough.

July 28, 1724.

Charles Viscount Townshend.

May 26, 1726.

Charles Lenos, Duke of Richmond.

May 26, 1726.

Sir Robert Walpole.

June 18, 1730.

Prince William, Second Son to King Geo. II. afterwards Duke of Cumberland.

June 18, 1730.

Philip Dormer Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield.

June 18, 1730.

Richard Boyle, Earl of Burlington.

June 12, 1733.

William Charles Henry, Prince of Orange.

William Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire.

Spencer Compton, Earl of Wilmington.

February 30, 1738.

William Capell, Earl of Essex.

James Earl of Waldegrave.

March 20, 1741.

Charles Beauclerc, Duke of St. Albans.

Charles Spencer, Duke of Marlborough.

Evelyn Pierpoint, Duke of Kingston.

William Bentinck, Duke of Portland.

1742.

Frederick Duke of Saxe-Gotha.

Frederick Prince of Hesse Cassel.

June 22, 1749.

George Prince of Wales, now King of Great-Britain.

Charles Marquis of Anspach.

Thomas Osborne, Duke of Leeds.

John Ruffel, Duke of Bedford.

William Augustus Keppel, Earl of Albemarle.

John Carteret, Earl of Granville.

June 4, 1752.

Edward Augustus Duke of York.

William Prince of Orange.

Henry Clinton, Earl of Lincoln, now Duke of Newcastle.

Daniel Finch, Earl of Winchelsea.

George Brudenel, Earl of Cardigan, now Duke of Montagu.

March, 1757.

William Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire.

Henry Howard, Earl of Carlisle.

Hugh Smithson Percy, Earl of Northumberland, now Duke.

Francis Conway Seymour, Earl of Hertford.

August, 1757.

James Earl of Waldegrave.

1759.

Frederick Prince of Brunswick.

May 6, 1760.

Charles Watson Wentworth, Marquis of Rockingham.

Richard Grenville, Earl Temple.

May, 1762.

William Henry Duke of Gloucester.

John Stewart, Earl of Bute.

April, 1764.

Adolphus Frederick Duke of Mecklinburgh Strelitz.

George Earl of Halifax.

December, 1765.

George Prince of Wales.

William Charles Frederick
Prince of Brunswick.George Keppel, Earl of Albe-
marle.

December 21, 1767.

Henry Frederick Duke of
Cumberland.

December 11, 1768.

George Spencer, Duke of
Marlborough.

September, 1769.

Augustus Henry Duke of Graf-
ton.

February 11, 1771.

Granville Leveson, Earl
Gower.

June 19, 1771.

Frederick Bishop of Osna-
burgh.

June, 1772.

Frederick Lord North.

June, 1778.

Henry Howard, Earl of Suf-
folk.William Henry Nassau Zu-
lestein, Earl of Rochford.Thomas Thynne, Viscount
Weymouth.

The present KNIGHTS of the GARTER.

The Sovereign.	Duke of Montagu.
The Prince of Wales.	Duke of Northumberland.
Duke of Gloucester.	Earl of Hertford.
Landgrave of Hesse Cassel.	Marquis of Rockingham.
Prince Ferdinand.	Earl of Bute.
Prince of Orange.	Duke of Marlborough.
Duke of Cumberland.	Duke of Grafton.
Bishop of Osnabrug.	Earl Gower.
Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz.	Lord North.
Prince of Brunswick.	Earl of Rochford.
Duke of Leeds.	Viscount Weymouth.
Duke of Newcastle.	

Present GOVERNORS of the CHARTER-HOUSE.

Formerly a Convent of Carthusians.

The King.	Earl of Sandwich.
The Queen.	Earl of Rochford.
Archbishop of Canterbury.	Earl of Bute.
Lord Chancellor.	Earl Bathurst.
Duke of Grafton.	Bishop of London.
Duke of Marlborough.	Earl of Mansfield.
Marquis of Rockingham.	Lord Camden.
Earl Gower.	Lord North.

Master, Rev. W. Ramsden, D. D.

Principal SECRETARIES of STATE.

AT this time there are three; but till about the end of King Henry the Eighth's Reign there was but one, who, taking into consideration the importance of this great and weighty office, thought proper to have it executed by two persons, to whom he gave an equal authority; and in 1768 a third was added by his present Majesty, professedly for the business of the Colonies, the business of the other two being divided into two departments, called the Southern and Northern.

In the reign of Henry VIII. and for some time after, they sat not at the Council-board; but, having prepared their business in an adjoining room to the Council-chamber, they were admitted to stand by the King; and nothing was debated at the table before the Secretaries had gone through with their proposals. But this method was altered in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; who, seldom coming to Council, appointed the two Secretaries of State to take their places as Privy Counsellors at the board*, which they always have done to this time; and a Council is seldom or never held in the absence of both of them.

As most of the public concerns are dispatched by them, so do Grants, Pardons, Dispensations, &c. touching private persons pass through their hands; for with them are lodged most of the people's requests to the King, which they expedite according to his Majesty's directions; in short, so great is their trust, and their office so extensive, that they are required constantly to attend the King.

As for home affairs, whether public or private, they equally receive and dispatch whatever is brought to them. But touching foreign matters, each has his distinct province; receiving all letters and addresses from, and sending the dispatches to, the several Princes and States in his province.

A Secretary of State hath power to commit Criminals for Treason, &c. to safe custody, as Conservators of the Peace, or as Justices of Peace all over England, or at least by immemorial usage†.

The Principal Secretary of State hath the Custody of the Privy Signet, because the King's private Letters are signed with it‡. There are four Clerks of the Privy Signet Office, who write out such Grants and Letters Patent as pass by bill signed, or bill superscribed, by the sign manual, or under the hand of the King; which, being transcribed and sealed with the signet, is a warrant to the Privy Seal, as the Privy Seal is a warrant to the

* Wood's Instit. p. 458.

† Ib. p. 459.

‡ Coke's Instit. p. 554.

Great Seal. A *Ne exeat Regno* may by commandment be under the Privy Signet, or the Privy Seal, as well as by the King's writ under the Great Seal, and the subjects ought to obey it. But a warrant under the Privy Signet is not sufficient to issue out any treasure, or to discharge a debt; much less an order by word of mouth. For it ought to be under the Great Seal, or at least under the Privy Seal.

The Paper Office* belongs to the Secretaries of State, where all Paper Writings that pass the Secretaries are transmitted and kept, as Matters of State and Council, Letters, Intelligences, and Negotiations of Foreign Ministers here, or of the King's Ministers abroad, are from time to time transmitted, there to remain; the Keepers of which have a yearly salary, paid out of the Receipt of his Majesty's Exchequer.

Principal SECRETARIES of STATE.

June 1, 1660. Sir Edward Nicholas. Sir William Morrice.	April 26, 1680. Sir Leoline Jenkins, succeeded Henry Coventry.
October 2, 1662. Sir Henry Bennet (succeeded Sir Edward Nicholas) afterwards Earl of Arlington.	February 2, 1680. Edward Seymour Conway, succeeded Robert Spencer, Earl of Sunderland, afterwards Earl of Conway.
September 29, 1668. Sir John Trevor, succeeded on Sir William Morrice's resignation.	January 28, 1682. Robert Spencer, Earl of Sunderland, succeeded Edward Earl of Conway.
July 3, 1672. Henry Coventry, succeeded Sir John Trevor.	April 14, 1684. Sidney Godolphin, succeeded Sir Leoline Jenkins, afterwards Earl Godolphin.
May 11, 1674. Sir Joseph Williamson, succeeded Henry Bennet, Earl of Arlington.	August 25, 1684. —— Earl of Middleton, succeeded Sidney Godolphin.
February 9, 1678. Robert Spencer, Earl of Sunderland, succeeded on the resignation of Sir Joseph Williamson.	October 28, 1688. Richard Graham, Viscount Preston, succeeded the Earl of Middleton.

* Wood's Instit. p. 459.

1689.
Charles Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury.

1689.
Daniel Finch, Earl of Nottingham.

December 26, 1690.
Henry Viscount Sidney, succeeded Charles Earl of Shrewsbury.

1692.
Sir John Trenchard, succeeded Henry Lord Sidney.

1693.
Charles Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, succeeded Daniel Earl of Nottingham.

1695.
Sir William Trumbull, succeeded Sir John Trenchard.

1697.
James Vernon, succeeded Sir William Trumbull.

1699.
Edward Villiers, Earl of Jersey, succeeded Charles Earl of Shrewsbury.

1700.
Sir Charles Hedges.

January 4, 1701.
Charles Montagu, Earl of Manchester, succeeded Edward Earl of Jersey.

May 2, 1702.
Daniel Finch, Earl of Nottingham, and Sir Charles Hedges.

May 20, 1704.
Robert Harley, afterwards Earl of Oxford.

1706.
Charles Spencer, Earl of Sunderland.

1707.
Henry Boyle, succeeded Robert Harley.

1710.
William Legge, Earl of Dartmouth, and Henry St. John.

1713.
William Bromley, in place of William Earl of Dartmouth.

September 17, 1714.
Charles Viscount Townshend.

April 7, 1718.
James Stanhope, afterwards Earl Stanhope.

June 23, 1716.
Paul Methuen, appointed in Earl Stanhope's absence abroad.

April 19, 1717.
Charles Spencer, Earl of Sunderland.

April 16, 1717.
Joseph Addison.

March 18, 1717.
James Earl Stanhope.

March 14, 1717.
James Craigs.

February 8, 1720.
Charles Viscount Townshend.

March 4, 1720.
John Lord Carteret.

April 1, 1724.
Thomas Holles Pelham, Duke of Newcastle, succeeded John Lord Carteret.

1732.
William Stanhope, Lord Harrington, succeeded on the Lord Townshend's resignation.

1742.
John Lord Carteret.

1744.
William Lord Harrington.

1746.
Philip Earl of Chesterfield.

1748.
John Duke of Bedford.

1751.
Robert Earl of Holderness.

1754.
Sir Thomas Robinson.

1755.
Henry Fox.

1756.
William Pitt.

March 25, 1761.
John Earl of Bute.

October 9, 1761.
Charles Earl of Egremont.

March 29, 1762.
George Grenville.

October 24, 1762.
George Earl of Halifax.

September 9, 1763.
John Earl of Sandwich.

July 12, 1765.
Augustus Henry Duke of Grafton.

Henry S. Conway.

May 23, 1766.
Charles Duke of Richmond.
William Earl of Shelburne.

June 20, 1768.
Thomas Viscount Weymouth.

October 21, 1768.
William Henry Earl of Rochford.

December 19, 1770.
John Earl of Sandwich.

January 22, 1771.
George Earl of Halifax.

June 12, 1771.
Henry Earl of Suffolk.

1775.
Thomas Viscount Weymouth.

October 27, 1779.
David Viscount Stormont.

November, 1779.
Wills Earl of Hillsborough.

SECRETARIES for NORTH-BRITAIN.

1714.
John Areskine, Earl of Mar, at his Majesty King George the First's accession to the Crown.

September 24, 1714.
James Graham, Duke of Montrose.

December 16, 1716.
John Kerr, Duke of Roxburgh. He resigned August 25, 1725, whereupon Reynold Campbell was appointed Keeper of the Signet in North-Britain, under the other two Secretaries.

1742.
John Marquis of Tweeddale, resigned January 4, 1745.

SECRETARIES for the COLONIES.

June 20, 1768.
William Earl of Hillsborough.

August 14, 1772.
William Earl of Dartmouth.

November 21, 1775.
Lord George Germaine.

ARCHBISHOPS and BISHOPS.

CANTERBURY.

THE Faith of Christ was planted in these parts towards the latter end of Tiberius Cæsar's time, but appeared not till the reign of King Lucius; who, publicly professing it, procured three Archiepiscopal Sees to be erected, at these three places, viz. York, Caer-Leon upon Usk, and London, for the North, West, and Southern Parts; and allotted Suffragan Bishops to each of them. But of these, and their succession, little appears excepting some footsteps in some places, by which we may perceive the havock and ruin of our Religion, made by the Saxons. But when those people embraced Christianity, they grew more fond of it than they formerly had been averse; and with one consent tolerated it. Whereupon that part of England, which they possessed, was divided into the Provinces of Canterbury and York; the Britons, or Welsh, continuing a long time after under the rule and government of their own Archbishop of Caer-Leon: but afterwards those people submitted themselves to the See of Canterbury. Thus the Church, being brought into an established form and order, became immediately of such esteem at home, that for a considerable time the Archbishops and Bishops have been admitted into the Upper House of Parliament among the Peers of the Kingdom, and have had their writs of summons to Parliament. And so great was their reputation and fame abroad, that the Archbishops of both provinces were adjudged to be "Legati nati:" the Archbishop of Canterbury having a superintendency over all the Irish Prelates; as he of York had over those of the Church of North-Britain. And at the Council held at Constance, the English nation was reckoned among the chiefeſt. But at this time (since we have thrown off the yoke of Popery) it may be with good authority ſaid to be the moſt exact, pure, and perfect Church of the Universe, as keeping a conſtant and uninterrupted ſucceſſion in the holy Hierarchy, and ſo conſequently in all holy orders, and whatſoever elſe may be thought neceſſary either in doctrine, government, or ceremony, to the conſtitution of a true apoſtolic and orthodox Church.

C A N T E R B U R Y.

THIS Metropolitan Church is pleasantly situated on the river Stoure. The See contains almost all the South part of England from the rivers Trent and Humber; its Diocese, only part of Kent, and several peculiar Churches in other Dioceses. It was founded with the plantation of Religion amongst the English; St. Augustine the Monk, who first preached the Gospel in England, being the first Archbishop of this Province. The Chair in this See, originally fixed in this city, the royal seat of the Kings of Kent, was by King Ethelbert on his conversion given to Austin the Archbishop and his successors for ever. The Cathedral was built in the time of the Britons, repaired by St. Austin the Archbishop, and consecrated and dedicated to Christ, whose holy name it retains to this day; though for a considerable time it was called St. Thomas, in honour of Thomas Becket, who was slain therein. The fabrick now standing was begun by Archbishop Lanfranc, an Italian, who presided here ann. 1070, in the 4th year of the reign of William the Conqueror, and carried on by his Successor William Corboyl, elected Archbishop ann. 1122, 22 Hen. I. and in progress of time finished by their successors. Take Canterbury as the metropolitan See, and it hath under it seventeen Suffragan Bishops in England, viz. Bath and Wells, Bristol, Chichester, Coventry and Lichfield, Ely, Exeter, Gloucester, Hereford, Lincoln, London, Norwich, Oxford, Peterborough, Rochester, Salisbury, Winchester, Worcester; and four in Wales, viz. St. Asaph, Bangor, St. David's, and Llandaff; and also Westminster, when it was a Bishoprick. But, if we reckon Canterbury as the seat of a Diocesan, it containeth only some part of Kent, to the number of 257 parishes (the rest being in the Diocese of Rochester), together with some few particular parishes lying dispersed in different Dioceses. It was an ancient privilege of this See, that in whatsoever place the Archbishops had either manors or advowsons, the place was exempt from the Ordinary, and was reputed in Canterbury Diocese.

The Archbishop of Canterbury is accounted Primate and Metropolitan of all England; and at this day is the first Peer of the Realm, having precedency of all Dukes who are not of the Royal Blood, and all the great Officers of the Crown. He is styled "His Grace," and "The Most Reverend Father in God, &c. by Divine Providence, &c." The Coronation of the Kings of England hath anciently belonged to him. It was formerly resolved, that wherever the Court was, the King and Queen were "*speciales & domestici parochiani Domini Archiepiscopi*," the proper and domestic Parishioners of the Archbishop

bishop of Canterbury. In former days it was his right to take to himself the offerings made at the altar by the King and Queen, wherever the Court was, if he was present at the same, and to appoint the Lent Preachers; but these Time has altered, and by his Majesty they are otherwise disposed of. Abroad, in General Councils, he had place at the Pope's right-foot; and at home this privilege, that those who held lands of him were liable for Wardship to him, and to compound with him for the same, though they held other lands in chief of the King. And, for the more increase of his power and honour, it was enacted 25 H. VIII. as follows; "That neither the King, his heirs or successors, nor subjects, shall sue to the Pope of Rome for licences, dispensation, composition, or any other instrument, for which any licence, dispensation, composition, or other instrument heretofore hath been used and accustomed to be had and obtained at the See of Rome; but that from henceforth every such licence, dispensation, composition, or other instrument, shall be granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury for the time being, and his successors*." As also 1 Eliz. "That if there shall happen any contempt or irreverence to be used in the ceremonies or rites of the Church, by the misusing of the orders in this Book (viz. of Common Prayer), the Queen's Majesty may, by advice of the Metropolitan, ordain and publish such further ceremonies or rites as may be most for the advancement of God's glory, the edifying of his Church, and due reverence of Christ's holy mysteries and sacraments."

When he is invested in the Archbishoprick, he is said to be enthroned; and though he holds his place from the King, yet in the King's writs to him, he is styled "Dei gratia, Archiepiscopo Cantuariensi."

The Bishop of London is accounted his Provincial Dean, the Bishop of Winchester his Sub-Dean, and the Bishop of Rochester his Chaplain.

He has the probate of all wills in his Province, and power of granting of letters of administration. He has power to grant licences and dispensations, provided the same be not repugnant to the Divine Law, or the Royal Prerogative. He may also allow a Clergyman beneficed to hold another Living *in commendam*, and a person to be non-resident for some time; and a Layman to hold a Prebend, &c. while by study he is preparing himself for the service of the Church.

Upon every creation of a new Bishop, he may bestow one Dignity or Prebend in any Cathedral Church within his Pro-

* Keeble's Stat. ann. 25 H. VIII. c. 21. f. 3. † Ib. an. 1 Eliz. c. 2. f. 26.

vince; and the new Bishop is also to provide a sufficient benefice for one of the Archbishop's Chaplains. He has the prerogative, with two other Bishops, to consecrate a new elected Bishop, to appoint Coadjutors to infirm Bishops, and to confirm the election of Bishops within his Province. It is his duty, and in his power, to visit the whole province; and, on the vacancy of any Bishoprick within his jurisdiction, to appoint a Guardian of the Spiritualities. He may retain and qualify eight Chaplains, which is two more than any Duke is allowed.

This Diocese has only one Archdeacon, which is he of Canterbury. The Tenths of the Clergy amount to 65*l.* 18*s.* 2¼*d.* the Archbishoprick it self is valued in the King's Books at 211*l.* 17*s.* 11¼*d.*

I shall conclude with adding, that this See has yielded to the Church eighteen Saints; to the Church of Rome, nine Cardinals; to the Civil State of England, twelve Chancellors, four Lords Treasurers, one Lord Chief Justice; and to the University of Oxford, nine Chancellors.

ARCHBISHOPS of CANTERBURY.

1660.	
William Juxton,	translated from London.
1663.	
Gilbert Sheldon,	translated from London.
1677.	
William Sancroft,	Dean of St. Paul's.
He refused to take the Oaths to King William and Queen Mary; and, by virtue of an Act of Parliament, was deprived February 1, 1690, and died November 24, 1693.	
1691.	
John Tillotson,	Dean of St. Paul's.
1694.	
Thomas Tenison,	translated from Lincoln.
1715.	
William Wake,	translated from Lincoln.
1737.	
John Potter,	translated from Oxford.
1747.	
Thomas Herring,	translated from York.

1757.
Matthew Hutton, translated from York.

1758.
Thomas Secker, translated from Oxford.

1768.
Hon. Frederick Cornwallis, translated from Coventry.

At first this See being none of the richest, so was it made poorer in the time of Robert Parfew, who was elected Bishop in 1536, and translated hence to Hereford in 1554. For whereas the Bishop had before five Palaces, there now remains only this of St. Asaph; the others, together with the lands belonging to them, being by him made away, and aliened from the Church for ever: and his imprudent living, and keeping an house above his means, obliged him to let his other lands out on long leases, and as yet unexpired, to pay his expences. This Diocese hath but one Archdeacon, viz. of St. Asaph, united to the Bishoprick.

The Tenths of the Clergy come to 186l. 19s. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. and the Bishoprick itself is valued in the King's Books at the sum of 187l. 11s. 6d.

BISHOPS of St. ASAPH.

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| George Griffith, | 1660.
Canon of St. Asaph, Rector of Llanymynech and Llan-chynio, in the county of Montgomery. |
| Henry Glenham, | 1667.
Dean of Bristol. |
| Isaac Barrow, | 1669.
translated from Sodor in the Isle of Man. |
| William Lloyd, | 1680.
translated to Litchfield. |
| Edward Jones, | 1692.
translated from the See of Cloyne in Ireland. |
| George Hooper, | 1703.
Præcentor of Exeter, and Dean of Canterbury. He was afterwards translated to Wells. |
| William Beveridge, | 1704.
Rector of St. Peter's Cornhill, London, and Archdeacon of Colchester. |
| William Fleetwood, | 1708.
translated to Ely. |

John Wynne,

1714.

Principal of Jesus College in
Oxford. Translated to the
See of Bath and Wells.**Francis Hare,**

1727.

Dean of St. Paul's.

Thomas Tanner,

1731.

Canon of Christ-Church in
Oxford.**Isaac Maddox,**

1736.

translated from this See to
Worcester.**John Thomas,**

1743.

translated to Lincoln.

Samuel Lisle,

1743.

translated to Norwich.

Robert Drummond,

1748.

translated to Salisbury.

Richard Newcome,

1761.

translated from Landaff.

John Shipley,

1769.

translated from Landaff.

B A N G O R.

THIS is another of the Bishopricks of Wales, and of great antiquity; but who was the Founder, except St. Daniel to whom it was dedicated, we are to seek. He was Bishop of this See, an. 516. in the reign of Arthur son of Uther Pendragon; in whose time it was barbarously plundered and defaced by that wretched Rebel Owen Glendowr.

The Church is situated in a pleasant valley, inclosed by agreeable hills to the South-East and North-West. It is open to the sea, which is about a league distant from it; and to the North-East, you have a delightful prospect of the Church of Beaumaris, the principal town in the whole county of Anglesey. The Church-yard, in which it is built, is large, inclosed by a wall, and planted with ash and sycamore trees.

The Parish of Bangor is in length from East to West five miles; from North to South four miles; and contains 206 houses; out of the which are in the town 68 houses, besides the Bishop's Palace, Deanry, and Hospital.

This Diocese comprises the whole territory of the Princes of North-Wales, and has in it the county of Anglesey, and Caernarvonshire, except these three parishes belonging to St. Asaph, viz. Lywain, Eglwys-Rhose, and Llangestuin; besides the better half of Merionethshire. It contains also fourteen parishes in the county of Denbigh, as comprehending the Vale and Deanry of Dyffrynclwdd, and seven parishes in the county of Montgomery, in the Deanry of Arustly, viz. Llandinam, Langurich, Carno, Llangurog, Lanidlos, Penstroed, and Trefglwys. An. 1563, there belonged to it three Archdeacons, viz. Anglesey, Bangor, and Merioneth. But now those of Bangor and Anglesey are swallowed up in the Bishoprick; so only Merioneth remains, which has not above 20 parishes belonging to it. And moreover, neither this Archdeacon, nor the others, had any further power or jurisdiction than to visit and receive annually procurations; they being obliged to return their Comperta and Detecta into the Consistory Court belonging to the Bishops of this See.

The decay of this Bishoprick was principally owing to Arthur Bulkley, who was preferred to it an. 1541; who, not satisfied to alienate and lease out this Church's lands, made sale also of the bells; and, as the story goes, went to the sea-side to see them shipped off, but in his return was struck with a sudden blindness.

An. 1685, 1 James II. an Act passed for the repair of this Cathedral, for the maintenance of the Choir there, for the

augmentation of the Bishoprick ; as also of several Vicarages within the comports of Llandinam, in this Diocese.

In this Diocese, an. 1563, 5 Eliz. there were accounted to be 6931 householders.

The Bishoprick is valued in the King's Books at 131l. 16s. 4d. and answers for the Tenths of the Clergy, 151l. 14s. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

BISHOPS of BANGOR..

1637.
William Roberts, Parson of Landyrnoc near Denbigh.

1666.
Robert Morgan, Archdeacon of Merioneth.

1673.
Humphry Lloyd, Dean of St. Asaph.

1689.
Humphry Humphrys, Dean of this Church. Translated to the Bishoprick of Meath in Ireland.

1715.
Benjamin Hoadly, Rector of St. Peter Poor in Broad-street, and of Stret-ham in Surry. Translated to Hereford.

1721.
Richard Reynolds, Dean of Peterborough, and Chancellor of that Diocese. Translated to Lincoln.

1723.
William Baker, Rector of St. Giles's in the Fields, and Warden of Wad-ham College of Oxford. Translated to Norwich.

1727.
Thomas Sherlock, Dean of Chichester, and Master of the Temple. Translated to Salisbury.

1734.
Charles Cecill, translated from Bristol.

1737.

1737.
Thomas Herring, translated to York.

1743.
Matthew Hutton, translated to York.

1747.
Zachary Pearce, translated to Rochester.

1756.
John Egerton, translated to Coventry.

1768.
John Ewer, translated from Landaff.

1775.
John Moore, Dean of Canterbury.

B A T H and W E L L S.

THIS Diocese although it has a double denomination, nevertheless it is but one Bishoprick. The Bishop's seat was, as it now is, at Wells, and on that account the Church by some authors is called "*Fontanensis Ecclesia*."

Wells stands at the foot of a hill, and has its name from the Wells that are there to be found springing from the circum-adjacent hills. The city of itself is but small, but well peopled, and adorned with curious fair buildings, as well private as public. The Cathedral, amongst the rest, may be justly said to be a magnificent pile of building: the West front of it is a piece of elegant imagery, and excellent carved stone-work. This Church was first built by Ina, who was made King of the West-Saxons, an. 690; and dedicated by him to St. Andrew, an. 704. Kinulph, one of his successors, coming to that kingdom an. 756, endowed it an. 766. In Edward the Elder's time, an. 905, it was made the See of a Bishop; and the first person who was appointed to preside there was Adelm, who had been Abbot of Glastonbury. From this See, an. 915, he was translated to the Archbishoprick of Canterbury.

The fabrick now standing (on the same ground as the first was built on) was erected, most part of it, by Robert surnamed Lewensis, the eighteenth Bishop of this Diocese; but finished by Joceline de Welles, elected Bishop an. 1205.

John de Villula, who sat here an. 1088, purchasing the town of Bath of King Hen. I. for 500 marks, transferred his seat from Wells to Bath. This was the cause of a great controversy between the Monks of Bath and Canons of Wells, upon the election of a Prelate, which in the end was composed by the afore-mentioned Robert, in this manner, viz. that, from that time forward, the Bishop should be called from both places, and the precedency in the style should be given to Bath; that, on a vacancy, a certain number of Delegates from both Churches should choose their Bishop; who, being elected, should be installed in both churches, which was to be allowed at the Bishop's Chapter, and all his grants and decrees confirmed in both. And thus did it continue till the Reign of King Henry VIII. who, upon the dissolution of the Convent at Bath, passed an act of parliament*, "*That all gifts, grants, and writings to be made by the Bishop of Bath and Wells, under his seal, of any his lands, offices, fees, &c. and confirmed by the Dean and Chapter of Wells, in writing under their Chapter-seal, should be good in law, to bind the successors of the said Bishop; and the Dean and Chapter of Wells shall be for ever the en-*

* Keeble's Stat. ann. 35 H. VIII. c. 5.

“ tire and sole Chapter of the Bishoprick of Bath and Wells.” Whereof the Prior and Convent of the dissolved Monastery of St. Peter and Paul of Bath were heretofore the half part.

This Diocese containeth in it the whole county of Somerset, in which are 388 parishes, of which 160 are impropriate. It also hath these three Archdeaconries, viz. Bath, Wells, and Taunton; and is valued in the King's Books at 533l. 1s. 3d. and answers for the Tenths of the Clergy 355l. 18s. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

This Diocese hath given to the Church of Rome one Cardinal; and to the Civil State of England, six Lords Chancellors, five Lords Treasurers, one Lord Privy Seal, one Lord President of Wales, and one Principal Secretary of State.

BISHOPS of BATH and WELLS.

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| William Pierce. | 1632. |
| Robert Creighton, | 1670.
Dean of Wells. |
| Peter Mew, | 1672.
Vice-Chancellor of Oxford,
and Dean of Rochester.
Translated to Winchester. |
| Thomas Ken, | 1684.
deprived for refusing to take
the oaths to King William
and Queen Mary. |
| Richard Kidder, | 1691.
Dean of Peterborough. He
lost his life in his Palace at
Wells, in the great storm
of wind, Nov. 26, 1703,
by the fall of a stack of
chimneys on him and his
wife in their bed chamber. |
| George Hooper, | 1703.
Dean of Canterbury; translated
from St. Asaph. |

John Wynne, 1727. translated from St. Asaph.

Edward Willes, 1743. translated from St. David's.

Charles Mofs. 1774.

B R I S T O L.

THE Bishoprick of Bristol* was taken out of Salisbury for the most part, by separating the County and Archdeaconry of Dorset from that Diocese; and from Worcester, by separation of several parishes in Gloucester (part of which lay in Bristol city, in that county); and also from Wells, which had three Churches or Chapels in Bristol City.

This See† was erected June 4, 1542, 34 Hen. VIII. in pursuance of an Act of Parliament passed by that King, for the erecting new Bishopricks; and, for the better information of the more curious, I shall here give the words of the Charter, for erecting of this Bishoprick. “Henricus, &c. statuimus & ordinamus, ut sint perpetuo, in dictâ ecclesiâ, unus Decanus, sex Canonici, sex Minores Canonici, quorum unus sit Sacrista, unus Diaconus, unus Subdiaconus; sex Clerici-Laici, unus Magister Choriastarum, sex Choristæ, duo Informatores puerorum in Grammatica, quorum sit unus Præceptor, alter Subpræceptor: Quatuor pauperes de sumptibus dictæ Ecclesiæ alendis, unus Subsacrista, unus Janitor, qui & Virgæ Baculus sit, unus Pincerna, unus Coquus, unus Sub-Coquus, &c.”

The Bishop has a large though not very convenient house (being formerly the Abbey) appropriated to his use, and adjacent to the Cathedral; it opens into the East cloyster, and consists of several distinct apartments, some of which were well repaired and neatly fitted up by Dr. George Smallridge, sometime Bishop of this Diocese. The Chapel is but small, and not of any great antiquity.

The Deanry‡, which stands at the West end of the church, appears to be a better house than the Bishop's Palace, and the annual income is reckoned as good as the reserved rents of the Bishoprick. The six Prebendaries have all houses within the precincts of the Cathedral, though the Minor Canons and Choiristers have at present no habitations there.

The West and South sides of the Cloisters are pulled down, nevertheless their site and extent are obvious; and probably the East and North Cloisters would have undergone the same fate, were not the first a way to the Chapter-house and Bishop's Palace. The Chapter-house is a curious piece of architecture, having a stone roof supported by two arches.

* Willis's Survey of this Cathedral, p. 728.

† Rimer's Fœd. tom. xiv. p. 748.

‡ Since thoroughly repaired at the expence of Dr. Warburton.

Adjoining to the Deanry is a noble Gate-house, built in the reign of King Hen. VIII. by Abbot John Newland and his successor Robert Eliot, who was confirmed Abbot (on Newland's decease) September 27, 1515.

This Cathedral, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is reputed one of the meanest in England; but, by the generosity and zeal of the present members, it is so well adorned, that nothing is wanting to make it beautiful.

The Organ is large and good, the stalls in the Choir regular, the Altar, to which you ascend by black and white marble steps, is richly painted and gilt, the East window is large and spacious, and, as it is glazed with painted glass, it looks magnificent.

The principal Builder of this Church, besides what its Founders the Berkeleys had done, was Edward Knowle, Abbot of this place in the reigns of Edward I. and II. He by some is thought to have arched it at top, by others to have begun the present fabrick from the foundation, which consists of a body or nave, and two sides of equal height, all handsomely vaulted, with a cross aisle.

The Stalls in the Choir, which are seventeen on each side, are very regular. They seem to have been fitted up with the Organ or Rood-loft, when this Church was converted into a Cathedral by Paul Bush, the first Bishop, who built the Bishop's throne, opposite to which is a neat Stall for the Arch-deacon of Dorset.

The King *, June 10, when he erected the Bishoprick, granted to Paul Bishop of Bristol, and to his successors, all those messuages called the Abbot's Lodgings, within the Monastery of Bristol; and also the Manors of Leigh and Rowbarrow, in the county of Somerset; the Rectories of Porthbury, Cleve, and Ticknam, and Advowsons of the Vicarages; the Manors of Ashleworth, Gomehall, and Horfield, in the county of Gloucester; lands in Slimbridge and Ailberton; the Rectories, and Advowsons of Ashleworth, Almondsbury, Ailberton, Horfield, Filton, and King's Weston, late part of the possessions of Bristol Monastery; the Rectories and Advowsons of Sainthurst and Minsterworth, late parcel of the possessions of St. Oswald's Monastery in Gloucester; the Rectory of Tokington, and Tithes of Over-Compton; the Rectory and Advowson of New-Church in the Isle of Wight, part of the possessions of Battel Abbey; the Rectory and Advowson of Limington, in the county of Southampton; part of the possessions of Christ-Church Priory; the Rectory and Advowson of Buckland, late belonging to Hedington Monastery, in the county of Wilts; and the Manors

* Rot. Pat. an. 34 H. VIII. p. 10.

and Advowsons of Trifhede cum Crokeſworth, in the county of Dorſet, part of the poſſeſſions of Briſtol Monaftery.

For thirty-two years together, in Queen Elizabeth's reign, the Biſhops of Gloceſter held this See *in commendam*, the patrimony of the Church being in the interim much waſted. It is valued in the King's books at 338l. 8s. 4d. and answers for the Tenthſ of the Clergy 353l. 18s. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

This Dioceſe hath only one Archdeacon, which is he of Dorſet.

BISHOPS of BRISTOL.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|--|
| | 1660. | |
| Gilbert Ironſide, | | |
| | 1671. | |
| Guy Carleton, | | translated to Chicheſter. |
| | 1678. | |
| William Gulſton, | | |
| | 1684. | |
| John Lake, | | translated from the Iſle of Man; and hence to Chicheſter. |
| | 1685. | |
| Sir Jonath. Trelawny, Bart. | | translated to Exeter, and thence to Wincheſter. |
| | 1689. | |
| Gilbert Ironſide, | | Warden of Wadham College, Oxon, Rector of Winterborn-Steepleton, and Winterborn-German, in the county of Dorſet; translated to the See of Hereford. |
| | 1691. | |
| John Hall, | | Maſter of Pembroke College, in Oxford. On his death Dr. Barton, Prebendary of Weſtminſter, was offered this See; but he inſiſted too nicely on keeping his Prebend, loſt it, and it was given to |

1710.
John Robinfon, Dean of Windsor. Translated
to London.

1714.
George Smalridge, Dean of Christ-Church, Oxon.

1719.
Hugh Boulter, Archdeacon of Surry. Trans-
lated to Armagh in Ireland.

1724.
William Bradshaw, Dean of Christ-Church, Oxon.

1732.
Charles Cecill, translated to Bangor.

1734.
Thomas Secker, translated to Oxford.

1737.
Thomas Gooch, translated to Norwich.

1738.
Joseph Butler, translated to Durham.

1750.
John Coneybear.

1758.
John Hume, translated to Oxford.

1758.
Philip Yonge, translated to Norwich.

1761.
Thomas Newton.

CHICHESTER.

THIS Bishoprick was originally settled at Selsey, by Wilfrid, Archbishop of York, an. 681, who then being drove out of his Diocese by Egfride, King of the Northumbers, preached the Gospel to the South-Saxons. Whereupon Ethelwolfe, or Edilwach, the first King of the South-Saxons, and Successor to Cissa, who began to reign an. 515, gave him this Island for his See; after which Ccdwal, King of the West-Saxons, having won this Kingdom, he founded therein a Monastery, which he appointed for the Bishop's See, and in which from 611 to 1070 sate twenty-two Bishops, of whom Agelie was the last. But Stigand, who was elected to this see, anno 1370, first removed the Bishoprick to Chichester, the principal City of these parts, first built by Cissa, who reigned King of the South-Saxons anno 515, and by him was called Cissan-Caeſter. The Cathedral Church was in former days dedicated to St. Peter; but was rebuilt by Ralph, the next Bishop but one who presided here after Stigand; which, being nearly consumed by raging flames, was rebuilt and adorned by Silfrid II. who sate here anno 1125.

Such veneration had the Queens of England for the primitive Bishops of this Church, that they appointed them their Confessors, and gave them a stipend for the same; to prove which, Dr. Heylin says, they had an ancient Charter.

The Diocese contains the county of Suffex, and in the same 250 parishes, of which 112 are impropriated. It hath also two Archdeacons, viz. of Chichester and Lewes, and is valued in the King's books at 677l. 1s. 3d. and answered for the Tenths of the Clergy 287l. 2s. 0³/₄d.

This City, which gives name to one of the six Rapes, is seated in a plain, on the banks of the Levant, which encompasseth the South and West parts, and at a small distance discharges itself into the sea. It contains five or six parochial churches (as I am informed) besides the Cathedral. The houses and buildings are indifferent, which are erected in four several spacious streets. It has a fine market-place, built with stone, and supported by columns. The cathedral is handsome, and adorned with a stately spire of stone. It enjoys a pretty good trade, and has two markets weekly, kept on Wednesdays and Saturdays, well furnished with corn, flesh, fish, and fowl, and likewise with all sorts of other provisions.

Selsey-Isle abovementioned, a peninsula, stands near this city, and is of chief note for the excellent cockles and lobsters it yields in great plenty.

This see hath yielded to the Church two Saints; to the Kingdom of England, three Lords Chancellors; to the Court, two Almoners; and to the University of Oxford, one Chancellor.

BISHOPS of CHICHESTER.

1641.
Henry King, Dean of Rochester.
1669.
Peter Gunning, translated to Ely.
1675.
Ralph Brideoake, translated from Bristol.
1685.
John Lake, translated also from Bristol.
Deprived by act of parliament, for not taking the Oaths.
He died August 30, 1680, and was buried, September 3 following, in the Chancel of the church of St. Botolph, near Bishopsgate, in London, of which place he had been Rector.
1689.
Simon Patrick, translated to Ely.
1691.
Robert Grove.
1696.
John Williams.
1709.
Thomas Manningham.
1722.
Thomas Bowers, Archdeacon of Canterbury.
1724.
Edward Waddington, Rector of Alhallows the Great in London.
1731.
Francis Hare, translated from St. Asaph.
1740.
Matthias Mawson, translated from Landaff, and from this See to Ely.
1754.
Sir William Ashburnham, Bart.

COVENTRY

COVENTRY and LITCHFIELD.

THIS Bishoprick has, like Bath and Wells, a double Name, though it is but one Diocese. The See was originally founded at Litchfield, where sat thirty Bishops, and one Archbishop named Adulph; he lived anno 790. Peter, elected Bishop of Litchfield, removed the See to Chester; hence it was that the Bishops were called sometimes "Cestrenses," and other times "Lichfeldenses."

Robert de Limesey, nominated Bishop of Chester on Christmas-day 1085, disliking Chester for a Bishop's See, on April 18, 1102, removed it to Coventry, where he died August 30, 1117, and was there buried. After his death, this See was vacant four years till the consecration of Robert Peche, Chaplain to King Henry I. March 13, 1121, who, as well as his Successors, were styled Bishops of Coventry and Litchfield.

Hugh de Nonant, Archdeacon of Oxford, elected Bishop anno 1185 (though not consecrated till January 31, 1188), removed the See again to Litchfield, not without great opposition of the Monks of Coventry; but at last the difference was composed by Alexander de Stavenby, consecrated Bishop April 14, 1224, which continued but a small time; for on his death, December 26, 1238, both Chapters made choice of William de Raleigh, Treasurer of Exeter, for their Bishop; but he, being chosen by the Monks of Norwich, rather accepted that Bishoprick. Thence arose new differences; those of Litchfield elected William de Mancestre, their Dean, and they of Coventry, Nicholas de Fernham, which he refusing, on account of the quarrel, both parties agreed to another election; and by King Henry the Third's persuasion chose Hugh de Pateshull, Treasurer of England. After which, they agreed for the future that the Bishop should be denominated from both Coventry and Litchfield; and that the precedence in the Title Episcopal should be given to the first place; that they should choose their Bishop by turns, that they should both make one Chapter to the Bishop, in which the Prior of Coventry should be the principal. Thus it stood till Coventry Priory was dissolved by King Henry VIII. and this style of the Bishop continuing as before, an act * of parliament passed ann. 33 Henry VII. whereby it was enacted, "That all leases, grants, and other writings to be made by the Bishop of Coventry and Litchfield for the time being, in writing under his seal, of any his Lands, Offices, Fees, &c. and confirmed by the Dean and Chapter of

* Keeble's Stat. anno 33 Hen. VIII. c. 30.

“ Litchfield, in writing under their Chapter Seal, shall be good
 “ in law, to bind in succession the successors of the said Bi-
 “ shop : And the Dean and Chapter of Litchfield shall be for
 “ ever the entire and sole Chapter of the said Bishoprick of
 “ Coventry and Litchfield ; whereof the Prior and Convent
 “ of the dissolved Priory of Coventry were heretofore the moi-
 “ ety, or half part.”

Oswy, the 11th King of the Northumbers, having vanquished St. Oswin, King of Deira, and so becoming absolute King of all Northumberland, built the Cathedral Church at Selsey, about the year 656, and handsomely endowed it with many fair possessions. But the old Church being taken down by Roger de Clinton, the 37th Bishop, he built the greatest part of the Church at Litchfield, fixed the number of Prebends there, and dedicated it to the Virgin Mary and St. Chad. He fenced the town with a ditch, bestowed much money on the Castle, and died, in the pilgrimage which he had undertaken to Jerusalem, at Antioch, April 16, 1148, and was there buried.

Walter de Langton, Treasurer of Landaff, elected Bishop here February 20, 1295, built the Lady Chapel, erected a sumptuous Shrine to the memory of St. Chad, which cost 2000*l.* and walled-in the church. He built Litchfield great bridge, Eccleshall's Castle, and the Bishop's palace at London.

One thing I ought not here to omit, that when Adulph was appointed Archbishop of Litchfield, the Bishops of Winchester, Hereford, Sidnachester, Dorchester (which two make Lincoln), and those of Elmham and Dunwich (which make Norwich now), were appointed to him for his Suffragans. But with him, and Offa King of the Mercians, who procured it, this title of Archbishop departed, and from that time has been content to be a Bishoprick, the Diocese whereof contains the whole counties of Derby and Stafford together, with part of Warwickshire and Shropshire. In these are comprehended 557 parishes, of which 250 are impropriate ; for the more regular government whereof, it has four Archdeaconries, viz. of Stafford, Derby, Coventry, and Shrewsbury. It is valued, in the King's Books, at 559*l.* 18*s.* 2¼*d.* and the Tenths of the Clergy amount to 590*l.* 16*s.* 11¼*d.*

Finally, it hath given to the Church three Saints : to this nation, one Lord Chancellor, and three Lords Treasurers ; to Wales, three Presidents ; one Chancellor to Cambridge University ; and to the Court, one Master of the Wardrobe.

[113]

1768.

BISHOPS of COVENTRY and LITCHFIELD.

1661.

John Hacket, Archdeacon of Bedford, elected Dec. 6. Finding this Cathedral quite ruined in the Rebellion, he set about to rebuild it, which he finished in about eight years, at the expence of 20,000*l.* one thousand of which he had of the Chapter; and the rest was defrayed out of his own pocket, or by him procured from good people. On December 24, 1669, he dedicated this Cathedral, with the usual ceremonies; after which he feasted three parties of men for three days. He laid out 1000*l.* in repairing his house at Litchfield, that of his predecessors being made a ruin in the time of the Rebellion. He died October 28, 1670; and was buried on the South side of the high Altar of this Cathedral, under a fine Tomb, with an handsome Inscription thereon; which you may read in Willis's Survey of this Church, London, 1727, 4*to.* p. 395.

1671.

Thomas Wood,

Dean of this Church.

1692.

William Lloyd,

translated from St. Asaph, and
from this See to Worcester.

1699.

John Hough,

translated from Oxford, and
(as his predecessor Lloyd)
removed to Worcester.

1717.

Edward Chandler,

Prebendary of Salisbury and
Worcester. Translated to
Durham.

1730.

Richard Smallbroke,

translated from St. David's.

1749.

Frederick Cornwallis,

translated to Canterbury.

1768.

John Egerton,

translated from Bangor, and
from this See to that of
Durham.

1771.

Brownlow North,

translated to Worcester.

1775.

Richard Hurd,

translated to Worcester.

1781.

James Cornwallis,

Dean of Canterbury.

Thomas Wood,

William Lloyd,

John Hough,

Edward Chandler,

Richard Smallbrooke,

Frederick Cornwallis,

St.

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St. D A V I D's.

THIS See, though now the seat of a Suffragan Bishop, was once Metropolitan in the British Church, and for a considerable time the supreme Ordinary of the Welsh; long before King Lucius, who began to reign in England ann. 179: for Dr. Stillingfleet, Bishop of Worcester, plainly proves, that Christianity was planted here in the Apostles times; and as learnedly disproves the tradition of Joseph of Arimathæa, supposed not only by some, but affirmed by others, first to have preached the Gospel to us. In King Lucius's reign, there were three Archbishopricks, viz. at London, York, and Caerleon upon Usk; which last, in the time of King Arthur, who came to the Crown ann. 506, was by him removed, to avoid the fury of the Saxons, to this place, then called Menew (in Latin Menevia), and since by us called St. David's. In St. Augustine's days, who presided at Canterbury ann. 568, this Metropolitan Church had seven Suffragan Bishops, viz. Worcester (Wicciorum), Llandaff, Bangor, Hereford, Llan-Elwy (or St. Asaph), Llan-Badern (in Latin Paternensis), in Cardiganshire, and the last Margam in Glamorganshire: of these, Llan-Badern and Margam have long since been immersed. Hereford and Worcester have for a considerable time been reckoned among the English Bishopricks; so none left to the Metropolitan of St. David's, but Llandaff, Bangor, and St. Asaph.

Of those Bishops who governed this Church, twenty-five who first sat here had the title of Archbishops; of whom Sampson the last, by reason of the pestilence raging in his Diocese, retired to Dole in Britanny, and took his pall with him; and although twenty of his Successors lost the title, yet they reserved the power; so that the other Welsh Bishops received their consecration from them till Henry the First's time, when Bernard a Norman, Chaplain to Queen Adelise, that King's Consort, was, ann. 1115, not chosen by the Clergy of Wales, according to custom, but forced upon them by the King, who had filled almost the whole county of Penbroke with Flemings, driving out the natives; the Welsh, by compulsion, yielded an extorted submission to the See of Canterbury, which is to this day exacted, and granted.

On the South side of a small village (in which are very few tolerable houses) in the hundred of Dewisland, in the county of Pembroke, stands the Cathedral, dedicated to St. David and St. Andrew, in a close near a mile in compass, walled about with stone; it is surrounded with a spacious church-yard, having on the West Alan rivulet.

The body of the Church, and two side aisles, are covered with lead, and the roof cieled with Irish oak. The ascent into the Choir, out of the body of the Church, is by three steps to a half-pace which leads to the Rood-loft; two steps more carry you to a large half-pace under the Loft; and three more lead into the Choir, which takes up no more than the area of the Steeple: in that space are the twenty-four Stalls, facing the Altar, and on the North and South sides, which are tolerably handsome. The Steeple stands upon four massy pillars, on the North and South sides of which are two large cross aisles, called St. Andrew's Chapel and the Chanters Chapel; both which are handsomely covered with lead. In the North aisle, under the Organ-loft, is a small room used formerly for a Penitentiary, where the Penitents stood; and in the wall are small round holes, which let-in the sound of those that officiated in the Choir, for the benefit of the Penitents.

Beyond the area of the Steeple, is a large space between the choir and the Altar-rails, known by the name of the Chancel, which reaches from the Steeple to the East end of the Altar, and is divided by low rails from the Choir. In the area stands the tomb of Edmund of Hadham Earl of Richmond (half-brother to King Henry VI. and father of King Henry VII.) who died November 1, 1456.

In the reign of Ina, King of the West-Saxons, ann. 712, this Church was burnt. Peter de Leigh, consecrated Bishop 7 id. November 1176, in consideration that this Cathedral had suffered much by the incursions of the Danes and others, pulled it down ann. 1180, and re-edified it. On Monday before the Feast of St. Martin, the new Tower of this Church fell into ruins, ann. 1248; 11 cal. Mar. great part of this Church was thrown down by an Earthquake. Richard de Carrew, consecrated ann. 1256, made anew St. David's shrine; and founded the office of Treasurer in this Cathedral. His Successor Thomas Beke founded the Chancellorship, built a College at Aberguilly in Caermarthenshire for twenty-two Prebends, and another at Llandevy-brevy for thirteen Prebends. In his time, ann. 1284, King Edward I. with his Queen Eleanor, came a pilgrimage to St. David's shrine, as several of his predecessors Kings of England had done. David Martin, elected Bishop of this See in June 1293, built St. Mary's Chapel, called Bishop Martin's Chapel, at the East end of this Church. Henry Gower, his Successor, elected April 21, 1328, built the great Palace of the Bishops at St. David's. Adam Houghton, who was preferred to this Church by the Pope's Bull, September 20, 1361, built St. Mary's College near this Cathedral, and endowed it with 100l. per ann. appointing seven Fellows, and a house to each. Edward Vaughan, consecrated Bishop, by
Papal

Papal provision, dated June 13, 1509, built a good house near St. Paul's Cathedral, for the benefit of his successors; he also built the Chapel of the Trinity in this Church.

This Diocese is of great extent, and comprehends the whole counties of Pembroke, Caermarthen, Cardigan, Brecknock, and all Radnor, except these five, viz. Old Radnor, New Radnor, Presteign, Knighton, and Norton, and the Chapelry of Michael Church upon Arrow, which belong to the See of Hereford. It has also these eight Parishes in Herefordshire, viz. Ewias, Harold, Cludock, St. Margaret-Mich. Church, Escle alias Llanfihangle-Escle, Llanfilo, Walterston, Rowleston, and Dewlace; and in Montgomeryshire, near Newtown, on the edge of Radnorshire, these two parishes, viz. Cwmyay and Old Castle. And, lastly, it includes about a fourth part of Glamorganshire, viz. the whole Deanry of Gower, so that the whole number of parishes are reckoned 438, all which are under the jurisdiction of these four Archdeacons, viz. St. David's, Caermarthen, Cardigan, and Brecknock; and of these Churches 120 are impropriate.

This Cathedral has given to the Church one Saint; to the Kingdom of England, three Lords Treasurers, and one Lord Privy Seal; to the University of Oxford, One Chancellor; and to the Queen another.

Finally, it is valued in the King's books at 457l. 1s. 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. and the Tenths of the Clergy amount to 336l. 14s. 10d.

BISHOPS of St. DAVID'S.

1660.

William Lucy.

1677.

William Thomas,

Dean of Worcester, and translated from this See to that of Worcester.

1683.

Laurence Womack,

Archdeacon of Suffolk.

1686.

John Lloyd,

Treasurer of Landaff, and Principal of Jesus College, Oxon.

1687.
Thomas Watson, Fellow of St. John's College,
 Cambridge.

August 3, 1699, he was for pretended Simony deprived; and
 the sentence confirmed by the Court of Delegates, February
 23, following; after which, the see was vacant five years and
 eight months.

1704.
George Bull, Archdeacon of Llandaff.

1710.
Philip Bisse, Fellow of New College in
 Oxford; translated to Here-
 ford.

1712.
Adam Otley, Archdeacon of Salop.

1723.
Richard Smallbroke, Treasurer of Llandaff; trans-
 lated to Coventry and
 Litchfield.

1731
Elias Syddall, Dean of Canterbury; trans-
 lated to Gloucester.

1731.
Nicholas Clagett, Dean of Rochester, and Arch-
 deacon of Buckingham;
 translated to Exeter.

1743.
Edward Willes, translated to Bath and Wells.

1743.
Richard Trevor, translated to Durham.

1752.
Anthony Ellys.

1761.
Samuel Squire.

1766.
Robert Lowth, translated to Oxford.

1766.

Charles Moss,

translated to Bath and Wells.

1774.

James Yorke,

translated to Gloucester.

1779.

John Warren.

E L Y.

E L Y is situate in the Isle so called, occasioned by the divided streams of the Ouse, and other smaller rivers, converting a great part of this Isle into Fens and Marches. Its situation, being foggy and unhealthful, is one cause why it is of no great beauty or reputation; and of less would it be, were it not for its being a Bishop's See, and County Palatine, since the reign of King Henry I.

Ethelred consort to Egfrid (who was elected) King of the Northumbers ann. 671, founded here a Nunnery, of which she was first Abbess. But this her foundation being destroyed (by the Danes) with the Church about the year 875, Ethelwold, who was chosen Bishop of Winchester ann. 963, by the favour of King Edgar, rebuilt it again, placing therein Benedictine Monks ann. 970, and dedicated it to St. Ethelred abovesaid; the King himself, together with his Successors, granting them such ample privileges, and bestowing such fair possessions, that it seemed equal to any Church in England.

Richard, the eleventh Abbot, being desirous to quit himself of Robert Bloet, Bishop of Lincoln, within whose Diocese his Abbey stood, dealt with King Henry I. to turn the Abbey into a Cathedral, which was accordingly done; and, on the separation of this Bishoprick from Lincoln, ann. 1108 and 1109, great revenues were appropriated to it; and the Bishops were vested with the rights of a County Palatine, in the Isle of Ely; which they held till the restraining act *, made ann. 27, by King Hen. VIII. who took away several privileges and demesnes from the Church: nevertheless it was enacted (instead thereof) "That the Bishop of Ely, and his Temporal Steward for the Isle of Ely, should from thenceforth be Justices of the Peace in the said Island." No Bishop, except Durham, enjoys so great prerogatives; for he appoints the Judge to hear and determine all causes within this Isle, and holds Assizes, Gaol-delivery, and Quarter Sessions, at pleasure, in his Liberty; and hath his Chief Bailiff or Officer in the City of Ely, and Under-Bailiffs of the Hundreds, for execution of process, and nominates Justices of the Peace.

The Builders of this magnificent Church, which loftily shews itself an eminent and beautiful land-mark to the adjacent country, were, as we are told by Speed and others, Geffery Rydall consecrated Bishop October 6, ann. 1174, 20 Henry II. who built the West part of the Church and Steeple, carrying the

* Keeble's Stat. ann. 27 H. VIII. c. 25.

work almost up to the Battlements. Hugh Norwold, consecrated Bishop on Trinity Sunday, June 10, 1299, 27 Edw. I, built the Presbytery or East part, and finished the Western part, having laid out on his Church in seventeen years 5400l. 18s. 8d. John Hotham, consecrated October 3, 1316, 9 Edward II. built the Lantern-steeple, which fell down in his time, finished the Presbytery, built the Bishop's Palace in Holborn, and was otherwise a great Benefactor to this See; having expended during the twenty years he sat here 2034l. 12s. 8d. His successor Simon de Montacute, translated from Worcester in March 1336, with the help of the Convent, began to build the beautiful Lady-Chapel on the North side of the Cathedral, on which he laid out large sums, but lived not to finish it. William Grey, consecrated September 7, 1454, 22 Henry VI. gave largely towards the building of the Steeple at the West end, and glazed the windows, as appears by his arms depicted therein, viz. Gules a Lion rampant, within a Bordure engrailed Argent. John Alcock, translated from Worcester, ann. 1486, 2 Henry VII. made a very neat Chapel in this Church, wherein he was buried; and built a stately Hall and Gallery in his Palace of Ely, and laid out much in building and repairing his other Palaces. Nicholas West, consecrated October 7, 1515, 6 Henry VIII. built a most sumptuous Chapel here, in which he was interred.

The Diocese contains all Cambridgeshire, except Iselham, which belongs to the See of Rochester, and Ashley, Burwell, Cheveley, Chipenham, Fordham, Kirtling alias Catlidge, Kennet, Landwade, Newmarket All-Saints, Outwell, Snailwell, Soham with Barway Chapel, Sylverley, Upwell with Welney Chapel, Wicken, and Woodyton, which belong to the See of Norwich. It has also one parish in the county of Norfolk, (viz. Emneth). Here is only one Archdeacon (viz. of Ely), whose district is divided into these Deanries, viz. Barton, Bourne, Cambridge, Camps, Chesterton, Ely, Shengay, and Wisbich.

This Bishoprick may rejoice, that it hath yielded to this nation as many great Officers as any other in the kingdom: for it hath furnished the State with nine Lords Chancellors, seven Lords Treasurers, one Lord Privy Seal, one Chancellor of the University of Oxford, one of the Exchequer, two Masters of the Rolls; besides two Saints to the Church, two Cardinals to the Church of Rome; and to the English Court, three Almoners.

The whole number of Churches and Chapels are 164, whereof 75 Parishes are impropriate. The Bishoprick is valued in the King's books at 2134l. 18s. 5³/₄d. The Clergy's Tenths amounting to 384l. 14s. 9¹/₄d.

BISHOPS of ELY.

1638.
Matthew Wren, translated from Hereford.

He was turned out and imprisoned in the times of Usurpation; but was restored with the King. Died April 24, 1667, at his house in Holborn, aged 81, and was buried in a vault under the Communion-table in Pembroke-hall Chapel, Cambridge.

1667.
Benjamin Laney, translated from Lincoln.

1674.
Peter Gunning, translated from Chichester.

1684.
Francis Turner, translated from Rochester.

Deprived February 1, 1689, for not taking the Oaths to King William and Queen Mary. He died November 2, 1700, and was buried at Therfield, in the county of Hertford.

1691.
Simon Patrick, translated from Chichester.

1707.
John Moor, translated from Norwich.

1714.
William Fleetwood, translated from St. Asaph.

1723.
Thomas Green, translated from Norwich.

1738.
Robert Butts, translated from Norwich.

1748.
Sir Thomas Gooch, translated from Norwich.

1754.
Matthias Mawson, translated from Chichester.

1771.
Edmund Keene, translated from Chester.

EXETER.

THIS Diocese consists of that which formerly was two Bishopricks: for at the first planting of the Church in the Western parts, it was thought necessary to erect two Sees, the one at Crediton (now Kirton, a small village), for Devonshire. But that of Cornwall, being annexed about the year 1032 by the procurement of Livyngus, Bishop of Crediton, to his own See, his successor Leofrick, who was elected ann. 1049, removed both to Exeter, where it still continues. The City has its name from the river Ex, on the Eastern-banks of which it stands, having a fair stone bridge over it: it is a large well-compact city, and a place considerable for its trade. Within its walls and suburbs are reckoned no less than fifteen Parish churches, besides the Cathedral; which was once a Monastery, founded by King Athelstane (who reigned ann. 925), and by him dedicated to St. Peter. Edward the Confessor (who reigned ann. 1043), on his rebuilding and liberally endowing Westminster Abbey, removed all the Monks from this Church to his new-founded Convent, and made it (as Dr. Heylyn has it) the Bishop's See for Devonshire and Cornwall then united. The Church now standing owes its fine structure to several religious good patrons; viz. the Choir to Robert Warlewast, elected Bishop of Exeter ann. 1150; the Body of the Church to Peter Quivil, who was chosen Bishop ann. 1280; the side aisles to John Grandison, preferred to this Church ann. 1327; that part which now is our Lady's Chapel being a remnant of the old fabrick.

The patrimony and revenues of this Bishoprick were once very large, till they were wasted, and in part diminished, by John Voysey, alias Harman, made Bishop of Exeter by King Henry VIII. ann. 1523. He fate here all the residue of that Prince's reign; all King Edward the Sixth's, and part of Queen Mary's, and died ann. 1551. For whereas at his being made Bishop, when he took possession of his Church, he found belonging to it twenty-two good manors, and fourteen handsome mansion houses richly furnished, he left no more than seven or eight of the worst of those manors, charged with pensions, and let out on long leases; and not above two bare and naked houses.

This Bishoprick containeth in itself the two counties of Devon and Cornwall, and in them six hundred and four Parish Churches,

Churches, whereof two hundred and thirty-nine are impropriate; for government whereof, it hath four Archdeacons, viz. Cornwall, Exeter, Barnstaple, and Taunton. The revenues thereof were once valued at 1566l. 14s. 6d. But, since the destruction and havock made by Voysey, they are now rated at no more than 500l. The tenths of the Clergy run high, as they amount to the sum of 1200l. 15s. 2½d.

To conclude, Exeter hath yielded to England, three Lords Chancellors, two Lords Treasurers; one Lord President of Wales; and to the University of Oxford, one Chancellor.

BISHOPS of EXETER.

1660.
John Gauden, Master of the Temple.
1661.
Seth Ward, translated to Salisbury.
1667.
Anthony Sparrow, Master of Queen's College, Cambridge. Translated to Norwich.
1676.
Thomas Lamplugh, translated to York.
1689.
Jonathan Trelawney, translated from Bristol; and from this See to that of Winchester.
1707.
Offspring Blackhall.
1716.
Lancelot Blackburn, Dean of Exeter; translated to the Archbishoprick of York.
1724.
Stephen Weston, Archdeacon of Cornwall.
1743.
Nicholas Clagget, translated from St. David's.
- 1746.

1746.

George Lavingstone.

1762.

Frederick Keppel.

1778.

John Rofs,

Preacher at the Rolls.

G L O U C E S T E R.

GLOUCESTER was antiently the seat of a British Bishop, called in the subscription of Synodical Acts "Episcopus Cluviensis;" this town being formerly called Cleuid, as Camden observes; and in the Bishop's Palace at Gloucester has been seen the name of Eldadim, said to be Bishop there in the Britons days. But whether it was a Bishoprick in those times, I cannot pretend to say, any more than others, who are better Antiquaries, and have confined their studies more closely to the history of Cathedrals and the Dignitaries of those Churches. That Church which was here was brought to nothing in the time of the Saxons; and when they entertained the Christian faith, it was under the authority of the Bishops of Litchfield, as afterwards of those of Worcester. But in later days it was dismembered from that Diocese. And by charter * dated September 14, 1541, 32 Henry VIII. it was erected into a Bishoprick. The King also appointed the Abbey of Gloucester to be the Cathedral, and granted to John Wakeman the last Abbot, whom he made first Bishop, the Abbot's mansion in Gloucester Monastery; the manors of Maismore, Brokethorpe, Harescombe, Preston, Longford, Droiscourt, Rudge, and Farley, in the county of Gloucester; the vineyard-house and park, containing 15 acres; Portham meadow, containing 67 acres; a moiety of the woods in St. Mary-Load parish in Gloucester; the rectories of Hartbury, Maismore, Upton St. Leonard, Camme, North-Leech, South-Cerney, and Standish, in the county of Gloucester; certain rents issuing out of the rectories of Rendcomb, Teynton, Kempsford, and Nimpsfeild; the advowson of Stincombe rectory; the manors of Hope-Mansell, Dew-Church, and Kilpeck, in the county of Hereford; the advowsons of Dew-Church and Kilpeck aforesaid; of Glasebury and Devynnock, in the county of Brecon; and of Cowaine and Ewias Harold, in the county of Hereford; the chapel of Pyperton, and Tythes in Ash, Lempster, Birch, and Strode; and the rectory and advowson of Newport, in the county of Monmouth.

By alienations it hath not suffered so much as the other Bishopricks did; for though King Edward VI. ann. 1550, dissolved this Bishoprick, and united it to Worcester again, on preferring John Hooper to this see ann. 1550, it seems to have been done to get the Temporalities of Worcester away from

* Rymer's Fœd. Tom. xiv. p. 724.

him,

him, to feed his hungry courtiers; to which though that Bishop assented, he was permitted to keep for himself the revenues of the Bishoprick of Gloucester, which was all he had to subsist on.

This Diocese contains all Gloucestershire (except the Chapelrys of Iccombe and Cawhonyborne, which are yet in Worcester Diocese) and Bristol Deanry; also the parish of Kingwood, in the county of Wilts. It hath in it 336 Churches and Chapels, of which one hundred twenty-five are impropriate. It has only one Archdeaconry, viz. Gloucester, divided into these Deanries, viz. Gloucester, Cirencester, Fairford, Hawkisbury, Dursley, Campden cum Blockley-Peculiar, Stow, Stonehouse, Winchecombe; and the Deanry of Forest, which though it was taken away from Hereford Diocese on the erection of this new established see, yet the Archdeacon of Hereford, not being prevailed on to give up his right, still maintains his jurisdiction in part here, and under the Bishop of Gloucester visits one half of the year, as the Bishop's Chancellor does the other: and so the Archdeacon of Gloucester is excluded, though he retains his original right in several Churches in Bristol Deanry within that Diocese, particularly at Little St. Austin's and St. Philip's churches, in Bristol city, as well as the out-lying parishes; in none of which the Bishop of Gloucester has any jurisdiction.

This Cathedral is justly esteemed one of the perfectest structures in England; which is chiefly owing to King Henry the Eighth's converting the Conventual Church to the use of the members of this his new Bishoprick: and, were the Body and Cross-aisle equal in structure, to the beauty of the Choir, Tower, Lady Chapel, and Cloysters, few or none would exceed it.

The builders of this elegant fabrick (to which contributed the Cliffords, Willingtons, Throckmortons, Painsfords, and Botelers of Sudeley castle,) were chiefly Abbot John Thoky, who ann. 1318, rebuilt the South-aisle, as his successor John Wigmore St. Andrew's aisle; his successor Adam de Staunton new vaulted the Choir (beyond which is the magnificent East-window, the largest of any in England; and the celebrated Whispering-place); Walter Frowcester, who died Abbot of Gloucester ann. 1412, built the noble Cloyster. John Morwent, elected Abbot ann. 8 Henry V. made the Porch and West end. Thomas Sebroke, elected Abbot ann. 36 Henry VI. built the beautiful tower. Richard Hanley, appointed Abbot ann. 1457, and William Farley his successor, built the Lady Chapel.

The Bishoprick, in the King's books, is valued at 315l. 17s. 2d. according to the estimate made at the foundation, though in two vacancies, which happened in Queen Elizabeth's time,
much

much of the lands were taken from it; and, for a tenth of all the clergy, pays to the King 358l. 15s.

I shall beg leave to conclude my account of this Church with observing further, that the City in which it stands was first built by the Romans, and by them called Glevum. It is stretched out in length on the Severn, over which it has a fine bridge, and on the banks thereof a large key commodious for the merchants and trade of the place. The streets are fair, and the city well built upon an easy ascent, the streets descending from the cross. Formerly it was strongly walled in, except on the river's side; and some remains of the wall are to be seen, which shew the strength they were of.

The City, though not very large, is well inhabited and frequented, enjoying a good trade. It has two markets every week, viz. on Wednesday and Saturday, which are very considerable for corn and cattle, and well served with all manner of provisions.

BISHOPS of GLOUCESTER.

1660.
William Nicholson, Archdeacon of Brecknock.

1672.
John Pricket, or Prichard, Vicar of St. Giles's Cripple-gate, London.

1681.
Robert Frampton, Dean of this Church.

He was deprived February 1, 1690, for not taking the oaths to King William and Queen Mary at the Revolution; and retiring to Standish about five miles from Gloucester, he died at the age of 86, June 8, 1708.

1691.
Edward Fowler, Prebendary of this Church.

He was Puritanically brought up, but turned with the times. He died at Chelsea, August 26, 1714, and was buried in a vault in Hendon Church-yard in Middlesex.

1714.
Richard Willis, Dean of Lincoln. Translated to Salisbury.

1721.
Joseph Wilcox, Prebendary of Westminster. Translated to Rochester.

1731.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Elias Syddall, | 1731.
translated from St. David's. |
| Martin Benson. | 1734. |
| James Johnson, | 1752.
translated to Worcester. |
| William Warburton, | 1760.
Dean of Bristol. |
| James Yorke, | 1779.
translated from St. David's. |

H E R E F O R D.

HEREFORD was also one of the Bishopricks erected in the time of the Britons, first under the Metropolitan of Caer-Leon upon Usk, afterwards of St. David's: but when these parts were conquered by the Saxon Kings, it became a member of the Provincc of Canterbury. The Cathedral Church was founded first here by Milfride, a Nobleman of this county, and dedicated to the honour of Ethelbert II. elected King of the East-Angles ann. 749, who was treacherously martyred and slain by the procurement of the Queen of Mercia, his intended mother-in-law. Robert Lofing, a native of Lorrain, consecrated Bishop of this See December 29, 1079, is reported to have begun rebuilding his Cathedral here, following the model of Aix la Chapelle in Germany. Rainelm Chancellor to Queen Maud, Consort to Henry I, elected Bishop ann. 1101, built a great part of this church. Giles de Bruse, son of the Lord Bruse, consecrated Bishop of this See September 24, 1200, built the Tower at the West end. Edmund Audley, translated to this See from Rochester June 22, 1492, was a great benefactor to the Lady Chapel, and built a neat Chapel on the South side of it, near which stands the Vicar-College. The whole Cathedral is vaulted throughout with good stone, and was sumptuously adorned by contributions begun and carried on by Bishop Bisse, who caused the Choir to be beautified throughout, and a most magnificent Altar-piece to be erected (few or none in England equal to it), and expended large sums of money on the Bishop's palace; and had he lived, he designed to have repaired the Cloysters, lying on the South side between the Bishop's Palace and the Cathedral.

This Diocese contains the whole county of Hereford, except Ewia -Harold, Walterston, Dulas, Michael-Church-Eskle, St. Margaret's. Rolston, Llanilo, Clodock, with the Chapels of Craswell, Longtown, and Llanwenno, which belong to St. David's. It contains also above the half of Shropshire, four parishes in the County of Monmouth, six Churches and Chapels in the county of Montgomery, eight in the county of Radnor, and twenty-one in the county of Worcester, under these two Archdeaconries:

First, Hereford, which has these Deanries, viz. Hereford and Frome, in the county of Hereford; Irchingfield, in the county of Hereford and Monmouth; Lempster, in the county of Hereford and Radnor; Rosse, Weobly, and Weston, all three in the county of Hereford.

Second, Salop, which has these Deanries, Burford, in the county of Hereford, Salop, and Worcester; Clun, in the county of Hereford, Salop, and Radnor; Ludlow, in the county of Hereford and Salop; Pontesbury, in the county of Salop and Montgomery; Stottesden and Wenlock, both in the county of Salop.

It is valued in the King's books at 768l. 10s. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. The Tenths of the Clergy amount to 340l. 2s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

This Bishoprick hath afforded to the Church two Saints; to the State, two Chancellors, and three Lord Treasurers; one Lord Deputy to Ireland; two Chancellors to the University of Oxford; and one to King Henry the First's Queen.

BISHOPS of HEREFORD.

Nicholas Monk,	1660. Provost of Eaton College.
Herbert Croft,	1661. Dean of this Cathedral.
Gilbert Ironside,	1691. translated from Bristol.
Humphry Humphreys,	1701. translated from Bangor.
Philip Bisse,	1712. translated from St. David's.
Benjamin Hoadly,	1721. translated from Bangor; and hence to Salisbury.
Henry Egerton,	1723. A Canon of Christ-Church, in Oxford.
Lord James Beauclerc.	1746.

LLAN D A F F.

THIS Cathedral, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, stands in a bottom on the North-East side of a pleasant village near the banks of the river Tâf, whence it derives its name; Llan in the Welsh tongue signifying a Church: and it was very well endowed by the munificence and piety of persons eminent in former ages, and was always accounted one of the most ancient Sees in England or Wales, and claims an immediate succession from the Archbishops of Caer-Leon upon Usk as to the Bishoprick, though for dignity it is content to let St. David's have what remains thereof.

The first Bishop here, of whom is any good record, is St. Dubritius, inflated in this See ann. 436, by St. German* and St. Lou, two French Bishops, who, coming into these parts to extirpate the Pelagian Heresy, appointed him Metropolitan of all these parts. We are also told † that he sate sometimes at Caer-Leon, and at other times here. But, if we rely on the authority of Bishop Godwin ‡, he tells us, that he was appointed Metropolitan ann. 490, in which year he was appointed to succeed Threminius at Caer-Leon by Aurelius Ambrosius one of the last British Kings; and that he held both sees in commendam, till the year 512, and then resigned to his Disciple St. Teleian.

The Cathedral stands in a bottom on the North-East side of the pleasant village from whence it takes its name, near the banks of the Tâf. It is entire, having no Cloysters about it, or any other outward buildings. At the West end are two towers; that to the South, called the old Tower, now ruinous, seems to be as old as the Church; the other to the North, was built by Jasper de Hatfield, Earl of Pembroke (created Duke of Bedford ann. 1485), son of Owen Tudor, by Catherine daughter of Charles VI. King of France. The Nave of the Church is divided from the Choir by a screen. It hath also North and South aisles, to the last of which adjoin the Consistory-court and Chapter-house. There are sixteen Stalls in the Choir: the Organ-loft is over the Stalls on the North side of the Choir; there are in it some shattered remains of an Organ within a wooden-case, with some of the pipes lying loose, and disordered in the case; it was given to this Church by the Lady Kemys, of Cefn-Mabley, in Glamorganshire, after the Restoration of King Charles II. At the upper end of the South aisle is a small Chapel, in the middle of which is the door that opens into the

* Cressy's Church Hist. p. 186.

† Enderby's British and Welsh Hist. p. 193. ‡ Godwin of Bishops, p. 617.

Chapter-house. Out of the North-aisle is a door into St. Mary's Chapel, now called the Welsh-Chapel, because divine service is celebrated in it every Sunday in the Welsh language.

The entire ruin of this Bishoprick may be attributed to the Norman invasion, in the time of Bishop Herewald (who was elected ann. 1059), who seized on all the lands of this district, and dispossessed all the inhabitants. At which time the Church was almost leveled to the ground, and the revenues so confiscated, that out of twenty-four Canons it could not maintain two; since which time this Bishoprick has never recovered itself, but remained poor. Anthony Kitchin, alias Dunstan, who was elected to this See March 26, 1545, became a miserable impoverisher of it, in selling or letting out on long leases almost all the lands then remaining to his See; insomuch that Bishop Godwin, one of his successors, charges him in a great measure with the ruin of it, in these words, "Fundi nostri calamitas."

This Diocese contains the greatest part of Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire, in which are 238 Churches and Chapels, of which twelve are ruinous, and 98 impropriations. Here is only one Archdeacon, who is called of Llandaff, and six Deaneries, viz. Llandaff, in the county of Glamorgan; Groncath, alias Cowbridge, Abergavenny, in the county of Monmouth; Netherwent alias Chepstow, Newport, and Usk.

The Bishoprick is valued in the King's books at 154l. 14s. 1d.; the Clergy paying for tenths near 155l. 5s. 4d.

One thing remarkable is, that neither here, nor at St. David's, is a Dean, nor ever was in any of the several Chapters.

BISHOPS of LANDAFF.

	1660.
Hugh Lloyd,	Archdeacon of St. David's.
	1667.
Francis Davies.	
	1675.
William Lloyd,	translated to the See of Peterborough.
	1679.
William Beaw.	
	1706.
John Tyler,	Dean of Hereford.

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| Robert Clavering, | 1724.
Dean of Hereford. Translated
to the See of Peterborough. |
| Robert Harris, | 1729.
Dean of Burien, in Cornwall. |
| Matthias Mawson, | 1738.
translated to Chichester. |
| John Gilbert, | 1740.
translated to Salisbury. |
| Edmund Cressett. | 1748. |
| Richard Newcome, | 1755.
translated to St. Asaph. |
| John Ewer, | 1761.
translated to Bangor. |
| Jonathan Shipley, | 1768.
translated to St. Asaph. |
| Shute Barrington. | 1769. |

L I N C O L N.

THE Bishoprick of Lincoln, like that of Exeter, was formerly two distinct Dioceses, and their Bishops had different seats; that one at Dorchester (now a private village), seven miles distant from Oxford; the other at Sidnacester, not far from Gainsborough, in Lincolnshire. But the last, ann. 814, was united to Dorchester ann. 1075; a canon being made, enjoining all Bishops to live in the most famous and conspicuous place within there Dioceses. Remigius de Fescamp, ann. 1088, removed hither, having first laid the foundation of a magnificent Church, which was finished in four years; but this being burnt down ann. 1124, his next successor but one, Alexander, a Norman, Chief Justice of England, rebuilt it, and arched the roof, for prevention of the like accident. He increased the number of his Prebends, purchased several manors and farms; and built several castles on the estates belonging to this See, viz. one at Banbury, in the county of Oxon; another at Sleaford, in the county of Lincoln; and a third at Newark, in the county of Nottingham. He was so exact in adorning this Church, that it was reckoned the most beautiful in England at that time. Robert de Chesne, who succeeded him in September, 1147, purchased for himself and his successors a house near the Temple at London, and built the stately Bishop's Palace at Lincoln. Hugh, surnamed the Burgundian, elected August 10, 1286, enlarged this Cathedral, by building that part now called the New York. He also built the Chapter-house on marble pillars, and expended large sums in improving his Palaces. John Gynevell, confirmed Bishop July 3, 1351, built St. Mary Magdalen's Chapel, without the North-wall of this Cathedral. Henry Beaufort, half-brother to King Henry IV. Bishop of Lincoln, dying April 11, 1447, by his will gave to the fabrick of this Church 200l. John Longland, consecrated Bishop of this Diocese May 3, 1521, built a curious Chapel in the East part of this Cathedral, in imitation of Bishop Russel's Chapel; who died January 30, 1494. William Fuller, elected Bishop of this See ann. 1667, bestowed much cost and labour in adorning this Cathedral; dedicated to the Virgin Mary and All-Saints.

The Diocese is the greatest still for jurisdiction, as once it was the greatest for revenue, in all this kingdom. But for the jurisdiction, that hath been abridged; and although at different times several Bishopricks have been taken out of it, as that of Ely by King Henry I. and those of Peterborough and Oxford

by King Henry VIII. yet still it is the largest in all England; containing all Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, Huntingdonshire, Bedfordshire, and Buckinghamshire, excepting the Parishes of Monks-Risborough and Halton, which are Peculiars of Canterbury, and Abbot's Aston and Winflow, with its members, Grandborough and Little-Harwood, formerly Chapelries to Winflow (which, with fifteen other parishes that are in Hertfordshire, and were taken hence, being made of exempt jurisdiction, and appropriated to St. Alban's Abbey, became on the dissolution of that Convent, ann. 1541, part of London Diocese). It has also still the greater part of Hertfordshire, and the parishes of Banbury, Tame, Milton, Cropard, Horley, and Hornton, in the county of Oxford; and Langford, in the county of Berks and Oxford; and Emphingham, Liddington, and Ketton, in the county of Rutland; King's-Sutton, Gretton, and Nassington, in the county of Northampton, and the Chapelries of Wigtoft and Hyde, in the county of Warwick, though the last is desecrated. All which said counties are divided into these six Archdeaconries, viz.

1. Lincoln, disposed into these Deanries, viz. Lincoln, Afordburn, in the county of Lafford; Aveland, Belislaw, Bullinbrook, Candleshoo, Calcewaith, Gartree, Grantham, Graffoe, Grimsby, Hill, Horncastle, Langobovey, Loveden, Louth cum Ludbrook, Nefse, Stamford, Walscroft, Wraghoe, and Yarburgh, all in the county of Lincoln.
2. Stowe, divided into these Deanries, viz. Aslacko, Coringham, Lawres, and Manlake, all in the county of Leicester.
3. Leicester, which has Leicester, Ackley, Framland, Gartree, Goscot, Goodlaxton, and Sparkenhoe, all in the county of Leicester.
4. Bedford, containing Bedford, Clopham, Dunstable, Eaton, Fleet, and Shefford, all in the county of Bedford.
5. Huntingdon, including Huntingdon, St. Ives, Leightonstone, St. Neots, and Yaxley, all in the county of Huntingdon; and Baldock, Barkhamstead, Hertford, and Hitchin, all in the county of Hertford.
6. Buckingham, having Buckingham, Burnham, Mursley, Newport, Waddesden, Wendover, and Wycombe, all in the county of Buckingham.

In all which, and the outlying parishes, in the county of Oxford, Northampton, Rutland, &c. there are reckoned to be in this Diocese about 1517 Parishes, Donatives, and Chapels, of which number 577 are impropriated.

For

For the greater honour of this See, I shall add, that it has yielded to the Church three Saints; to Rome, one Cardinal; to England, six Lords Chancellors, one Lord Treasurer, and one Lord Keeper; four Chancellors to the University of Oxford; and two to Cambridge.

The tenths of the Clergy is answerable to this great extent of jurisdiction, amounting to 1751l. 14s. 6d.; the Bishoprick being valued in the King's books at 894l. 10s. 1½d.

BISHOPS of LINCOLN.

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| Robert Saunderson, | 1660.
Canon of Christ-Church in Oxford. |
| Benjamin Laney, | 1662.
translated from Peterborough,
and hence to Ely. |
| William Fuller, | 1667.
translated from the Bishoprick
of Limerick in Ireland. |
| Thomas Barlow, | 1675.
Provost of Queen's-College,
and Archdeacon of Oxford. |
| Thomas Tenison, | 1691.
Archdeacon of London. |
| James Gardiner, | 1694.
Subdean of Lincoln. |
| William Wake, | 1705.
Dean of Exeter. Translated
to Canterbury. |
| Edmund Gibson, | 1715.
Archdeacon of Surrey. Trans-
lated to London. |
| Richard Reynolds, | 1723.
Dean of Peterborough. Trans-
lated from Bangor. |

John Thomas,

1743.

translated from St. Asaph, and
from this See to Salisbury.

John Green.

1761.

Thomas Thurlow,

1779.

Master of the Temple.

L O N D O N.

LONDON, in former times, was the principal of the three Archbishopricks among the Britons. The Cathedral Church, dedicated to St. Paul, was first built on the same site (as some have imagined) where stood a Temple of Diana, by Ethelbert (the first christened) King of Kent, about the year 610.

The Tutelar Patron Saint Paul was of the Tribe of Benjamin, born at Tarsus *, a rich and populous City, an Academy and Roman Municipium, and the Metropolis of Cilicia; after he had embraced the Faith of Christ, converted and baptized the Pro-consul Sergius Paulus, he changed his name of Saul for that of Paul. An account of his Travels, preaching the Gospel to the Gentiles, you will read fully in the New-Testament †. But what he did after his delivery from his imprisonment at Rome, I have not found. But certain it is, that his head was struck off with a sword at Aquæ Salvæ, three miles from Rome, by the command of Nero towards the 64th year of Christ. He was buried in the Via Ostiensis, two miles from Rome, over whose grave, about the year 318, at the desire of Pope Sylvester, Constantine the Great built a Church, which Theodosius the Emperor thinking too small a structure in honour of so great an Apostle, had it taken down, and caused a more magnificent structure to be set in its place.

This Church, after its building, suffered often by fire. First, ann. 961, in which year it was burnt down and rebuilt again. The second, either in the year 1087, or 1088, when the whole City was near consumed. But Maurice, elected Bishop of London 1387, began the foundation of that elegant structure which remained (though in a ruinous state, occasioned by that unparalleled rebellion in the time of King Charles the Martyr) till that unhappy conflagration began September 2, 1666. But that Building begun by Bishop Maurice was not finished by him; no more than by his successor Richard de Belmers, though each of those Bishops sat twenty years, and the last bestowed the whole revenues of his Bishoprick about it.

It was again set on fire December 22, 1135. But Richard Fitz Neale, elected Bishop of London ann. 1189, 1 Ric. I. repaired the damage at no small expence ‡. Some years after which, the steeple was begun, which was finished ann. 1240,

* Acts of the Apostles, cap. xxii.

† Ibidem cap. xiii. &c. and in his Epistles to the Romans, &c.

‡ Chron. Saxon.

and two years afterwards the Church was * dedicated with great solemnity. The charge of carrying on the whole, which was finished about the year 1286, was by indulgences†.

Henry de Lacy, who was Earl of Lincoln ann. 1251, and Ralph de Baldock, Dean of this Church, were great benefactors to the new work; which was paved about the year 1312 with marble. Three years afterwards a great part of the Spire was taken down, and a new cross with a pomel handsomely gilt set on the top of it. In the cross were put the reliques of several Saints by Gilbert de Segrave, who was elected Bishop of London ann. 1313, and died three years afterwards‡.

Another fire happened on Candlemas eve ann. 1444, occasioned by lightning, which was not fully repaired till 1462, and then a rich weathercock, made of copper and gilt, was set up §. On June 4, 1501, it was again set on fire by lightning, which having burnt the whole Spire, spread itself over the upper roof of the Church and aisles, entirely consuming all the rafters, and whatever else was combustible, in four hours time: whereupon Queen Elizabeth sent her mandate to the Lord Mayor of London, commanding him to take a method for the immediate repair of the damage; which, by the bounty of the Queen, and contributions of the City of London, the Clergy of the Province of Canterbury, and others, was made good before April 1566, at the charge of 6700l. 13s. 4d.; but the Steeple was let alone. After this, from 1631 to 1643, William Laud, Bishop, Sir Paul Pindare, and others, largely contributing, the whole fabrick (except the Steeple) was repaired and beautified, the sums received within that time amounting to 101,330l. 4s. 8d.

But in October, 1642, the flames of civil dissension bursting out, this glorious work was stopt: for, the following March, the money, goods, and materials given for the repairing this cathedral, were seized by order of Parliament, the body of the Church turned into a quarter for horle; and part of the Choir with the rest of the Building Eastward was, ann. 1649, by a partition-wall made of brick, appointed for a preaching place, and so it continued till the Restoration; when it was made the Choir, while the other parts of the Church were repaired, which had been done, had not a more dreadful fire broke out, as I have before observed, that destroyed the whole Church.

Thus was this glorious fabrick buried in ashes till King Charles II. in the 19th year of his reign, passed an Act of Parliament for the rebuilding of it; and appropriated the duty on coals, culm, &c. for that purpose: by which means, after the old walls were pulled down, and the rubbish taken away, the foundation of the present beautiful Church was laid ann. 1675,

* Matt. Paris, p. 595.

† Wharton, p. 113.

‡ Dugd. Hist. of St. Paul's, p. 11, &c.

§ Dugd. ut antea, p. 133, &c.

which now is the most magnificent and completest Church of modern Building in Europe.

The number of Bishopricks, at the time the Christian Religion was first publicly received in this nation, was twenty-eight; whereof three were Archbishopricks (as I have observed before in St. David's), York whose Province was Scotland, and the North of England: *Caerlegion* (now *Caer-Leon* upon *Uſk*) in the county of _____ to which the Churches in Wales were subject; and this of London, that had the jurisdiction over the rest of England.

The Bishop hath precedence before all Bishops of the kingdom, next the two Archbishops, together with the title and place of Dean unto the Metropolitan of Canterbury; whose office is, not only to preside over the other Bishops in their Synods, in the absence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, but to receive his mandates for the meeting of Synods, and for transacting other affairs relating any ways to the Ecclesiastical Power; and so having received them, he is to declare the tenor and purport of such mandates to the Suffragan Bishops.

This Diocese contains in itself the counties of Middlesex and Essex, with that part of Hertfordshire which is left out of Lincoln Diocese; in it are reckoned 622 Parishes, and of them impropriated 189; for the government whereof, there are appointed five Archdeacons, viz. of London, Middlesex, Essex, Colchester, and St. Albans.

It is valued in the King's books at 1119l. 8s. 4d.; the tenths of the Clergy, amounting to 821l. 15s. 1d. To the Church it hath given five Saints; to the State, nine Lords Chancellors, seven Lords Treasurers, one Chancellor of the Exchequer; and two Chancellors to the University of Oxford.

In the Registry of London, is a catalogue of the Bishops entered; to which is given the following preamble or introduction; which I hope will not be thought improper in this place, since it shews the ancient power and jurisdiction of the Bishops:

“ * *Temporibus Britonum in urbe London. multi floruerunt*
“ *Archiepiscopi, quorum nomina nondum reperiri potui, ex-*
“ *cepto Gulielmo London. Metropolitano, qui circiter annum*
“ *Domini 393 floruit, & Cerno a sede Glocestrensi in Archie-*
“ *piscopum London. translato anno gratiæ 553, sicut refert*
“ *Galfridus Monmuthensis in Chronographia sua. Sed An-*
“ *glorum temporibus Augustinus qui primo sedit Londini,*
“ *postea ad Cantuariam metropolitica transtulit dignitatem;*
“ *unde Beatus Gregorius eidem Augustino sic scribit: QUIA*
“ *nova Anglorum Ecclesia ad omnipotentis Dei gratiam eodem*
“ *Domino largiente, & te laborante perducta est, usum tibi*

* Registr. Grindall, in Offic. Registr Episc. London.

“ pallii in ea ad solum Missarum solemnia agenda concedimus,
 “ ita ut per loca singula duodecim Episcopos ordines, qui tuæ
 “ subiaceant ditioni quatenus Londinensis Civitatis Episcopus
 “ semper imposterum a Synodo propria debeat consecrari, atque
 “ honoris pallium ab hac sancta & apostolica (cui Deo authore
 “ deservio) sede percipiat. Ad Eboracensem vero Civitatem te
 “ volumus Episcopum mittere, qui duodecim Episcopos ordi-
 “ nario Metropolitani honore perfruatur, quem tamen tuæ Fra-
 “ ternitatis volumus dispositioni subjacere: post obitum vero
 “ tuum ita Episcopis, quos ordinaverit, præsit, ut Londinenses
 “ Episcopi nullo modo ditioni subiaceat; sit vero inter Londi-
 “ nensis & Eboracensis Civitatis Episcopum imposterum honoris
 “ ista distinctio, ut ipse prior habeatur qui prius fuerit ordi-
 “ natus.”

In this latter part of Pope Gregory's letter there seems to be
 an omission in that relating to York; for in Bede * it is thus :
 “ Ad Eboracum vero civitatem te volumus Episcopum mittere,
 “ quem ipse judicaveris ordinare, ita duntaxat, ut si eadem ci-
 “ vitas cum finitimis locis verbum Dei receperit, ipse quoque
 “ duodecim Episcopos ordinet, & Metropolitani honore perfru-
 “ atur, quia ei quoque (si vita comes fuerit) pallium tribuere,
 “ Domino favente, disponimus, quem tamen, &c.” as before.

BISHOPS of LONDON.

Gilbert Sheldon,	1660. Clerk of the Closet to the King, and Dean of his Ma- jesty's Chapel Royal. Trans- lated to Canterbury.
Humphry Henchman,	1663. translated from Salisbury.
Henry Compton,	1675. translated from Oxford.
John Robinson,	1713. translated from Bristol.
Edmund Gibson,	1723. translated from Lincoln.
Thomas Sherlock,	1748. translated from Salisbury.

* Hist. Eccl. lib. i. c. 29.

1761.
Thomas Hayter, translated from Norwich.

1762.
Richard Osbaldiston, translated from Carlisle.

1764.
Richard Terrick, translated from Peterborough.

1777.
Robert Lowth, translated from Oxford.

N O R W I C H.

THIS Dioceſe, like Exeter and Lincoln, was once two ſeparate Biſhopricks; the one of Suffolk, whoſe ſeat was Dunwich (then on the ſea-ſhore, but now under water, and called at this time Southwold-Bay); the other of Norfolk, whoſe See was at North-Elmham, now a ſmall village, not far from Repeham, a market-town in the county of Norfolk. The Biſhop of the firſt (or of the Eaſt-Angles), appointed ann. 636, was Felix, a Burgundian, who firſt converted thoſe people. Biſus, the third from him, elected ann. 665, perceiving himſelf, by reaſon of his great age, not able to undergo ſo great a charge, divided his Dioceſe into two, making North-Elmham the Biſhop's ſeat for that part of the whole which we now call Norfolk. In the time of the Daniſh fury they both lay dead. North-Elmham after a hundred years revived, but the other never roſe again to this day. North-Elmham, having thus poſſeſſion of the whole juriſdiction, held it not long; for Herfaſtus, Biſhop of both Elmham and Dunwich, in the eleventh century removed it to Thetford; whoſe next ſucceſſor but one, Herebert of Loraine, removed it to Norwich. This Biſhop built the Priory here for 60 Monks, the Cathedral, Biſhop's Palace, and ſeveral other Churches in this county, as at Lynn, Elmham, Yarmouth, &c. This Church he dedicated to the Holy Trinity, which, having ſuffered much by fire, was afterwards repaired by John of Oxford, elected Biſhop of this See ann. 1177. After which it was again ſet on fire in Biſhop Skerewyng's days, when the contention happened between the Monks and Citizens at the fair kept before the gate; to compoſe which, King Henry III. came in perſon to this city. In his ſucceſſor William Middleton's time, who was elected ann. 1278, it was repaired, and conſecrated in the preſence of King Edward I. His next ſucceſſor, Ralph de Walpole, began the building of the Cloyſter, eſteemed the faireſt in England. John Salmon, ſome time Lord Chancellor of England, and Biſhop of Norwich, who died ann. 1325, built the great Hall in the Biſhop's Palace, and a handſome Chapel at the Weſt-end of the Church, appointing four Priests to officiate daily therein. Thomas Percy, elected ann. 1354, brother to Henry Earl of Northumberland, Lord High-Conſtable of England, rebuilt the Steeple and Belfry, which fell down in his time. John Wakering, choſe ann. 1416, is ſaid to have built the Cloyſter in the Biſhop's Palace, and alſo the Chapter-houſe. William Alnwick, his ſucceſſor, made the Church-gates at the Weſt-
end

end of the Church, and was translated to Lincoln ann. 1436. Walter Hart, elected Bishop ann. 1445, built the transverse stone partition or Rood-loft on which the great Crucifix was placed, paved the Body, and beautified the Roof of the Church, which is nobly adorned with Scripture representations; as, the story of Pharaoh, of Sampson towards the East-end, figures of the Lord's Supper and of the Passion towards the West-end, besides foliage and other ornaments. James Goldwell, Principal Secretary of State, made Bishop of this See ann. 1472, repaired the East-end of the Church, lived in great esteem, and died ann. 1498. Richard Nix, preferred to this Bishoprick ann. 1500, either rebuilt or repaired the Roof of the North and South Cross-aisles, where are to be seen his Arms, viz. a Chevron between three Leopards Heads.

King Henry VIII. took away all the lands belonging to this Bishoprick, and in lieu thereof gave to the See those which belonged to the Abbey of St. Bennet in the Holm (by that King dissolved); so that nothing remains here but the bare See. The Statute * by which he executed that project is as follows: "But
" for as much as the King's Highness, in recompense of diverse
" and sundry Lordships and Manors, parcel of the said Bi-
" shoprick, given unto his Grace by act of parliament, hath
" united and to knit the See of the said Bishoprick of Norwich,
" the Monastery of St. Bennet's, with divers other Possessions,
" being of greater value than the said Lordships and Manors so
" to his Grace given were." The said act further declares,
" that the Bishop of Norwich, and his successors Bishops there,
" shall collect the Tenths of all spiritual promotions within
" that Diocese, and to pay the same yearly to the hands of the
" Treasurer of the First-fruits and Tenths."

So that by the act it appears, that the Bishop got in revenue then, though he lost in privilege. For whereas the Bishops had the First-fruits of all the Benefices within this Diocese by an old custom, that was united to the Crown by an act of parliament † ann. 26 Henry VIII. intituled, "The Bill for the
" First fruits, with the yearly Pensions to the King."

This Diocese contains in it the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, in which are 1121 Parish-churches, of which 385 are impropriate; for the better governing them, it hath four Archdeacons, viz. of Norwich, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Sudbury. It hath yielded to the Church, two Saints; to this kingdom, five Lords Chancellors, one Lord Treasurer, one Lord Chief Justice; one Bishop Almoner to the Court; and to the King, one Principal Secretary of State. It is valued in the King's books at 899l. 18s. 7d.; the Clergy's tenths in the whole amounting to 1117l. 13s. 0d.

* Keeble's Stat. ann. 32 H. VIII. c. 47.

† Ib. ann. 26 H. VIII. c. 3.

I now shall conclude this part of my accounts with what Bishop Hall * relates of the sacrilegious prophanation of this Church during the civil wars in England.

“ It is tragical (says he) to relate the furious sacrilege
 “ committed under the authority of Linsey Tofts, the Sheriff,
 “ and Greenwood; what clattering of glasses, what beating down
 “ of walls, what tearing down of monuments, what pulling
 “ down of seats, and wresting of irons and brasse from the win-
 “ dows and graves; what defacing of arms; what demolish-
 “ ing of curious stone-work, that had not any representation in
 “ the world, but of the cost of the founder, and skill of the
 “ mason; what piping on the destroyed Organ Pipes; Vest-
 “ ments both Copes and Surplices, together with the leaden
 “ Cross, which had been newly sawed down from over the
 “ Greenyard pulpit, and the singing-books and service-books,
 “ were carried to the fire in the public market-place, a lewd
 “ wretch walking before the train in his Cope trailing in the
 “ dirt with his service-book in his hand, imitating in an im-
 “ pious scorn the tune, and usurping the words, of the Litany;
 “ the Ordnance being discharged, on the Guild-day; the Cathe-
 “ dral was filled with musketeers, drinking and tobaccoing as
 “ freely as if it had turned alehouse.”

BISHOPS of NORWICH.

- | | |
|--|--|
| Edward Reynolds. | 1660. |
| Anthony Sparrow, | 1676.
translated from Exeter. |
| William Lloyd, | 1685.
translated from Peterborough. |
| He was deprived February 1, 1690, for not taking the oaths to King William and Queen Mary; upon which he retired to Hammersmith, near London, and died January 1, 1709, aged 72, and was buried in the belfry or tower of that Church. | |
| John Moore, | 1691.
Rector of St. Andrew's Holborn, and Prebendary of Ely. Translated to Ely. |

* Hall's Hard Measure, p. 63.

1707.
Charles Trimnell, Archdeacon of Norfolk.
Translated to Winchester.
1721.
Thomas Green, translated to Ely.
1723.
John Leng, Rector of Beddington, in the
county of Surrey.
1727.
William Baker, translated to Bangor.
1732.
Robert Butts, translated to Ely.
1738.
Thomas Gooch, translated from Bristol, and
from this See to Ely.
1748.
Samuel Lisle, translated from St. Asaph.
1749.
Thomas Hayter, translated to London.
1761.
Philip Yonge, translated from Bristol.

O X F O R D

KING Henry VIII. inclining in some measure to make an atonement for the dissolution of the Monasteries, formed a project to erect certain new Collegiate Churches and Bishopricks, and to endow them out of the revenues of those Religious Houses; which he in part effected by adding six Bishopricks to the former Sees; out of which number, five remain to this day, that of Westminster ten years after the foundation being dissolved by his son and successor King Edward VI. But the reason why the King founded no more than six, viz. Bristol, Chester, Gloucester, Oxford, Peterborough, and Westminster, must be attributed (as a certain worthy Antiquary writes) to that King's luxurious way of living, so found other ways for to expend his new-gotten treasure; in which being too profuse, he was unhappily compelled at the latter end of his reign to make some alterations, and to take away from some of the Bishopricks their best estates; which this of Oxford sensibly felt, for he removed the first establishment from the most beautiful and magnificent Abbey Church of Osney to St. Frideswide's Priory, a structure inferior to all other Cathedrals in England: but by this change the most famous College in Europe escaped, and in time was established on a surer foundation. Should I here give a particular account of Osney, and the situation and edifices belonging to it, I should exceed my first design. Wherefore I refer my readers to the Survey of this Diocese, written by the learned and judicious Antiquary Browne Willis, Esq; and come now to speak of the present Cathedral and its endowment. King Henry VIII. when he removed the See to Christ-Church, appointed a Dean, eight Canons, eight Chaplains, eight Singing-men, eight Choiristers, and other Officers, besides twenty-four Alms-men; and as a College established sixty Students, and several Scholars; but Queen Mary added forty more Students to the sixty.

Touching a description of this Cathedral (as I have before observed) the Structure is none of the most elegant; it is built in the form of a cross, with a spire Steeple in the middle; the nave and side-aisles are raftered under in brackets and pannels, but the Choir and Aisles are arched with stone. The Choir was neatly wainscotted with oak in the reign of King Charles I. by the generous Dean Dr. Brian Duppa (successively Bishop of Chichester, Salisbury, and Winchester), and his successor Dr. Samuel Fell, who finished his predecessor's work, and paved the

the Cathedral, and made an end of glazing the windows with painted glass. He compleated Peckwater, and the grand staircase by which you ascend to the Hall, and begun building the North-side of the great Quadrangle, which he would have finished, had not the iniquity of the times prevented, so that work was left to his son John Fell, who built the stately Tower in the front of the gate.

The builders of this Church were the Priors, who began it in Henry the First's reign. The Latin Chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was built towards the end of King Henry the Third's reign, as the Chapter-house seems to have been; the Cloysters are in part demolished, together with the West-end of the Church.

King Henry VIII. when he endowed this Bishoprick by Letters * Patent, dated August 15, 1542, granted to Robert King Bishop of Oxford (last Abbot of Osney) and his successors the Manors of Medley, Water-Eaton, Hoke-Norton, and Watlington, in the county of Oxford, formerly belonging to Osney Abbey; the Manors of Tetsworth and Stoke-Talmage, in the said county, parcel of the Estate of Tame Abbey; the Fulling-mill near Osney; fifteen acres of meadow in St. Nicholas parish, Oxon; the Royalty of Hide Bridge and Bushey Waters in Bampton parish; the Moiety of the Water-mills in St. George's parish, Oxon; the Scite of Tame Abbey and Lands adjoining; and certain yearly Rents amounting to 84l. 6s. 8d. issuing out of the Manors or Granges of Sidenham, Shepcots, and Homegrange, and all those Lands and Tenements in Sidenham, Moreton, and Tame; the Rectories and Vicarages of Hoke-Norton and Watlington; a Messuage and Tenements in the parish of St. Sepulchre, London; the Manors, Rectories, and Vicarages of Steeple-Cleydon and Stow, in the county of Bucks; part of the Estate of the dissolved Abbey of Osney; and certain Messuages in Dodford in Stew parish aforesaid, formerly belonging to the Abbeyes of Osney and Tame.

King Edward VI. by Letters † Patent, dated September 5, 1547, granted to the said Bishop and his Successors the Rectories and Advowsons of the Vicarages of Welford and Sibertoft, in the county of Northampton, late belonging to Sulby Abbey; of Overton cum Twicrofs, late the possessions of Meriwell Abbey, Medley Manor; the Manors and Advowsons of the Vicarages of Watlington and Hook-Norton, in the county of Oxon; Steeple-Cleydon and Stow, in the county of Bucks; a Fulling-mill at Osney; several parcels of lands in

* Rot. Pat. ann. 34 H. VIII. m. 6. † Rot. Pat. ann. 1 Edw. VI.

Hook Norton, Stow, Lamport, Dodford, and Bampton, in the counties of Oxon and Bucks; a Messuage known by the name of the Wind-mill, in St. Sepulchre's parish, London; the Manors and Advowsons of Princes Risborough, in the county of Bucks; and Charlebury, in the county of Oxon; and certain Messuages, Lands, Tenements, &c. in Wilcote, Charlebury, Cotes, Cornbury park, Fawlermill, Chadlington, Shortampton, Chilcoton and Finchstock; and the Manor, Rectory, and Vicarage of Bray, in the county of Berks, late belonging to Cirencester Abbey; an annual rent of 40s. issuing out of the Manor of Welford, in the county of Northampton, late belonging to Sulby Abbey, and the Rectory and Advowson of the Vicarage of Stewkley, in the county of Bucks, late belonging to Kenilworth Priory.

But Queen Elizabeth, who kept this See vacant forty-one years, in that time took away the best of these estates, amounting to 121l. 16s. 9d. and in lieu thereof gave to the Bishop certain impropriations, of the value of 201l. 11s. 6d.

King Charles I. on account of this Bishoprick's being miserably plundered, stripped of its demesnes, and no Palace belonging to it, granted to John Bancroft, Bishop of Oxford, and his successors, an annuity of 100l. payable out of the issues of Shotover forest and Stow wood, with licence to unite the Vicarage of Cuddesten to the Rectory, which Bishop began to build a Palace there, which was burnt in the times of anarchy; but Bishop Fen after the Restoration rebuilt it.

This Bishoprick contains only the county of Oxford, and therein 250 Churches and Chapels (but some ruined), of which 88 are impropriated. It has but one Archdeacon, which is he of Oxford; and in that Archdeaconry these Deanries, viz. Aston, Burcester, Chipping-Norton, Cuddesten, Deddington, Dorchester, Henley, Oxford city, Witney, and Woodstock. The Bishoprick is valued in the King's books at 354l. 16s. 4d. the Tenths of the Clergy amounting to 255l. 8s.

BISHOPS of OXFORD.

Robert Skinner,

1642.

Bishop of Bristol. Translated
from this See to Worcester.

William Paul,

1663.

Dean of Litchfield.

1665.

1665.
Walter Blandford, Warden of Wadham College. Translated to Worcester.
1671.
Nathaniel Crew, Dean and Precentor of Chichester. Translated to Durham.
1674.
Henry Compton, Master of St. Cross's Hospital near Winchester. Translated to London.
1675.
John Fell, Dean of Christ-Church.
1686.
Samuel Parker, Archdeacon of Canterbury, and President of Magdalen College.
1688.
Timothy Hall, Rector of Horfington, in the county of Bucks.
1690.
John Hough, President of Magdalen College. Translated to Coventry and Litchfield, and thence to Worcester.
1699.
William Talbot, Dean of Worcester. Translated to Salisbury, and thence to Durham.
1715.
John Potter, Canon of Christ-Church.
1737.
Thomas Secker, translated from Bristol, and from this See to Canterbury.

John Hume,

1758.

translated from Bristol, and
from this See to Salisbury.

Robert Lowth,

1766.

translated from St. David's,
and from this See to Lon-
don.

John Butler.

1778.

PETERBOROUGH.

THIS Bishoprick is of a late foundation, and was also taken out of Lincoln, as Oxford was, viz. ann. 1541. When King Henry VIII. September 4, in the 33d year of his reign, granted to John Chambers, Bishop of Peterborough, and to the Dean and Chapter of that See, the Abbey Church of Peterborough, to be their Cathedral. Moreover, he assigned to the said Bishop the Abbot's house, and a close called Buldike, containing four acres. He also granted to him, and to his successors, the manors of Burghbury, Eyeberie, Singlesale, Northam, Witherington, Walton, Paston, Gunthorpe, and Southorpe; the hundred of Nassaburgh, and meadow and pasture lands known by the name of Sheepcoat Lees, Totchill Yard, Edgerley, and Plodhill meadows; 100 acres of wood, called Eastwood, in Eye; and 246 acres of wood in Buroughbury, Dosthorp, Eastfield, and in Newark, late belonging to Peterborough Monastery; the Advowsons of the Rectories of Castor, Bernack, Paston, and Polebrook; the Vicarage of Peterborough, the manor of Thirlby, in the county of Lincoln, and the Advowson of Scotter Rectory in that county; the Advowson of the Deanry of Irtlingburgh, in the county of Northampton; together with the chantries in that College; the Advowson of St. John Baptist's Chapel in Stamford; the Advowson of South Colingham, in the county of Nottingham; and certain messuages in St. Gregory's and St. Bridget's parishes in London, late belonging to Peterborough Abbey aforesaid; the yearly value of all, both Spiritual and Temporal, amounting to 368l. 11s. 6d.

Upon the change of the Abbey, first founded ann. 655 by Peada King of the Mercians (this place at that time called Medeshamstede), here were established, a Dean, six Prebendaries, six Minor Canons, a Deacon, Subdeacon, eight Singing-men, eight Choiristers, two Schoolmasters, twenty Scholars, six Alms-men, two Vergers, two Sextons, a Porter, Barber, Cook, and Undercook, and they had assigned them good apartments in the Monastery, which they yet enjoy, and had the best part of the revenues of the Abbey granted to them, amounting to 1721l. 14s. according to Dugdale, or as in Speed 1972l. 7s. And this was the means that entirely preserved this Church; till the second havock of houses devoted to the service of God in the times of rebellion, when the Cloysters, Chapter-house, Bishop's-hall, and Chapel, together with the Virgin Mary's Chapel on the North side of the Choir, were turned into a ruin.

The

The builders of this elegant structure, which exceeds all other ancient buildings in England of that sort (except Lincoln, Canterbury, York, Winchester, and Ely, though the nave and cross-aisles are not arched with stone like Lincoln), were William de Watervill the 21st Abbot, elected ann. 1154 or 1155, who built the cloyster and choir. Abbot Benedict, who succeeded him ann. 1177, built the other part of the Church from the lantern to the West-end, and finished the magnificent West-front, esteemed one of the best in England; to which, and to several other buildings in and about this Church, his successors contributed largely; particularly Richard de London, the 32d Abbot, elected ann. 1273, erected the great steeple in which the bells hang; as did his contemporary, William Parys, Prior of this Convent, the Lady Chapel, on the North side of the Church, which was pulled down in the great rebellion. There were other succeeding Abbots, who were great builders here; as Godfrey de Croyland, elected Abbot ann. 1209, and Robert de Kirkton, who was chose ann 1496. He added to the East-end of the old Church that handsome building, now called the Library, which is furnished with many choice books and other valuable curiosities.

To this Diocese were assigned these two counties, viz. Northampton (in which this Cathedral standeth) and Rutland, and in them 370 Churches and Chapels (but some ruined), viz. in the county of Northampton 316, and in the county of Rutland 54. In Northampton is only the Archdeaconry of Northampton, divided into these Deanries, viz. Brackley, Daventry, Haddon, Higham, Northampton, Oundle, Peterborough, Preston, Rothwell, Weldon, in the county of Northampton, Hundred or Deanry of Alstow, Hundred of East, Soke or Deanry of Oakham, Deanry of Rutland alias Martinfley Hundred, and Deanry or Hundred of Wrangdyke, in the county of Rutland. It is valued in the King's books at 414l. 19s. 11d.; the Clergy paying for their tenths 520l. 16s. 8d.

BISHOPS of PETERBOROUGH.

1660.

Benjamin Laney,

Dean of Rochester.

Soon after his promotion, he gave 100l. towards repairing one of the great arches in the Church-porch fallen down in the time of the rebellion (in all which time this See was vacant, his predecessor having been deprived in those times, and died January 16, 1648). He was in 1663 translated to Lincoln.

1663.

Joseph Henshaw,

1663.

Dean and Prebendary of Chichester.

William Lloyd,

1679.

translated from Llandaff, and from this See to Norwich.

Thomas White,

1685.

Chaplain to the Princess Anne of Denmark, and Archdeacon of Nottingham.

He was deprived at the same time, and for the same reasons, as his predecessor; after which, he lived privately in and about London, and dying May 28, 1698, was buried the 30th of the said month in St. Gregory's Church, in St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

Richard Cumberland,

1691.

Fellow of Magdalen College, in Cambridge.

White Kennet,

1718.

Archdeacon of Huntingdon, and Dean of this Church.

Robert Clavering,

1728.

translated from Llandaff.

John Thomas,

1747.

translated to Salisbury.

Richard Terrick,

1757.

translated to London.

Robert Lamb.

1764.

John Hinchcliffe.

1769.

R O C H E S T E R.

S AINT Ethelbert, first Christian King of Kent, and founder of St. Paul's Cathedral in London, began to build this Church ann. 600, and dedicated it to St. Andrew. St. Augustine, who first preached the Gospel to the Saxons, made it a Bishop's See ann. 606. Much did it suffer by the depredations of the Mercians, Danes, and Saxons.

Gundulph, elected Bishop here ann. 1077, ejected the Canons, and in their places introduced Monks; and by the assistance of Lanfranc (an Italian) Archbishop of Canterbury, and his own interest, he repaired this Church, which was ruinous, and afterwards consecrated, and dedicated it to St. Andrew, in the presence of King Henry I. and several of the Nobility and Clergy. It was in high repute, as being the place of interment of St. Paulin, elected Archbishop of York ann. 625, and Bishop of Rochester ann. 734, who was inshrined in silver at the charge of Archbishop Lanfranc aforementioned; his wonderful actions in life giving a great reputation, and no little profit to this place. Earnulph, chose Bishop here ann. 1115, was also a great benefactor to this Church, which was fired ann. 1138 and 1177, when the Bishop and Monks differing, they involved themselves in so great difficulties by the expences of their tedious suit in the Court of Rome, that, to make themselves easy, they were forced to melt down their Saint's Shrine, and convert it into money, but by which they suffered much in their credit and reputation.

The rebellious Barons making this city and castle a garrison, King John besieged it, and succeeding, on the surrender plundered the Church to that degree, that there was not left in it either Pix or Crucifix to stand on the Altar.

William de Hoo, Treasurer here in King Henry the Third's reign, built the Choir; not long after which, Richard Walden, a Monk here, built the North-aisle at his own cost. Richard Eastgate, another Monk, began the South-aisle, which was near finished by William de Axenham, a Fryer; after which, Jeoffry Prior, of Haddenham, made St. Edmund's Altar.

Thus did this Church recover not only its ancient glory, but also regained its honour by canonizing William, a native of Perth, in North-Britain, who was murdered near this city in his journey to the Holy-Land, and being made a Saint ann. 1256, the superstition of that age brought no small income to his place of sepulture.

This Bishoprick was formerly, and for a continuance of time, in the immediate patronage of the Archbishops of Canterbury, who disposed of the same according to their own pleasure, and so remained, till the Popes of Rome, under pretence of free and capitular elections, had brought all Churches into their own power. Notwithstanding which, the Bishops of this See owed more than ordinary obedience to their Metropolitan of Canterbury, and in solemn processions commonly carried the Crucifix. The pious and generous founder of this See gave to this his new-erected Church the manor of the Prestefield, and all lands lying in the South part of Rochester, from the river Medway to the East-gate, and other lands without the walls of the city to the North. Egbert, King of Kent, gave Stokes; Offa, King of the Mercians, and Sigcred, King of Kent, gave Fren-desburgh, Eselingham, Wicham, Bromheil and Trottesclive; Kennulph, who succeeded in the Kingdom of Mercia, gave Borchstalle. Ann. 838, Egbert the 18th King of the West-Saxons, granted to this Church many great privileges, together with the manors of Hallinges and Snodilandes: Ethelwolf, his son and successor, gave Cucklestane and Hokenburgh. Edmund, King of England, brother to Athelstan, gave Malinges. Bricric, a Saxon nobleman, together with his consort Eifwith, gave Caniltune, Langefield, Talchenham, and Clarente: Edgar, a successor of his, gave Bromley. Ethelred (the next King but one) gave Wuldeham, Littlebrook, Stanton, and Hilton. William the Conqueror not only returned to this Bishoprick the manors of Stokes, Denington, and Falchenham, of which this See unjustly had been deprived; but, on the point of his departure out of this world, bequeathed 100l. and his royal robes. His son William, surnamed Rufus, gave Lambeth and Aedenham, and confirmed the immunities granted to this Cathedral. King Henry I. gave the Advowsons of Boxley, Allesford, Kentford, and Sutton, with the Chapels of Wilmingtone and Kingesdone, together with the Churches of Chiselhurst and Woolwich, and the tithes of Strode and Chealke.

This Diocese is the least in England, containing only part of Kent, and in that not above 98 parishes, of which 36 are impropriate; the cure of which requiring no more than one Archdeacon, which is he of Rochester. Neither is the value great, either of the Bishoprick or of the Clergy, the first being in the King's books 358l. 3s. 2d.; the last paying for their Tenths the least of any of the English Bishopricks, viz. 222l. 14s. 6d.

Notwithstanding which, it has yielded to this realm, one Chancellor, one Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, and one Lord Treasurer; and to the Church of Rome, one Cardinal.

BISHOPS of ROCHESTER.

- | | |
|---|---|
| John Warner, | 1637.
Prebendary of Canterbury, and
Dean of Litchfield. |
| John Dolben, | 1666.
Dean of Westminster. Trans-
lated to the See of York. |
| Francis Turner, | 1683.
Dean of Windsor. Trans-
lated to Ely. |
| Thomas Spratt, | 1684.
Dean of Rochester. |
| Francis Atterbury, | 1713.
Dean of Westminster. |
| He was deprived and banished in 1723, and died at Paris Fe-
bruary 22, 1731. | |
| Samuel Bradford, | 1723.
translated from Carlisle. |
| Joseph Wilcox, | 1731.
translated from Gloucester. |
| Zachary Pearce, | 1756.
translated from Bangor. |
| John Thomas. | 1774.
Dean of Westminster. |

S A L I S B U R Y.

THIS Bishoprick succeeded in the rights of two distinct Dioceses, of which one had its chief See at Sherborn, in the county of Dorset; the other at Wilton, once the principal town in Wiltshire, seated between two rivers, the Willy to the North, and the Nadder to the South. At Wilton sat eleven several Bishops. But Hermannus the last, after he had sat at this town ten years, ann. 1056, removed his See to Salisbury; and from that time it dwindled into what we see it at this time, viz. mean, although a borough which sends two Burgeesses to Parliament, and the place where the Knights of the Shire are chosen.

After the removal of the See, the first Church was built in Old Salisbury, distant about a mile from this city by the aforesaid Bishop Herman; it was situated high within, and on the East side of the castle, which was so obnoxious, that, when the wind blew, the communicants could not hear the priest say Mass: besides, the garrison and the Clergy were in such enmity, that on a certain time, when they were gone in procession the soldiers kept them out the whole night. Osmund, successor to Herman, carried on the fabrick, and added a library, which was consecrated by Walkelin, elected Bishop of Winchester ann. 1073, and John de Villula Bishop of Bath and Wells ann. 1088. The next day after that ceremony was performed, the Steeple was fired by lightning, but soon repaired.

Richard Poure, made Bishop ann. 1217, being desirous to find out a more commodious situation for himself and Clergy, and to avoid the insults of the soldiers (persons in all ages professed enemies to the Church and Literature), consulted often with the Abbess of Wilton about purchasing land of that Nunnery; but meeting with a repulse, he by licence from King John and Henry III. built the present Cathedral in a large meadow, called Merrifield, in which also the city of New Sarum now stands, most agreeably built between several rivers, whose streams commodiously water many of the streets; and what adds farther to the beauty of this city, it is surrounded with open fields and plains, in the last of which stands the truly celebrated Stonehenge. In short, the city for fair edifices yields to few or none, and excels others for the water which runs through the streets (of which the river Avon is the principal), which are large and spacious, accommodated with a fine market-place, and adorned with a neat building, the town-hall. But the greatest glory of it, and indeed one of the principal ornaments

ments of England, is the Cathedral aforementioned, which is a large and magnificent pile, and justly may be esteemed one of the best pieces of architecture in the age in which it was built.

“ The figure* of it is a Cross, upon the intersection of
 “ which stands a tower and spire of stone, as high from the
 “ foundation as the whole length of the Navis or body of the
 “ Church; and it is founded only upon the four pillars and
 “ arches of the intersection. Between the Steeple and the
 “ East-end is another crossing of the Navis, which on the
 “ West-side only wants its Aisles; all other sides of the main
 “ body and crosses are supported on pillars with aisles annexed,
 “ and buttressed without the aisles, from whence arise bows, or
 “ flying buttresses, to the walls of the Navis; which are con-
 “ cealed within the timber-roof of the aisles. The roof is al-
 “ most as sharp as an æquilateral triangle, made of small tim-
 “ ber after the ancient manner, without principal rafters; but
 “ the wall-plats are double, and tied together with couples
 “ above forty feet long. The whole Church is vaulted with
 “ chalk, between arches and cross springers only, after the an-
 “ cienter manner, without orbes and tracery, excepting under
 “ the tower, where the springers divide, and represent a wider
 “ sort of tracery; and this appears to me to have been a later
 “ work, and to be done by some other hand than that of the
 “ first architect, whose judgement I must justly commend for
 “ many things, beyond what I find in divers Gothick Fabricks
 “ of later date, although more elaborated with nice and small
 “ works, yet want the natural beauty, which arises from the
 “ proportion of the first dimensions. For here the breadth to
 “ the height of the Navis, and both to the shape of the aisles,
 “ bear a good proportion. The pillars and the intercolumnia-
 “ tions (or spaces between pillar and pillar) are well suited to
 “ the height of the arches, the mouldings are decently mixed
 “ with large planes, without an affectation of filling every cor-
 “ ner with ornaments; which (unless they are admirably good)
 “ glut the eye, as in music too much division the ears. The
 “ windows are not made too great, nor yet the light obstructed
 “ with many mullions and transomes of tracery work, which
 “ was the ill fashion of the next following age: our artist
 “ knew better that nothing could add beauty to light, he trusted
 “ in a stately and rich plainness, that his marble shafts gave to
 “ his work. I cannot call them pillars, because they are so
 “ small and slender, and generally bear nothing, but are only
 “ added for ornament to the outside of the great pillars, and
 “ decently fastened with brads.”

* Report made to the Dean and Chapter of Sarum, printed in the *Antiquities of this Church*, p. 4. 8vo. London 1723.

The fabrick of the Church we now see standing was begun by Richard Poure (as I have before observed), and finished in the time of Gyles de Bridport, ann. 1528, who dedicated it to the honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

Thus was the See of Sherborn removed to this place, where it has continued to this day in great fame and lustre. As for the privileges of this Church, the Bishops *ab antiquo* claimed to be Præcentors to their Metropolitan, and in later times to be Chancellors of the most noble Order of the Garter, which office was instituted by King Edward IV. and by him vested in Richard Beauchamp, who was translated from Hereford to this Bishoprick August 14, 1450, and in his successors Bishops of this See. But afterwards in the new statutes made by King Kenry VIII. the power was left to the King, to give that office to whom he pleased, either a Clergyman or Layman. Nor was it enjoyed by one of the Clergy from that time, though much laboured for by Henry Cotton, consecrated Bishop of Salisbury, November 12, 1598. But King Charles II. in a Chapter of that order restored this office to the Bishops of this See, and their successors, after the death of Sir Henry de Vic, Chancellor.

This Diocese contains in it the counties of Berks and Wilts (for the county of Dorset was taken from it by King Henry VIII. and given to Bristol), in which are 544 Parish Churches, of which 109 are impropriations. For its better government, it has three Archdeacons, viz. of Salisbury, Berks, and Wilts; and is valued in the King's books at 1367l. 11s. 8d.; the Clergy's Tenths arising to 901l. 8s.

The See hath yielded to the Church, one Saint; to Rome, two Cardinals; to England, one Lord Chief Justice, three Lords Chancellors, two Lords Treasurers, two Masters of the Rolls; two Chancellors to the University of Oxford; and one to Cambridge.

BISHOPS of SALISBURY.

1660.
Humphry Henchman, Canon Residentiary of this Cathedral. Translated to London.

1663.
John Earl, Dean of Westminster, and Clerk of the Closet. Translated from Worcester.

- Alexander Hyde, 1665.
Dean of Winchester.
- Seth Ward, 1667.
translated from Exeter.
- Gilbert Burnet. 1689.
- William Talbot, 1715.
translated from Oxford; and
from this See to Durham.
- Richard Willis, 1721.
translated from Gloucester;
and hence to Winchester.
- Benjamin Hoadly, 1723.
translated from Hereford, and
hence to Winchester.
- Thomas Sherlock, 1738.
translated from Bangor, and
from this See to London.
- John Gilbert, 1748.
translated from Llandaff, and
from this See to York.
- John Thomas, 1757.
translated from Peterborough,
and from this See to Win-
chester.
- Robert Drummond, 1761.
translated from St. Asaph, and
from this See to York.
- John Thomas, 1761.
translated from Lincoln.
- John Hume, 1766.
translated from Oxford.

W I N C H E S T E R.

THIS Bishoprick is of great antiquity; it has never changed the See since the first foundation, as all the rest have done in the South-West parts. This city, formerly the Venta Belgarum of the antient Romans, is pleasantly seated in a valley betwixt hills, on the banks of a river; it was of note for being the place where the Roman Emperors formerly had their rich embroideries made. In the time of the Saxons, it was twice consumed by fire, and by them rebuilt, being made the royal seat of the West-Saxon Kings; and by Kingil, elected King of the West-Saxons ann. 612, this Cathedral was founded and endowed, who bestowed on it all the land within seven miles of Winchester. Kenewalchin succeeded his father Kingil in the kingdom of the West-Saxons ann. 643, carried on the work of the building so begun by his father, and ratified his grant, adding thereto among other things the manors of Alresford, Dowaten, and Worthy.

The Church now standing was begun by Walkelin, chosen Bishop of Winchester ann. 1073, whose successors pursued his noble design; but it was not finished till William de Wickham's time, who was elected Bishop ann. 1365, and built the greatest part of the West end of this Church; the Chapels on the East-end beyond the Choir having several different founders. The whole Church was at first dedicated to St. Amphibalus, then to St. Peter, after that to St. Swithin appointed Bishop of this Church ann. 838, and last of all to the Blessed Trinity, as it now continues. The Bishops of this Diocese are Chancellors to the See of Canterbury, and Prelates of the most Noble Order of the Garter; which office of Prelate was originally vested in them ann. 1350 (in the 23d year of the reign of the valiant and puissant King Edward III. who then founded that renowned institution), and hath ever since been continued to them. Formerly, the Bishops of Winchester had the title of Earl of Southampton given them, and were so styled in the new Statutes of the Order of St. George made by King Henry VIII. and this without doubt is the reason why, among the Temporal Lords, we find none distinguished by the title of Southampton from 1067, 1 William the Conqueror; when that renowned soldier Beauvois was made Earl, till William Fitz-Williams, on October 18, 1547, 29 Henry VIII. was honoured with that title.

This Cathedral not only, but the Bishoprick also, has been highly esteemed and regarded, the first for being the place of

Sepulture of several of the Saxon Kings and Queens; besides of two Kings of the Danish, and two of the Norman race. The Bishoprick was of so great account for its large privileges and possessions, that Henry of Blois (King Stephen's brother), elected Bishop of this See ann. 1129, had gotten a faculty from the Pope, to make it an Archbishoprick, seven of the Suffragans of Canterbury being allotted thereunto. Moreover, William de Edington (constituted Bishop here ann. 1345) Lord Treasurer, also Lord Chancellor of England, and Prelate of the Order of the Garter, being elected unto the See of Canterbury, refused it, replying, "though Canterbury had the highest rack, yet Winchester had the deepest manger."

The Diocese of Winchester contained of old the counties of Surrey and Southampton, and the Isle of Wight; to which were added, in Queen Elizabeth's reign, the isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Sark, and Alderney, once belonging to the Bishoprick of Constance in Normandy. Of these the English counties and Isle of Wight contain 362 parishes, of which 131 are impropriate; the Isle of Jersey 121, and Guernsey with the other two as many more. For government of the English part, there are two Archdeacons, the one of Winchester, and the other of Surrey. Jersey is governed by a Dean or Commissary, after the manner of the Church of England; and Guernsey, with the isles belonging to it, follow the custom of Geneva.

The Bishoprick was formerly valued in the King's books at 3885l. 3s. 3d. now at 2793l. 4s. 2d. which plainly demonstrates that there hath been a large abatement of the old revenue; the Tenths of the Clergy amounted to 846l. 12d.

This See hath yielded to the Church ten Saints; and to Rome, two Cardinals; to England, one Lord Chief-Justice, nine Lords Chancellors, two Lords Treasurers, one Lord Privy-Seal; one Chancellor to the University of Oxford; another to the Exchequer; and twenty-three Prelates to the most noble Order of the Garter.

BISHOPS of WINCHESTER.

Brian Duppa,	1660. translated from Salisbury.
George Morley,	1662. translated from Worcester.
Peter Mew,	1684. translated from Bath and Wells.

1707.
Sir Jonathan Trelawny, Bart. translated from Exeter.
1721.
Charles Trimnell, translated from Norwich.
1723.
Richard Willis, translated from Salisbury.
1734.
Benjamin Hoadly, translated from Salisbury.
1761.
John Thomas, translated from Salisbury.
1781.
Brownlowe North, translated from Worcester.

W O R C E S T E R.

THIS Bishoprick was founded by Ethelred King of Mercia ann. 679, and taken out of Litchfield. He also built a Cathedral in this city, which was called by Antonine and Ptolemy Branonium, and by the Romans Vigornia, who are said to have first built it, the better to secure themselves from the Britons beyond the Severn, on the Eastern banks of which it stands, having over that river a stone bridge with a tower upon it, and thence arising with a gentle ascent affords a most agreeable prospect. In the time of the Danes it suffered much, as well as afterwards, by frequent conflagrations, which laid it almost waste, and left it despairing of a recovery. But it rose at last out of its ashes, and by degrees is come to what we now see it, adorned with many fair houses and churches, besides the Cathedral aforementioned, which is a stately structure.

Oswald, elected Bishop of Worcester ann. 972, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, first undertook to rebuild the Church here, and expelled the married Priests, and was the first who brought in Monks ann. 964. But his foundation being destroyed by the Danes; Wulfstan coming to this Bishoprick ann. 1062, in William the Second's reign, began the fabrick of the Cathedral now standing, and established in it 50 Monks; and dying January 19, 1095, was buried in this Church. He was in such esteem for his sanctity, that he was afterwards canonized for a Saint. Silvester de Evesham, first a Monk, afterwards Prior of this Church, consecrated Bishop July 3, 1216, magnificently repaired this Cathedral, after it had been burnt in part; causing it to be new dedicated to St. Mary, St. Peter, St. Oswald, and St. Wolston; he died January 16, 1218, and was buried here; as was his successor William de Bleys, Archdeacon of Buckingham, who begun building the front of this Church, and cast the great Bells. Nicholas de Ely, consecrated Bishop May 23, 1266, translated to Winchester the next year, by his will bequeathed 60 marks towards building the Tower of this Cathedral. His successor, Godfry Giffard, contributed not a little to the beautifying of it, by adorning the pillars in the East-part with rings of copper gilt. Thomas Cobham, consecrated Bishop May 21, 1317, was an extraordinary benefactor to this Church, which he caused to be vaulted with stone. Wolstan de Brandsford, confirmed Bishop March 20, 1338, built the Prior's hall and other edifices. Henry Wakefield consecrated October 28, 1375, built the North-Porch and lengthened the Church two Arches. I now shall conclude

conclude what further relates or is proper to be added to this account of the fabrick with the following summary account. The Cathedral first built by Oswald was taken down and repaired as far as the great Cross-aisle by Bishop Wulstan. The Rectory or Cloyster was built ann. 1372, the Tower or Belfry ann. 1374, the Stone-vault over the Choir, and under the Belfry, the same year; the Vault over the Nave of the Church, Library, Treasury, and Dormitory, ann. 1377; he Water-gate the next year, the Infirmary and Choir-stalls ann. 1379; the great West-window ann. 1380, and the North-porch ann. 1386. Most of these works were done in Bishop Wakefield's days, between the years 1375 and 1394.

The whole fabrick, both Church and Cloysters, are well arched with stone, and in good repair; several thousand pounds having been laid out of late years by the Chapter, who rebuilt four neat Pinnacles on the top of the Tower, and beautifully adorned this Church; whose good example the present worthy Bishop has followed, in making a new Stone-front to his Palace, standing on the North-West side of the Church, which, with what he farther designs, will render it one of the best Bishops houses in England.

In a survey given ann. 26 Henry VIII. before the alienations of Church-lands, the Temporalities and Spiritualities, deducting all reprisals, amounted to 1049l. 17s. 3d. according to which it was then assessed for First fruits and Tenths; though, as it is now, it pays only 1044l. 17s. 9d.

This Diocese contains all Worcestershire, except twenty-one Churches and Chapels in Burford Deanry, which belong to Hereford. It has also above a third part of Warwickshire, the parishes of Brome and Clent, in the county of Stafford; Halesowen parish, in the county of Salop; and Icomb and Caw Honyborn Chapelries in the county of Gloucester. It has only one Archdeacon, viz. of Worcester, under whose jurisdiction are these Deanries, Worcester, Blockley, Droitwich, Evesham, Kidderminster, Powick, Pershore, Warwick, and Kington. The number of Churches in them is 280; though Heylyn accounts but 241, of which seventy-one are (as he tells us) impropriate; and that the Tenths of the Clergy amount to 228l.

For its honour it may plead, that, in the flourishing times of the See of Canterbury, the Bishops of this were the peculiar Chaplains of the Metropolitan; and by their office were to say Mass in all assemblies of the Clergy wherein he was present. Moreover, that it hath yielded to the Church four Saints; five Chancellors to the Kingdom of England, and one to Normandy; Lords Treasurers three; one Chancellor to Adeliza, Consort to

King Henry I. one Lord President to Wales, and one Vice-President.

Ever since the year 1030, it hath enjoyed a flourishing and fair estate, and (what is not common) can hardly complain of any vacancy, excepting after the deprivation of Nicholas Heath October 10, 1551, by Edward VI. (probably because he would not give up what Estates of the Bishoprick the Court demanded); and when this See was granted *in commendam* to John Hooper, Bishop of Gloucester, who was not suffered to enjoy the temporal patrimony of it, but forced to accept a short allowance for his exercise of spiritual jurisdiction. But he held it no longer than till Queen Mary came to the throne, when she appointed Richard Pate Bishop; and also in the times of anarchy.

BISHOPS of WORCESTER.

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|--|---|
| George Morley, | 1660.
Dean of Christ-Church, Oxford. Translated to Winchester. |
| John Gauden, | 1662.
translated from Exeter. |
| John Earle, | 1662.
Dean of Westminster. Translated to Salisbury. |
| Robert Skinner, | 1663.
translated from Oxford. |
| Walter Blandford, | 1671.
translated also from Oxford. |
| John Fleetwood, | 1675.
Provost of King's College, Cambridge. |
| William Thomas, | 1683.
translated from St. David's. |
| He was suspended at the time of the Revolution ann. 1688;
but died before deprivation June 25, 1682, aged 76. | |
| Edward Stillingfleet, | 1689.
Dean of St. Paul's, London. |
| William Lloyd, | 1699.
translated from Litchfield. |

- John Hough, 1717.
translated from Coventry, died
March 8, 1743, aged 93.
- Isaac Maddox, 1743.
translated from St: Asaph.
- James Johnson, 1759.
translated from Gloucester.
- Brownlowe North, 1774.
translated from Litchfield and
Coventry.
- Richard Hurd, 1781.
translated from Litchfield and
Coventry.

Y O R K.

YORK is the most antient Metropolitan now in England, being made the See of an Archbishop in the reign of King Lucius, at which time the Gospel was generally received here; he appointed Sampson first Archbishop of York, who is * said to have fate here ann. 507. Taurinus is next mentioned, and after him † Pyrannus Chaplain to King Arthur, was made Archbishop ann. 532; and then Thadiacus, chosen ann. 586.

On the Saxons conversion, Pope Gregory appointed London and York to be the two Metropolitans of England, each to have twelve Bishops under him, to have a pall, and to be equal in dignity; but the first ordained or consecrated to have precedence. The pall for the first he actually granted; and promised that for York as soon as the people in those parts should embrace the Faith of Christ, and when Augustine should, according to order, send a Bishop: but he staying at Canterbury, got the Metropolitan Dignity fixed there; and nothing was done at York, till the year 623, when Ethelburgh, a Christian sister of Edbald King of Kent, marrying Edwin the first Christian King of Northumberland, taking Paulin for her Chaplain, he was, ann. 625, consecrated Archbishop of York. But, ann. 631, these parts being involved in troubles, he returned into Kent, and accepted of the Bishoprick of Rochester, where he died October 10, 644. After his departure, this See underwent many changes; but to relate them here being not to my purpose, and being so well told by that great Searcher into our ancient Church antiquities, Browne Willis, Esq; in his History of the Cathedrals, I hope I may be easily excused, with observing first, that if this See had any Suffragans, as was appointed, in this Northern province, without doubt they were mean and of low estate, not able to support the dignity, and so swallowed up by the greater Churches of York and Durham; which were only left here until Carlisle first was made a Bishoprick by King Kenry I. ann. 1133, as Chester was ann. 33 Henry VIII. But what added most to the province of York, was the jurisdiction it had and claimed over all the Bishops of Scotland, who from York received their consecration, and swore Canonical obedience to it.

The Archbishops of York and Canterbury too often differing about precedency, great contention grew between them, till at length appealing to the Court of Rome, it was determined in favour of the Church of Canterbury; allowing the Archbishop of this Cathedral to write himself Primate of England, and to

* Matth. Westm.

† Ibid.

Canterbury, the title of Primate of all England. But one misfortune befell George Nevil, who was advanced to this See ann. 1466; that the Bishops in Scotland withdrew themselves from their obedience, having Archbishops of their own nation; and further pretending, that, on account of the frequent wars between both kingdoms, the Metropolitan of York could bear no fatherly affection to his sons in Scotland.

The Cathedral Church stands in a city which, for fame and grandeur, is the second in England. It is in the North Riding of Yorkshire, situate on the river Ouse, which divides it into two parts, though it is joined together by a stately stone bridge. That part of the city to the East is the most populous, the houses standing thicker, and the streets narrower. In general, it is a fair, large, and beautiful pile of building, adorned with several elegant structures both public and private, and inclosed with a strong wall, which has several turrets upon it.

In short, it is rich and populous, well inhabited by gentry, opulent merchants and tradesmen, and contains about thirty Parish Churches and Chapels, besides its Cathedral, first begun by Edwine King of the Northumbers ann. 627, but finished by St. Oswald his next successor but one, elected King ann. 634, and dedicated to St. Peter. But their foundation being destroyed by fire and sword at the first entrance and invasion of the Normans, Archbishop Thomas, elected ann. 1070, began in William Rufus's time a new foundation of this Church; which suffering much by fire, Roger of Bishops-Bride, consecrated October 10, 1154, new-built the Choir, and vaulted it underneath. He also founded St. Sepulchre's Chapel, adjoining to the North-West end of the Minster, and rebuilt the Archbishop's palace here. John a Roman, elected Archbishop ann. 1285, began the fabrick of the Nave of this Cathedral, which was finished by William de Melton, elected ann. 1315. His successor William le Zouche, elected ann. 1340, began the foundation of a Chantry before St. Edmund's Altar, and by his will bequeathed 500l. to finish it; which John Thoresby, his immediate successor, not only performed, but also laid the first stone of the foundation of the Choir in his own Cathedral, as it now remains; then contributing a hundred marks, and afterwards while he lived laying out annually 200l. as he had promised: he also was at no small expence in adorning St. Mary's Chapel beyond the Choir, into which he removed the bodies of several of his predecessors, and founded a Chantry to pray for their souls, as well as for his own. The South Transept of this Church was the Work of Geffry Plantagenet, elected Archbishop ann. 1191, and of his next successor Walter Grey, who also purchased York-place in London, now called Whitehall, and Bishops-Thorp, both which he settled on his successors. He also founded the Subdeanry, Subchantorship, and

and Prebends of Wistow and Fenton in this Cathedral; to which he gave thirty-two Copes, and augmented the Precentorship and Chancellorship with the impropriations of Ouseburne and Askham; as he did the Archdeaconry of the East-Riding with that of Mapleton. Walter Skirlaw, who was admitted Archdeacon of the East-Riding ann. 1361, finished this fabrick, which was 151 years in building: before his removal from this Church, and preferment to Litchfield, thinking the middle Steeple, built by Archbishop Romaine too low, he pulled part of it down, and built that which is now standing.

This Diocese contains above three parts in four of Yorkshire, all Nottinghamshire, and these Churches and Chapels in the county of Northumberland, being Hexam Peculiar jurisdiction, viz. Hexam and Whitby Chapel, St. John's Lees, with Binglefield and St. Oswald Chapels, Allerdale, with Ninebanks Chapel, and Tockerington. In this District are reputed 581 parishes, of which 336 are impropriations; though, including Chapels and Donatives, here are about 903; all these (except Hexam Peculiar, and Rippon and Southwell Jurisdictions, which are immediately under the Archbishops) are divided into these four Archdeaconries, viz.

1. York, alias West Riding, which has these Deanries, Ainsty cum York City, Doncaster, Craven, and Pontefract.
2. East-riding, which has Bucrofs, Dickering, Harthill (with Beverley and Howden Peculiars) and Holdernefs.
3. Cleveland, which has Bulmere, Cleveland (North-Allerton Peculiar), and Ridall. All the parishes in these three Archdeaconries lie in the county of York.
4. Nottingham, which has these Deanries, viz. Bingham, Nottingham, Newark, Retford (Southwell Peculiar), all in the county of Nottingham.

This Bishoprick was at first rated in the King's books at 2035l. 14s. 6d. but now since the great havock made in the reign of King Henry VIII. 1609l. 19s. 2d.; and for the Clergy, their tenths amounted to 1113l. 17s. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

To conclude, this See has yielded to the Church eight Saints; to the Church of Rome, three Cardinals; to the Realm of England, twelve Lords Chancellors, and two Lords Treasurers; and to the North, two Lords Presidents.

ARCHBISHOPS of YORK.

1660.
Accepted Frewen, translated from Litchfield.
1664.
Richard Sterne, translated from Carlisle.
1683.
John Dolben, translated from Rochester.
1688.
Thomas Lamplugh, Bishop of Exeter.
1691.
John Sharp.
1713.
Sir William Dawes, Bart. translated from Chester.
1724.
Lancelot Blackburn, his Majesty's High-Almoner.
1743.
Thomas Herring, translated from Bangor, and from this See to Canterbury.
1747.
Matthew Hutton, translated from Bangor, and from this See to Canterbury.
1757.
John Gilbert, translated from Salisbury.
1761.
Robert Drummond, translated from Salisbury.
1776.
William Markham, translated from Chester.

C A R L I S L E.

THE City of Carlisle is pleasantly seated on the South-banks of the river Eden, not many miles from its fall into the sea, being watered besides, East and West, with two rivers of lesser note, the Pettrel and Canda, at their fall into the Eden. It is a town of great antiquity, flourishing even in the time of the Romans; after whose departure it suffered much by the inroads of the Scots and Picts. But the Danes afterwards demolishing it, it lay ruinous till William Rufus rebuilt it: and Henry I. his brother and successor, erected here a Bishop's See. The greatest part of that which makes this Diocese was, in the infancy of the Church of England (as is conceived), part of the Bishoprick of Whitherne or Candida Casa, in the province of Galloway, now a part of North-Britain, but then parcel of the kingdom of the Northumbers. But when the Scots had conquered the country beyond the Tweed and Salway, the town of Carlisle, with the county of Cumberland in which it stands, were severed from the Diocese of Carlisle, with 15 miles about it, being bestowed on St. Cuthbert Bishop of Lindisfarne or Holy-Island, on the sea coast of Northumberland, by Egfride King of the Northumbers. Ann. 679, the remaining part of the country submitted to the jurisdiction of the Archdeacon of Richmond. Thus did it continue till the year 1133, when a Bishop's See was first established here; and by that means another Suffragan Bishop was added to the Metropolitan of York. The Cathedral Church here had been founded not long before by Walter, Deputy of these parts for King William Rufus; and by him dedicated to the honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, but endowed by King Henry I. out of the monies which the said Walter had collected for that purpose, by the persuasion of Athelwolph, whom he constituted the first Bishop here ann. 1132. Gilbert de Welton, consecrated Bishop of this See ann. 1353, finding the fabrick too mean in respect to that of other Cathedrals, with the assistance of some of the Priors, and help of money (as is presumed) left by Robert Ecclesfield, founder of Queen's College, Oxon, began the foundation of a new Choir soon after he was preferred to this Bishoprick, which was finished by his successors, Thomas de Appleby, consecrated ann. 1363, and William Strickland, who was elected ann. 1395, and the contributions of the Nobility and Gentry in these parts, as is plain by their arms on the roof, which is of wood,

5

neatly,

neatly vaulted, and thereon are painted the Coats of Arms of the families of Percy, Warren, Montagu, Mortimer, Clifford, Greystock, Beauchamp, Dacre, Musgrave, Fitz-Hugh, Nevill, Vaux, Curven, Lamplugh, Lowther, and others.

The other parts of the Church, as the Cross-aisle, Tower in the middle, and West-end, are very meanly built, with small dark narrow Windows, the Roof lying low, like that of a common parish Church. But the Choir is a noble and complete piece of architecture, the Pillars of the Composite Order of curious workmanship, the Tabernacle-work of the Stalls entire, made soon after the year 1354. The two Aisles on each side of the Choir are arched with stone, and against the Bishop's Throne on the outside is a Vestry lately built.

The Diocese contains the major part of Cumberland and Westmoreland, under the government of one Archdeacon, viz. of Carlisle, who has these following Deanries in his jurisdiction, viz. Allerdale, Carlisle, Penreth, in the county of Cumberland, and Westmoreland Deanry, in the county of Westmoreland; under whom are ninety-three parishes, but those (as all the Northern are) exceeding large, and of them eighteen are impropriate. The Bishoprick is valued in the King's books at 530l. 4s. 11d.; the tenths of the Clergy amounting to no more than 161l. 1s. 7d.

Nevertheless this little remote Bishoprick has yielded to this nation one Lord Chancellor, and two Lords Treasurers; besides three Chancellors to the University of Cambridge.

BISHOPS of CARLISLE.

Richard Sterne,	1660. Master of Jesus College, Cambridge. Translated to the Archbishoprick of York.
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Edward Rainborough,	1664. Dean of Peterborough.
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Thomas Smith,	1684. Dean of this Church.
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He was a great benefactor to this Church: he not only rebuilt his Prebendal and Decanal house from the ground; but bestowed a new Organ on the Choir, furnished the Communion-table with a set of plate double gilt, and built the Register's Office, and erected a Library, besides many other acts of charity which he did in other places. He died April 12, 1702, aged 88, and was interred within the Altar-rails of this Church.

1702.

William Nicolson,

1702.

Archdeacon of this Church.
Translated to the See of
Londonderry in Ireland.**Samuel Bradford,**

1718.

Prebendary of Westminster.
Translated to Rochester.**John Waugh,**

1723.

Dean of Gloucester.

Sir George Fleming.

1734.

Richard Osbaldeston,

1747.

translated to London.

Charles Lyttelton.

1762.

Edmund Law.

1768.

C H E S T E R.

THIS City is pleasantly seated on the Dee, about twenty-five miles from its fall into the sea; that river expanded itself all the way to a considerable breadth. Over it is a handsome stone bridge built upon eight arches, with a gate at each end, from which the walls of this City, which are high and strong built, extend in a quadrangular form. In this wall are four gates, viz. East-gate, Bridge-gate, Water-gate, and North-gate; the first esteemed among the stateliest in England: there are also three others of lesser note, called the Posterns. On the wall are seven Watch-towers, with battlements for pieces of ordnance: on the South-side is a stately strong Castle, built in a circular form, with a court-yard about it surrounded with a wall.

In short, this city is beautified with fair buildings both public and private; and adorned with large well-disposed streets, supplied with fresh water by conduit-pipes from the Water-tower, 35 yards high, and eight broad. Along the streets are galleries (or rows, as they call them), with shops on one side, through which galleries a person may walk free from wet when heavy rains fall. On the Northern part stands the Cathedral, with the Bishop's Palace adjoining, formerly the Abbacy.

This Bishoprick, as it is in this place to be taken notice of, was founded ann. 33 Henry VIII. though formerly it was in Litchfield Diocese; one of which Bishops, named Peter, removed his See hither ann. 1075 (eight years after he had sat at Litchfield) as to a more agreeable and noted place; which probably was the reason why some of his successors were called Bishops of Chester. But Henry VII. taking it from the Diocese of Litchfield, erected it into an Episcopal See, made up with the revenues and jurisdiction of the two Archdeaconries of Richmond and Chester, and appointed it suffragan to the Archbishop of Canterbury: but afterwards considering that Canterbury had a sufficient number of Suffragans before, whereas the Archbishop of York had no more than two; he subjected this, in January 1542, by act of parliament, for ever, to the province of York.

This Cathedral Church was a Monastery formerly, founded by Leofrick, an officary Count in these parts, and by him dedicated to St. Werebergh; but repaired, beautified, endowed, and furnished with Monks by Hugh, surnamed Lupus, made
N first

first Earl of Chester ann. 1070 ; which constitution was by King Henry VIII. changed into that of a Dean and Prebendaries.

St. Werebergh's Church is a large regular fabrick, though built at different times ; the side Aisles, Nave, and South Transept, being uniform, the North Transept and Chapter-house appearing much older. The first in all probability were built in Edward the Fourth's and Henry the Seventh's time. The Stalls in the Choir are neatly wrought with Tabernacle-work. Over the entrance into the Choir is the Organ, which is new, and facing the high Altar and Nave of the Church, makes a handsome appearance. The Tower of the Church which stands in the middle on four pillars was designed to have supported a Spire. In Bishop Vaughan's time, who was translated from Bangor to this See ann. 1597, the whole Nave of the Church was paved. Moreover, that Prelate caused the bells to be new cast, and hung in the great Tower, and the West roof to be new leaded, and the timber-work to be repaired.

This Diocese contains the whole counties of Chester and Lancaster, part of Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Yorkshire ; the Chapelries of Holt and Iscoed, in the county of Denbigh ; the Churches of Hawarden, Hanmer, Bangor, Worthenbury, and Chapelry of Orton-Madock, in the county of Flint ; and is divided into two Archdeaconries, viz.

1. Chester, which has these Deanries, viz. Chester, Frodesham, Malpas, Macclesfield, Malbank alias Nantwich, in the county of Chester ; Blackburn, Leiland, Manchester, and Warrington, in the county of Lancaster ; all which nine Deanries were in Litchfield Diocese till the foundation of this new See by Henry VIII.
2. Richmond, which contains the Deanries of Amounderness and Furness, in the county of Lancaster ; and Kirkby-Lonsdale Deanry, which is not only in Lancashire, but also in Westmoreland and Yorkshire. The other Deanries are, Kendale com. Westmoreland, Catterick, Boroughbrigg, and Richmond Deanries, in the county of York ; and Coupland Deanry, in the county of Cumberland : all which were subject, under the Archdeacon of Richmond, to the See of York.

The number of Parishes in this Diocese are 256, of which 101 are impropriations ; though, including Chapels and Donatives, none of which are in the Valor Beneficiorum, there are no less than 506. The Bishoprick is valued in the King's books at 420l. 1s. 8d. ; and, for a tenth to the Crown, the Clergy pay the annual sum of 435l. 12s.

BISHOPS

BISHOPS of CHESTER.

1660.
Brian Walton, Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral, London.
1661.
Henry Ferne, Dean of Ely.
1662.
George Hall, Archdeacon of Cornwall and Canterbury.
1668.
John Wilkins, Dean of Rippon, and Prebendary of York.
1672.
John Pearson, Master of Trinity College, in Cambridge.
1686.
Thomas Cartwright, Prebendary of Durham, and Rector of Wigan.
- He left England at the Revolution, where he had rendered himself obnoxious ; died at Dublin in Ireland April 15, 1689 ; and was buried in the Collegiate Church of Christ-Church, in that city.
1689.
Nicholas Stratford, Warden of Manchester College.
1707.
Sir William Dawes, Bart. Master of Catherine-hall, in Cambridge. Translated to the Archbishoprick of York.
1714.
Francis Gastrell, Canon of Christ-Church in Oxford.
1726.
Samuel Peploe, Warden of Christ-College, in Manchester.

Edmund Keene,

1752.

Warden of Peter-House, Cambridge. Translated to Ely.

William Markham,

1771.

translated to York.

Beilby Porteous.

1777.

D U R H A M.

TH E most ancient See of this Diocese was first placed in Lindisfarne, or Holy-Island, on the Sea-coast of Northumberland, by the first Bishops of this Northern region, because its remoteness and solitude rendered it more proper for the service of God. But both Bishop and Monks being forced from this their establishment by the merciless Danes, who committed unaccountable hostilities here, about the year of Christ 800, after wandering from place to place, at length they settled at Chester on the Street, in the county of Durham, and there continued near 100 years, till, ann. 995, they transplanted themselves to Durham, free from noise and hurry of business, a cheap plentiful place in a good air; whose greatest ornament is the Castle and the Cathedral: the first a stately structure raised on the top of a hill by William the Conqueror, which is now the Bishop's palace, the Church standing opposite to it on the same hill.

The Cathedral here, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, elected Bishop of Lindisfarne ann. 684, was founded by Aldwin; but that building was taken down by William de Carilefo, who began a new fabrick ann. 1093, but, dying January 2, 1095, left the finishing of it to his successor Ralph Flambard, who was consecrated Bishop of this See an. 1095, and carried on the building. Hugh Pudsey, consecrated December 20, 1153, built the bridge over Elvet river, leading into Durham, and began the Gallery at the West end of the Cathedral. He translated the bones of the venerable Bede hither, founded Shirborn and Allerton hospitals, and purchased, ann. 1192, the Earldom of Northumberland, of King Richard I. Nicholas de Farnham, elected ann. 1240, was a great benefactor to this Church; which he covered with a new roof, and arched it with stone. Walter Skirlaw, Bishop of Wells, translated to this See ann. 1388, gave and spent 600l. on the Cloisters of this Cathedral, and bestowed 220l. on building the Dormitory. He also built a good part of the Lantern in York Minster, and by his will, dated March 15, 1404, bequeathed a hundred marks to the Dormitory of Durham Monastery. Thomas Langley, elected ann. 1406, bestowed 499l. 6s. 7d. in finishing the Gallery in the West part of the Cathedral and Cloister. In short, the whole fabrick with the Cloisters and Chapter-house are vaulted throughout; the Nave is supported by thick pillars; the waincot of the Choir regular; the Organ loud and good; the Font

of marble; the windows elegantly wrought, especially the great East window called St. Catherine's, near which on the South side is St. Cuthbert's window, and opposite to that St. Joseph's, which formerly were curiously painted, with the history of those Saints. At each end of the great Cross-aisle are also two other noble windows; that to the North was called the Four Doctors, because in the glass were the portraits of the blessed Virgin with the four Evangelists, kneeling at her feet; as had the opposite window in the South end the Myſtery of the Te Deum hymn depicted, and on that account was called Te Deum window.

St. Cuthbert did not only give name to this Cathedral, but also to all that country which is now called the Bishoprick of Durham, but in former days St. Cuthbert's patrimony. For to him and his ſucceſſors in this See was all the country between Teis and Tine granted by Alfred, elected King of England ann. 873, which grant his ſucceſſors Edward Athelſtan and Canute the Dane not only confirmed, but alſo augmented. So well was it endowed with privileges and royal grants, that, at the coming-in of the Norman Conqueror, the Biſhop was reputed a Count Palatine, and engraved on his ſeal a Chevalier holding in one hand a naked ſword, and in the other a ſhield, with the arms of the See, viz. Three Mitres with Labels: and, as ſuch a Count or Temporal Lord within the county of Durham, all cauſes were tried in his name; and he had the appointment of the Sheriff, divers of which prerogatives he ſtill retains, and by virtue thereof claims precedency of all Biſhops of the kingdom, London only excepted; and accordingly has place in Parliament without regard to priority of conſecration. Moreover, it was once adjudged in law, that the Biſhop was to have all forfeitures and eſcheats within the liberties, as the King of England had without: but thoſe were impaired by * Henry VIII. and all together with the lands, and all rights thereunto belonging, inveſted in the Crown by act of parliament, paſſed in the laſt year of the reign of King † Edward VI. But in the ‡ ſecond parliament of Queen Mary's reign that act was totally repealed, and a reviver made of the ſaid late diſſolved Biſhoprick, and all the royalties thereunto belonging.

As for Eccleſiaſtical Jurisdiction, this Dioceſe contains the whole county of Durham, all Northumberland, except eight Churches and Chapels, being Hexham Peculiar, which belong to York. It has alſo one pariſh, viz. Alſton-Moor, in the county of Cumberland; and claims Crayke, in the county of

* Keble's Stat. ann. 27 Hen. VIII. c. 24.

† Ibid. ann. 7 Edward VI.

‡ Ibid. ann. 1 Mar. c. 6.

York, to be under its jurisdiction ; and it is divided into the two Archdeaconries, viz.

1. Durham, which has these Deanries in it, Chester, Darlington, Easington, and Stockton, in the county of Durham.
2. Northumberland, which compriseth Alnwick, Banburgh, Corbridge, Morpeth, and Newcastle Deanries, all in the county of Northumberland.

Some authors inform us, that there are in this Diocese 135 parishes, of which eighty-seven are impropriate ; though Mr. Willis tells us, that according to his account the number is two hundred and one. The Bishoprick is valued in the office of first-fruits at 182*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* and the Clergy tenths amount to 315*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*

The Bishops of this Church write themselves *Episcopi Dunelmenses* ; of which eight have been dignified with the name of Saints ; one with that of Patriarch of Hierusalem ; and one with the title of a Cardinal in the Church of Rome. There have been also of them, one Lord Chief Justice, five Lords Chancellors, three Lords Treasurers, one Principal Secretary of State, one Chancellor of the University of Oxford, and two Masters of the Rolls.

BISHOPS of DURHAM.

1660.

John Cofin,

Dean of Peterborough.

He died at London January 15, 1671, aged 77. After his death, James Duke of Monmouth and Buckleugh is said to have received the profits of this See during the vacancy of near three years.

1674.

Nathaniel Crew,

translated from Oxford.

1722.

William Talbot,

translated from Salisbury.

1730.

Edward Chandler,

translated from Litchfield and Coventry.

Joseph Butler, 1750.
translated from Bristol.

Richard Trevor, 1752.
translated from St. Davids.

John Egerton, 1771.
translated from Litchfield and
Coventry.

M A N.

THIS Isle lies almost opposite to Cumberland, and from the top of Seafull Hill on a clear day one may easily see England Eastward, Scotland Northward, and Ireland Westward. The air is sharp, yet in winter the frosts continue but a small time, and the snow lies not long in the valleys; but it is healthful, and the soil fruitful, affording store of wheat and grain, and pasture for good flocks of sheep and herds of cattle, though they are none of the biggest size.

Once it was subject to the kingdom of Northumberland; but the Danes and Norwegians, about the year 1065, having conquered it, they appointed Godred, the son of Syrric, King; which prerogative they held of constituting a petit King in this island till the death of Magnus, appointed to this government ann. 1266; after which, Alexander III. King of Scotland, partly by money paid to the Norwegians, brought this and all the Hebrides or Western islands about Scotland under his obedience: after which, some time it was dependant on the crown of Scotland, and at other times on England, according to the vicissitude of their fortunes, till ann. 1340, when William de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury (descended from the ancient Kings of Man), conquered it, and held it during his life (yet never mortgaged it to Anthony Beck, elected Bishop of Durham ann. 1283 as Sacheverell in his history of this isle by mistake observes). William de Montacute, son of the aforesaid Earl, ann. 1393, sold it to Sir William Scrope, upon whose attainder King Henry IV. ann. 1399, granted it to Harry Piercy, Earl of Northumberland, and on his losing his Prince's favour it was given ann. 1405 to Sir John Stanley, whose posterity, Earls of Derby, have ever since * been possessed of it, and have enjoyed successively the patronage of the Bishoprick, and nominate their intended Bishop to the King of England, who dismisses him with the royal assent to the Archbishop of York, who consecrates him as one of his suffragans; he being the last suffragan of his province, though he has not a place in parliament, as the other three have, not (as some of our historians write) because he is not appointed by the Crown of England, for the King has nominated, but rather that the Bishop's Diocese and Baronage was never within England, no more than the Bishops of Normandy whilst that country was possessed by the English. Further, if the allegations of our historians were allowed real, then might the Bishops of Rochester (as formerly they had been ap-

* This was the case when Sliford published. Since the island has been annexed to the Crown, the patronage is in the Athol family.

pointed by the Archbishops of Canterbury) have been excluded in like manner from sitting in parliament.

The Cathedral Church, dedicated to St. German, and said to have been built by Simon, elected Bishop of Man ann. 1229, is a plain fabrick, built in the form of a cross with a tower in the middle, and consists of two single aisles, which cross one another, and are without pillars. In the tower (which stands upon four arches, and is adorned at the top with over-hanging or corbelled battlements in nature of a castle) are neither bells nor windows. Nor is any part of the Cathedral except the Chancel kept in good repair, because of its situation within the walls of Peel Castle, to which there is no access but at low water.

In Bishop Gibson's edition of Camden's Britannia we are told, that about the year 998, when Magnus King of Norway had conquered Man and the isles, the two Sees of Sodor and Man were united, and made one, and so continued for 235 years, till Edward the Third's time; and thence it was that the Bishops of this isle have even to this day retained both titles, although Sodor (which is an obscure village in St. Columb's isle in Scotland, where Pope Gregory IV. ann. 840, planted a Bishop's See) has, after its separation from Man, long since been swallowed up in the Sees of Orkney and the isles, while Scotland had Bishops.

The government of this Diocese, under the Bishop, is by an Archdeacon, two Vicars-general, and sixteen Parochial Ministers, who supply sixteen of the seventeen Churches in this Diocese, the other being the Archdeacon's proper cure.

The revenues of the Bishoprick, which compriseth only this isle, and contains no more than seventeen parishes, as I have said before, arise from a demesne, some lands in lease, and appropriations, with the advowson of Kirk-Patrick, and one third of some other parishes, amounting in the whole to about 400l. per annum.

BISHOPS of SODOR or MAN.

1661.

Samuel Rutter,

Archdeacon, after a vacancy of about 18 years, was confirmed Bishop of Sodor October 8.

1663.

Isaac Barrow,

He was translated to St. Asaph March 21, 1669, and had Sodor *in commendam* till October 1671. To his benefaction is owing the learning among the natives; as is the bread the Clergy eat, to his charity.

1671.

Henry Bridgman.

Dean of Chester.

1682.

John Lake,

Archdeacon of Cleveland;
translated to Bristol, and af-
terwards to Chichester.

1684.

Baptist Levinz,

Prebendary of Winchester.

After a vacancy in the See of five years.

1697.

Thomas Wilfon.

1755.

Mark Hildesley.

1773.

Richard Richmond.

1780.

George Mafon.

Of the LAWS in ENGLAND, and JUSTICES of
the KING'S COURTS at WESTMINSTER.

THAT which we call the Common-Law is coeval with the differences between man and man, after the first peopling of this land; "it being no other than pure and tried reason *;" or "the absolute perfection of reason †;" "the ground whereof is beyond memory or register; and these were they which the Norman Conqueror at his Coronation did swear to observe ‡;" being then by him, said to be, "Bonæ & approbatæ antiquæ regni leges." Another wise and judicious Judge § faith, "that the Common-Laws of England are grounded upon the Law of God, and extend themselves to the original Law of Nature, and the universal Law of Nations; and that, *ab origine*, they are not *leges scriptæ*," which agrees with Bracton ||, who says thus: "In omnibus aliis regionibus utuntur legibus & jure scriptis; sola Anglia usa est jure non scripto & consuetudine:" which Fleta ** excellently expresseth, "Leges autem Anglicanas, licet non scriptas, leges appellari non est absurdum; cum hoc ipsum lex sit quod principi placet legis habet vigorem; eas scilicet quas, super dubiis in concilio diffiniendis, procerum quidem consilio, & principis auctoritate accordante, vel antecedente constat esse promulgatas: si enim ob solum scripturæ defectum leges minime censerentur, majoris proculdubio auctoritatis robur ipsis legibus videretur accommodare scriptura, quam decernentis æquitas, aut ratio statuentis."

Cæsar ††, in his Commentaries, says, that the Druids (or Priests) among the Britons were had in great veneration and honour; that they determined all controversies as well public as private, and rewarded or punished according to merit; and that at a certain time of the year they assembled on the confines of the Charters (whose country was in the middle of Gaul), a consecrated place, to which all persons oppressed resorted, and stood to their determination; for it was thought that this discipline of their's came from the Britons. But others, less fond of these traditions, rather think that the Saxons after they had settled

* Plowd. Com. in his Case of Mines, f. 316. a.

† Coke's Instit. par. ii. p. 179.

‡ Ibid. in Preface to 8th Book of his Reports.

§ Lord Ellesmere's Discourse of the Postnati, f. 32, 33.

|| Bracton, lib. i. c. 1.

** Fleta, in præmio Com. Jur. Angl.

†† Cæsar Comment. de Bell. Gal. lib. vi. edit. Amstelodam. 12mo.

themselves laid the foundation of the law, following the usage and custom of the Germans, from whom they sprung. But it being not to the purpose for me to pretend the decision of the argument, I leave every one to their own judgement therein.

Brompton * says, that Malmutius Dunwallo (who began to reign in Britanny 444 years before the birth of Christ) was the first that gave Laws in Britain, which were called Malmutian; amongst which he ordained, that the Cities and Temples of the Gods, the ways leading to them, and also the husbandmens ploughs, should have the privilege of Sanctuary.

After him Mercia (some time Consort of King Guitheline) Queen of the Britons (from whom the kingdom of Mercia had its name) made a † Law called Merchenlege (or the Mercian Law), by which eight shires of the realm were in those days governed, viz. Gloucester, Worcester, Hereford, Salop, Chester, Stafford, Warwick, and Oxford.

The next Legislators were ‡ Ethelbert (the first of the Saxons who received the Christian Faith about the year 613), Lothare, Edrick, and Wightred, all Kings of Kent, before the year 694. After them, Ina, elected King of the West-Saxons ann. 690; Alfred, chose King of England ann. 873; Edward his successor, appointed King ann. 900; Athelstan, who succeeded him ann. 925; and Ethelred, who came to the throne ann. 978, whose Laws were called Saxon-Lega, or the Law of the West-Saxons, whereby the following nine counties, South of the river Thames, were ruled, viz. Kent, Suffex, Surrey, Berkshire, Wiltshire, Hantshire, Somersetshire, Dorsetshire, and Devonshire.

The Danes, after their arrival here, formed a third Law (by them called *Dane-Lega*, or the Danes Law), to which were subjected 15 shires in the North of this kingdom, viz. Essex, Middlesex, Suffolk, Norfolk, Hertford, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, Northampton, Leicester, Buckingham, Bedford, and York.

Out of the abovementioned three Laws, King Edward the Confessor selected the best, and, reducing them into one body, entitled them the *Common-Law* §. But King William the Conqueror, after he had brought England to his subjection, caused the aforesaid Laws to be inspected, ann. 1070, of which approving some, and refusing others, he added some of the Norman to them, and then established a wholesome form of Law for this his kingdom, at the pressing and earnest sute made by the English people; for he would have imposed upon them the Laws of the Danes and Norwegians, affirming them preferable to others,

* Chron. Brompton inter Hist. Angl. Script. Col. 956.

† Ibid. ‡ Bedæ, Hist. Eccl. lib. ii. c. 5.

§ Coke's Reports, p. 3. in proëm.

and that they were “*profundiores & honestiores omnibus aliis, aliarumque legibus nationum**.”

But, after many disputes, at length the † Norman King took an oath before Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, inviolably to observe the good and approved antient Laws which had been made by the devout and pious Kings of England, his ancestors, and more especially those of King Edward. Furthermore he caused the kingdom of England to be surveyed ‡, in order to know what land each person held, and the number of Knights-fees and plough-lands therein contained; what bondmen and what cattle each person had, and what rent every man's estate could yield, which he ordered to be recorded in a roll, which was called *Rotulus Wintoniæ*, and transcribed in that book now called Domesday-book. He also appointed that deeds should be sealed with wax impressed with each person's peculiar seal. Of any Laws made by his immediate successor William Rufus, we have no Constat. But to him, the original of claiming the profits of vacant Bishopricks and Monasteries, which were of the King's patronage, is attributed, and the which are commonly called First-Fruits.

King Henry I. § confirmed those Laws, commanding both rich and poor throughout his kingdom constantly and punctually to keep them: divers other Laws he confirmed, and made others of which you may see some account in Hist. Angl. Script. antiq. Matt. Paris, Will. Gemet. Malmesbury, Hoveden, and others. The Laws of his successor King Stephen, ann. 1136, are mentioned in Hoveden, f. 276 a. His successor King Henry II. in the tenth year of his reign at Clarendon, in the county of Wilts, made || several Laws, but they principally regarded the Clergy and Ecclesiastical affairs, who endeavoured, that not only their persons but possessions should be exempt from secular jurisdiction. He instituted the trial by *grand Assize*** instead of that by *Duel*, ann. 1170; he constituted certain *Justices itinerant* ††, whom he sent into the several counties of this kingdom, to enquire according to articles into delinquencies of several kinds; and ann. 1176, in a grand council of the Peers held at Nottingham, he appointed ‡‡ more *Justices itinerant* to go into all the counties of England, viz. three for every six counties, to distribute justice to his subjects according to the constitutions made at Clarendon, and renewed at Northampton §§. He also did the like ann. 1179 ||||, and

* *Leges St. Edward I.* Lamb. edit. f. 138 a. v. 6.

† *Hoveden in vita Reg. H. II.* p. 347.

‡ *Florent. Wigorn.* p. 449.

§ *Polyd. Verg. Hist. Angl. l. 7.* p. 189.

|| *Hist. Angl. Script. Col.* 1315, &c.

** *Glanvill. lib. ii. c. 7,* &c.

†† *Hoveden, f. 313. a. &c.*

‡‡ *Hist. Angl. Scrip. Col.* 1410.

§§ *Ibid.*

|||| *Ibid. f. 337.*

the year following made those laws whereby every person was directed what arms he ought to have for the defence of the nation*. King Richard I. made divers rules for the proceeding of his Justices in Pleas of the Crown, likewise certain Statutes relating to the Jews, and touching tournaments†. The next year Aubert Walter, Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Chancellor, and Chief-Justice of England, sent the form of an oath to be taken by every man in the Kingdom‡. And in the year 1197, established the assize for the weights and measures§. The ensuing year he laid a tax of five shillings upon every plough-land in the nation, and sent Justices itinerant into the Northern counties, to dispatch those pleas, which were not heard in the former circuit||. So also Hugh de Nevill, Chief-Justice of his forests, to enquire after transgressors upon his venison, viz. to the ** loss of their eyes and privy members, as it was in the time of King Henry his Grandfather; and for lesser trespasses upon his vert, leading of dogs uncoupled, and carrying of bows and arrows, to be at the King's mercy. King John in the first year of his reign made a law for †† regulating the fees of the great seal, and reducing them to what they were in King Henry the Second's reign‡‡; he settled the prices of wine, and granted licence to §§ Hubert Walter, Archbishop of Canterbury, to coin money in that city; and also ||| authority to convert the tenure of such lands as were held of his Church of Canterbury, in Gavelkind, into Knights service.

In the year 1202 *** he constituted the assize of bread. In the year 1204 ††† he sent forth a proclamation against clipt-money, ann. 1214 he ††† confirmed to the Barons; then in arms for liberty and property at Runnimeade, the Magna Carta, consisting principally of the ancient laws and customs of the kingdom, and also that of the forests called Carta de Foresta.

In the year 1225, a §§§ certain day was appointed within a month after Easter, that twelve Knights, or other lawful men, should be chosen out of every county who upon oath should distinguish between the new and the old forests, that they which were afforested after the first Coronation of King Henry II. might be deafforested.

* Hoveden, f. 350.

† Ibid. Part. poster. f. 423.

‡ Ibid. f. 430.

§ Ibid. f. 440.

|| Ibid. f. 445.

** Ibid. f. 446.

†† Ex Registr. quod in Archivis Cantuar. Archiep.

‡‡ Hoveden, f. 453.

§§ E MS. quod penes Archiep. Cantuar. f. 9. b.

||| Rot. Pat. ann. 5. Joh. m. 1.

*** Ibid. ann. 6. Jo. m. 6.

††† Matt. Paris in ann. 1214. p. 255.

‡‡‡ Ibid. in ann. 1225. p. 323. vide etiam Rot. Claus. ann. 9 Hen. III.

D. m. 3.

After the overthrow of the forces of King Henry III. at the battle of Lewes, in the county of Suffex, by the Barons; and the King and Prince Edward his eldest son being taken prisoners; those Barons in the * King's name summoned the Barons by writs dated at Worcester December 14, and at Woodstock, in the county of Oxford, December 24, 49 Henry III. to meet at London, on the Octaves of St. Hillary following. And also issued out precepts to the Sheriff of every county of England, to elect and send up two Knights, and also to the Cities and Boroughs the like number of Citizens and Burgeses, and to the Barons of the Cinq-Ports a certain number of their wisest men, whereby they might set a fairer colour upon their actions, and please the people with a shadow of liberty.

Having now said what I intend of our old Law and Law-makers to the reign of King Edward I.; for the others, I refer to the printed Statutes. So now shall proceed to speak of Judges in general: Bracton † declares, “The King, if able alone to execute the office, ought to judge, being thereunto by his oath obliged. To him, as God's Vice-gerent on earth, belongs the executive power of the Law. But if he cannot determine every controversy, he, to ease himself, may divide the labour among persons, men of wisdom, and fearing God, and out of such to appoint Judges.” Agreeable to which is the expression of King Edward I. in the beginning of his books of Law called ‡ Breton, wherein declaring himself God's Vice-gerent, and having distributed his Charge to several, and alone unable to hear and determine all complaints of his subjects, proceeds thus: “We will that our own jurisdiction be superior to all the jurisdiction of our kingdom, so that in all felonies, misdemeanours, contracts, and in all other actions personal or real, we have power to give, or cause to be given such judgement as appertains (without any other proceedings) wherever we know the direct truth as Judges:” Hence therefore it is, that to the King, as the head and fountain of justice, appeals are made by the subjects when they find those appointed for the due administration of the Law fail in the truth reposed in them: and the same thing is confirmed by the Laws of § King Edgar, where it is expressly said, “Nemo in lite regem appellato nisi quando domi jus consequi non poterit.”

The first, to whom the Saxon Kings of this nation committed the administration of justice, were || Ailwine (who founded Ramsey Abbey, in the county of Huntingdon ** ann. 967)

* Rot. Claus. ann. 49. Hen. III. m. 11. D. in Scedula.

† Bracton cap. 9. &c. 10.

‡ Breton ex Impress. Redman, London (temp. Hen. VIII.) fo. 1. 6.

§ Leges Edgar. Edit. Lamb.

|| Henr. Hunt. lib. vi.

** Willis's Mitred Abbeyes, tom. i. p. 151.

then called Angliæ totius Aldermannus, Tofti *, Earl of Northumberland, and Harold †, son of Godwin, Earl of Kent. But after the Norman Conquest, the person invested with that power had the style of Capitalis Justicia, or Justiciarius Angliæ, of which degree was Odo Bishop of Bayeux, William Fitz-Osborne, Godfry Bishop of Constance, and Robert Earl of Moreton, who all lived in the Conqueror's time; as also Richard Basset and Aubrey de Vere in King Henry the First's reign. In Henry the Second's time Richard Toccliff, alias More, elected Bishop of Winchester ann. 1174, Geffry Risdal elected Bishop of Ely ann. 1174, and John of Oxford elected Bishop of Norwich ann. 1177, were ann. 1179 appointed Chief Justices of England. The reason assigned why the Ecclesiastics were employed by that King in such important temporal affairs, was for their "devotion to God, and good consciences," which would divert them from oppressing the poor, or favouring too much the rich in hope of lucre."

The last person that had the office of Justiciarius Angliæ was Philip Basset ‡, appointed ann. 45 Henry III; the King's Bench and Common Pleas having afterwards one in each Court, who had the title of Chief Justice there.

Which Philip, for his better support in that important post §, received an annual stipend of a thousand marks out of the King's Exchequer at Easter and Michaelmas, by equal portions, as Hugh le Bygod || his predecessor did.

That the Courts of Justice originally sprang from the same fount as the Law did, viz. Necessity, is beyond dispute. For as people multiplied, iniquity increased, and contentions and differences abounded, so that it was an impossibility for one man alone to hear and determine all their causes, or any one Court to be capacious enough to receive all the suitors. This might probably be the reason why ** Jethro advised Moses, whom God had appointed ruler over the Israelites (the first people of the world to whom any Written Laws were delivered), to commit the dispensation of justice, next to himself, to able men, such as fear God, men of truth, hating covetousness. And the Israelites had their Courts in the gates of their cities also; for when Jeremiah was condemned to †† die by the Consistory of Priests, he was by the Judges †† secular sitting in the gate acquitted; and the reason (in all probability) was to de-

* Henry Hunt. lib. vi.

† Ibid.

‡ Rot. Pat. ann. 45 Hen. III. m. 5.

§ Rot. Liberat. ann. 45 Hen. III. m. 3.

|| Ibid. ann. 44 Hen. III. m. 7.

** Exodus, xviii. 21.

†† Godwin's Antiq. of the Jews, Lond. 1655, l. ii. cap. 3.

†† Jerem. xxvi. 16.

monstrate their just proceedings, and that no person might go out of the common way to find justice.

The old Romans had their seats of justice in their Temples, to shew that justice was a divine matter, and afterwards in the Court* and public Market-place. The † Athenians had theirs also in their temples. The old Britons theirs in some hallowed place, as appears by Cæsar's || account of the Druids. The Saxons after the customs of the old Germans ‡ administered justice in every town and territory, for which purpose they chose twelve of the most eminent men to go several circuits, to see that justice was done, and good customs observed.

King Egbert, who began to reign over the English Saxons ann. 800, divided this kingdom into counties or shires; and Alfred §, who came to the Crown ann. 873, divided the counties into hundreds and tythings. He likewise divided the Governors of provinces, called *Vice-domini*, into two, viz. Judges (now Justices) and Sheriffs.

Having thus briefly given some account of the original proceedings in cases of Law, and the constitution of Judges in general; I come now to treat next of the Lord Chief Justice and Judges of the King's Bench, Chief Justice and Judges of the Common Pleas, and Chief Baron and Barons of the Exchequer.

* Godwin ut supra lib. i. c. 10.

† Ibid. Archæol. Att. cap. iii. v. 4.

|| Cæsar. Comment. de Bell. Gall. lib. vi.

‡ Tacit. de Moribus Germanor.

§ Ingulph. Histor. Croyland, f. 495.

The KING'S BENCH COURT.

THIS Court was formerly called "Curia Domini Regis," because the King often sat here in person, and had his Justices * *à latere suo residentes*, viz. the Chief Justice, Chancellor, Constable, and Marshal, and others; and here it was that criminal actions were determined, such as High Treason, &c. And Bracton † addeth further of the Justices that sit in this Court; "quidam sunt capitales, generales, perpetui & majores, à latere Regis residentes, qui omnium aliorum corrigere tenentur injurias & errores."

Though this Court, in former days, was not fixed so certainly as that of the Common Pleas, it doth no where appear that it was often removed till after the 28th year of the reign of King Edward I. when, by the Statute called "Articuli super Cartas," it was enacted ‡, "That the Chancellor and Justices of his bench should follow him, so that at all times he might have near unto him some who were learned in the Laws, that might be able duely to order all such matters as might come unto the Court at all times when need should require."

For ann. 42 Henry III. § the King, as his removal to several of his palaces was frequent, ordered it to be held at Westminster till he should otherwise determine, as by his special Commission, directed to Roger de Thurkelby, Gilbert de Preston, and Nicholas de Handlo, appears: soon after which, they took their oaths in the Exchequer before the Lord High Treasurer; for ann. 1 Edward II. Roger de Brabazon and others, constituted Justices of this Court, being ordered to take their oaths, the Record || mentions *prout moris est*.

The first who had the office of Chief Justice of England was Robert de Bruis **, who was appointed March 8, 52 Hen. III; the other title of Justice of England determining with Philip Basset, who was preferred †† to that place ann. 45 Henry II. In 17 Edward II. Hervy de Stanton, at that time Chancellor of the Exchequer, was appointed ‡‡ Chief Justice of this Court, with a special command not to resign the office of Chancellor,

* Bracton, lib. iii. c. 10.

† Ibid. n. 2.

‡ Keble's Stat. ann. 28 Edward I. c. 5.

§ Rot. Pat. ann. 42 Henry III. m. 2.

|| Rot. Claus. ann. 1 Edward II. D. m. 19.

** Rot. Pat. ann. 52 Henry III. m. 24.

†† Ibid. ann. 45 Henry III. m. 5.

‡‡ Liberat. ann. 17 Edward II. m. 2.

but to execute the same by some other proper person whenever he should be obliged to hear causes in this Court*.

It is said † that Sir John Whiddon, Kt. appointed one of the Justices of this Court November 18, 1 Elizabeth, was the first of the Judges who rode to Westminster-hall on a horse or gelding; for before that time they rode on mules, as now the custom is to ride in coaches.

This Court is now properly called the King's Bench, because in it are handled all pleas of the Crown; and all manner of treasons, felonies, misprision of treason, &c. Moreover, it has power to examine and correct all errors *in Faëto*, and in Law, committed by the Judges and Justices in their judgements and proceedings in Courts of Record; and this not only in pleas of the Crown, but also in all pleas real, personal, and mixed, the Court of Exchequer excepted. It has also power to correct other errors or misdemeanours extrajudicial, tending to the breach of the peace or oppression of the subject; and to grant prohibitions to Courts Ecclesiastical and Temporal, to keep them within their own jurisdiction, and may admit any person to bail for any offence allowed bailable by Law. If a freeman of any city, borough, or town corporate, be unjustly disfranchised, the party aggrieved may have relief here. It also has power to hold plea by bill, detinue, covenant, promise, or other personal actions, against any one in the Marshal's custody, or any officer or person belonging to the Court.

The jurisdiction of it extends all over England, and is not so subject to controul as others, because the Law presumes the King to be here in person; so supreme is also the jurisdiction of this Court, if any record be removed hither, it cannot be remanded back by act of parliament.

The Judges or Justices of this Court are the Premier Justices of Oyer or Terminer and Gaol-delivery in this kingdom. So that whenever this Court sits in any county, the Commission directed to the Justices in Eyre of Oyer and Terminer, and Gaol-delivery, are *ipso facto* void, without a formal revocation of commission. They are also the Chief Coroners of the land, and therefore they may receive appeals by bill, much rather than the Sheriff and Coroners.

* Rot. Claus. ann. 17 Edward II. m. 43.

† Rot. Pat. ann. 1 Elizabeth, p. 4.

Lord Chief Justices of the KING's BENCH.

Sir Robert Forster.	October 22, 1660.
Sir Robert Hyde.	October 19, 1663.
Sir John Keeling.	November 21, 1665.
Sir Matthew Hale.	May 18, 1671.
Sir Richard Rainsford.	April 12, 1676.
Sir William Scroggs.	May 31, 1678.
Sir Francis Pemberton,	April 11, 1681. revoked January 20, 1682.
Sir Edmund Saunders.	January 23, 1682.
Sir George Jefferies.	September 28, 1683.
Sir Edward Herbert.	October 23, 1685.
Sir Robert Wright.	April, 1687.
Sir John Holt.	April 17, 1689.
Sir Thomas Parker;	March 16, 1710. afterwards earl of Macclesfield, and Lord Chancellor.
Sir John Pratt.	May 19, 1718.
Sir Robert Raymond,	February 28, 1724. created Baron Raymond Ja- nuary 21, 1731.

Sir Philip Yorke, October, 1733.
 afterwards Lord Hardwicke,
 Lord Chancellor.

Sir William Lee. April, 1737.

Sir Dudley Ryder. April, 1754.

William Murray, October, 1756.
 since Earl Mansfield.

Other Justices of the KING'S BENCH.

Sir Thomas Mallet. May 31, 1660.

Thomas Twyſden. June 27, 1660.

Wadham Windham. November 26, 1660.

Sir John Keyling, June 18, 1663.
 made Lord Chief Justice of
 England, on the death of
 Sir Robert Hyde, Nov. 21,
 1665.

Sir William Morton. November 3, 1665.

Sir Richard Raynsford. February 6, 1668.

Sir William Wild, January 22, 1672.
 revoked April 29, 1679.

Sir Thomas Jones, April 13, 1672.
 revoked September 28,

Sir Francis Pemberton. April 30, 1679.

- Thomas Raymond. April 24, 1680.
- Sir Francis Withens. April 25, 1683.
- Sir Richard Holloway, September 25, 1683.
revoked July 2, 1688.
- Sir Thomas Walcot, October 29, 1683.
he resigned.
- Sir Robert Wright, October 29, 1684.
- Sir John Powell, April 16, 1687.
revoked July 2, 1688.
- Sir Richard Allebone, April 28, 1687.
- Sir Thomas Powell. June 29, 1688.
- Sir Robert Baldocke.
- Sir William Dolben, April 20, 1689.
- Sir William Gregory, 1689.
- Gyles Eyres, May 8, 1689.
- Samuel Eyres, February 19, 1693.
- Sir Thomas Rokeby, October 25, 1695.
- Sir John Turton, June 27, 1696.
revoked June 8, 1702.
- Sir Henry Gould, January 30, 1698.
- Sir Littleton Powis, January 26, 1700.
who resigned 1726.
- Sir John Powell. June 18, 1702.
- Sir John Blencow.

- Robert Tracy, June 18, 1702.
he resigned 1726.
- Robert Eyre. May 12, 1710.
- Sir Thomas Powis, June 4, 1713.
revoked October 14, 1714.
- Sir John Pratt. October 26, 1714.
- John Fortescue Aland, May 19, 1718.
superfeded Sept. 18, 1727.
- Sir Robert Raymond, January 31, 1723.
in the place of Sir Robert Eyre,
made Lord Chief Baron of
the Exchequer.
- James Reynolds, March 16, 1724.
in the place of Sir Robert
Raymond, made Lord Chief
Justice of England.
- Edmund Probyn, November 4, 1726.
in the room of Sir Littleton
Powis, resigned.
- Sir Francis Page, September 27, 1727.
in the place of Sir John For-
tescue Aland.
- William Lee. June 13, 1730.
- Sir William Chapple June, 1737.
in the place of Sir William
Lee, made Chief Justice.
- Sir Martin Wright, November, 1740.
in the place of Sir Edmund
Probyn.
- Sir Thomas Denison, February, 1742.
in the place of Sir Francis
Page, deceased.
- Sir Michael Forster, April, 1745.
in the place of Sir William
Chapple, deceased.

February,

February 1, 1755.

Sir John Eardley Wilmot, in the place of Sir Martin Wright, resigned.

February, 1764.

Sir Joseph Yates, in the place of Sir Michael Forster.

April, 1765.

Sir Richard Aston, in the place of Sir Thomas Denison, resigned.

November, 1766.

James Hewit, in the place of Sir John Eardley Wilmot, made Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

June, 1768.

Edward Willes, in the place of James Hewit, made Chancellor of Ireland.

June, 1770.

Sir William Ashurst, vice Joseph Yates, deceased.

April, 1778.

Sir Francis Buller, vice Sir Richard Aston, deceased.

The COMMON PLEAS.

THIS Court in antient times was kept in the King's own Palace, distinct from that of the King's Bench. In it are debated all controversies * in matters civil, betwixt subject and subject, according to Law. Here real actions are pleadable, and fines and recoveries suffered, and in no other Court but this, which may also grant prohibitions as the Court of King's Bench doth. The Magna Charta proves its authority in these words, viz. "Communia Placita non sequantur curiam nostram, sed teneantur in aliquo certo loco;" the Exchequer being the place where those causes were heard, and not any other Court, until the confirmation of Magna Charta about the latter end of King John's time: and by the statute 28 Edward I. it is declared, "that no plea shall be thenceforth held in the Exchequer contrary to the form of the Great Charter."

The severing of this Court from the Exchequer was no doubt occasioned by the increase of suitors and causes thereto. So was it for moderating the charge and fatigue to which people were exposed, and for taking off the hazard of carrying records, on all occasions of the King's removal, the Law for fixing the Common Pleas at Westminster was made, that the subject might be sure whither to resort for justice: before which time the writs ran thus; "quod sit coram me vel Justitia mea †:" whereas they now run; "quod sit coram Justiciariis meis apud Westmonasterium ‡." Bracton also mentions the jurisdiction of this Court in these words, "Habet etiam Rex Curiam & Justiciarios in Banco residentes, qui cognoscunt de omnibus placitis, de quibus auctoritatem habent recognoscendi: et sine warranto jurisdictionem non habent, nec coercionem §."

Gilbert de Preston was the first who had the title of Capitalis Justiciarius in this Court, and by that appellation had livery of his robes ann. 1 Edward I ||.

The fixing of this Court at Westminster was the cause of so great resort thereto, that in the beginning of Edward the Second's reign, the number of Justices being no more than three, he added three more, appointing them to sit in two different places, as appears by the following record: " ** Et covient,

* Bracton, lib. iii. cap. 10. n. 2.

† Glanvil. de Legib. lib. i. c. 6.

‡ Bracton, lib. ii. c. 32. n. 5.

§ Ibid. lib. iii. cap. 7. n. 2.

|| Liberat. ann. 1 Edward I. m. 4.

** Rot. Claus. ann. 3 Edward II. D. m. 21.

“ que taunz ysoient, pur ceo q’il covent over deus places pour
 “ le multitude des plez, que plus est ore que unques ne fust en
 “ nuly temps.”

How long they sate in two places is hard to say, though ann. 6 Edward II. there were seven for that year; but no more than six all this reign, nor in King Edward the Third’s till the 7th year of his reign, and then seven again.

But in 11 * and 12 Edward III. eight, and in † 14 Edward III. nine. After which time there were not so many. For the greatest part of King Richard the Second’s time there were no more than five, and so continued till 1 Henry VI. when there were seldom more than five, till 27 Henry VI, then six, and so the two following years. In 29, and so on till 32, seven and then eight. In 33, and so on to a good part of Edward the Fourth’s time seven; but towards the end of his reign no more than four.

Moreover, it appears that some of the Justices of this Court were also Chief Barons of the Exchequer at the same time; for John Ivin †, ann. 5 Henry VI. on that account, and the terms in the Exchequer being longer than in this Court, had a grant of one tun of wine yearly out of the King’s own wines at the hands of his Chief Butler in the port of London, as had Sir Humphry Starkey §, ann. 1 Henry VII. and John Fitz-James ||, ann. 13 Henry VIII.

In this Court are at this time four Judges, the Chief of whom is called the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, or of the Common Bench; who holds his place by Letters Patent, as the other three do, *quamdiu se bene gesserint*: their fee is the same as that of the King’s Bench Judges.

None but Serjeants at Law are allowed to plead in this Court; and so many of them as the King shall appoint are bound by oath to assist all persons that have any cause depending here, for which the King allows them Fees, Reward, and Robes.

These Serjeants were long since called *Narratores* in Latin, and ** *Countors* in French, i. e. *Pleaders*. Sir Edward Coke †† proves them to be of eleven hundred years standing. But if we set aside that testimony of his, they are as antient as the 3d of Edward I. for in the statute then made of them there is this mention: “ †† Purvieu est, que si ul Serjeant Countor, ou auter
 “ face ul maner de desceit oou de collusion en Court le Roy,

* Pedes Fin de iisdem ann. † Ibid. ann. 19 Edward III.

† Rot. Pat. ann. 5 Henry VI. p. 1. m. 13.

‡ Ibid. ann. 1 Henry VII. p. 1 m. 25.

|| Ibid. ann. 13 Henry VIII. p. 2. m. 1.

** Mirrour of Justice, lib. ii. Cap. des Loiers.

†† Coke’s Reports, lib. 9. in proëm.

‡‡ Stat. ann. 3 Edward I. cap. 29.

“ &c. & de cec soit attainé, eit la prisonement d'un an & un
 “ jour, & ne soit oy en Court le Roy, &c.”

Of such high esteem were these, that ann. 20 Edward III. those who then were the King's Serjeants had summons to Parliament, to sit amongst the Justices of both Benches; and were especially exempt from serving on those eminent trials called the *grand Assize*, but where there were no Knights in the county *: by which it is obvious that their rank was little inferior to that degree of honour. To which my Lord Coke addeth, “ that they precede those who sit on a high bench in Westminster-hall,” i. e. Masters in Chancery.

This state and degree of Serjeant, if we consider the grand feasts they made at the reception thereof, and the large retinue they had to attend them, was in former times so expensive, that the Learned in the Law were not very willing to take the degree upon them; so that the Kings of England were obliged to call them thereunto by a special Writ of Summons. But ann. 3 Henry V. John Martyn and others being called by writ to that degree †, and declining to take upon them that state, a complaint was made ‡ against them in parliament ann. 5 Henry V. whereupon they were compelled thereto.

The manner used formerly in making Serjeants at Law was as follows §; viz. The Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, by the advice and assent of all the Justices, as often as he thought proper, chose as many as he esteemed well skilled in the Laws, and presented their names to the Lord Chancellor in writing, who immediately, by virtue of the King's writ, summoned them to take the state and degree of a Serjeant at Law upon them, under a great penalty in every of the said writs mentioned: and they appearing at the day in the said writ mentioned, were sworn to be ready at the time appointed to receive the state and degree aforesaid.

On the day appointed, the elect persons among other solemnities kept a magnificent feast, none expending less than four hundred marks, giving rings of gold to the value of 40l. sterling. But every Serjeant, on the day of his creation, gave to every Prince, Duke and Archbishop present at that solemnity, and to the Lord Chancellor and Lord Treasurer of England, a ring of the value of 26s. 8d. To every Earl and Bishop present, to the Lord Privy Seal, to both the Lords Chief Justices, and to the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, a ring of the value of 20s.; and to every Lord Baron of the Parliament, every Abbot and Prelate of note, and Knight, present, as also to the

* Mich. ann. 22 Edward III. 18 fol. Challenge. Hillar. 26 Edward III, 57. fol. Droit. 27.

† Rot. Claus. ann. 3 Henry V. m. 20.

‡ Rot. Parl. ann. 5 Henry V. n. 10.

§ Fortescue de Laud. Legum Angl. cap. 59.

Master of the Rolls, and to every Judge, a ring of the value of a mark ; and to every Baron of the Exchequer, to the Chamberlains and all Officers in the King's Courts, rings of a lesser value, but agreeable to the condition of the person to whom given. So that there was not a Clerk in that Court but had a ring, besides other people. They also gave liveries of cloth, not only to those of their household, but also to their other friends and acquaintance, who during the solemnity attended upon them.

No person was called to the office and dignity of a Judge before he was promoted to the state of a Serjeant at Law, wherefore no person was admitted except he had studied sixteen years the Law : and as a sign that the Judges of the several Courts are Graduates, every one of them, while he sits in Court, wears a silk quoif, the principal ensign of habit wherewith Serjeants at Law are adorned ; neither shall the Justice or Serjeant ever put off the quoif, no not in the King's presence, although he be talking with his Majesty.

In no country of the world is there any special degree given in the Laws of the land, but only in England. Neither is there any Professor of the Law in the universe which by his office or profession gaineth so much as one of these Serjeants.

The robe*, that they formerly wore, was like that of a Priest, with a cape about the shoulders furred with lamb skin ; and upon that, a hood with two labels, such as Doctors of the Laws use to wear in the Universities, with a white silk quoif.

Those they use at this time are not unlike Judges robes, and are of three different colours, viz. Murrey, black, furred with white and scarlet : but the robe they wear usually at their creation only is of two colours, viz. Murrey and mouse-colour, to which they have a hood suitable, and a quoif of white silk or linen.

Formerly, for defraying the expences at the taking of this degree, the whole house, in which they were students, did contribute. It was not customary for a Serjeant at Law to be knighted, for ann. 9 Henry VI. Thomas Rolfe being summoned to receive the Order of Knighthood, and not appearing, was like to have been fined ; but pleading his privilege, that he was a Serjeant at Law, and bound to attend the Court of Common Pleas, and not elsewhere, he was excused. Neither were any of that degree Knights before 26 Henry VIII. as appears by this memorandum : “ Quod Term. Trin. 26 Hen. VIII. Thomas Willoughby & Johannes Baldwin, Serjeants le Roy, furent faitis Chevaliers ; & que nul tielx Serjeants devant fuere unq ; fait Chevaliers.”

* Fortescue de Laud. Legum Angl. cap. li. f. 123. a.

The manner and order of creating a Serjeant at this time is as follows*: On the morning he is to receive his degree, wine and cakes are sent to one of the Serjeants Inns, for the Judges and Serjeants; and likewise to the Inn whereof the new Serjeant is a member, there to be presented to the Society: after which, the Benchers and Barristers repair to the Serjeant's Inn where all the old Serjeants are, passing two and two together, the Warden of the Fleet and his tipstaves, and the Marshal of the Court of Common Pleas, proceeding all bare-headed before them to Westminster; and being come near to the hall, the new-elected Serjeant putteth on his party-coloured robe, and entereth the hall, passing to that part of it opposite to the Court of Common Pleas: which being set, and all business ceasing, two of the senior Serjeants depart from the bar with a solemn congé, going towards the new Serjeant, and when come to the mid-way between him and the Court, they make a second congé to the Court; and when they come to the new Serjeant, they make another: and then, after a small pause, they proceed to the Court again with the new Serjeant betwixt them, making their three Congés, viz. the first at their advancing, another in the mid-way, and the other at the bar of the Court, where (after a formal exhortation given to him by the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, who is to be then there sitting with the other Chief Justice and the other Judges of the Court of Common Pleas), he declareth upon a real writ, of what nature he himself pleaseth, in Law-French, to which the senior Serjeant answers by way of defence, and demandeth the writ to be read; which being done and pleaded, and entry made by the Prothonotary, the second Serjeant antient offereth emparlance thereto. Then the Serjeant elect passing into the Court, on his knees, before the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, taketh first the usual oaths; and then the oath of a Serjeant at Law is read to him by the clerk of the Crown in the following manner:

“Ye shall sweere well and truly to serve the King's people
 “as one of the Serjeants at the Law; and ye shall truly coun-
 “sail them that ye be retained with, after your cunning: and
 “ye shall not deferr or delay their causes willingly for covetise
 “of money, or other thing that may turn ye to profit. And
 “ye shall give due attendance accordingly, to help ye God.”

Which being done, the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench putteth the lawn quoy on his head, and the hood on his shoulder. So the Court rises, and all depart to the place appointed for the feast.

* Vide Serjeant Wynne's Observations touching the antiquity and dignity of the degree of Serjeant at Law,

The King, if he pleases, may discharge a Serjeant of that degree ; for Ralph Rokeby, ann. 2 and 3 Ph. and Mar. May 14, had a discharge on his being appointed one of the Justices in the North, as was Thomas Flemyng, ann. 37 Eliz. being made the Queen's Solicitor General.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICES of the
COMMON PLEAS.

	October 22, 1660.
Sir Orlando Bridgeman.	
	May 23, 1668.
Sir John Vaughan.	
	January 23, 1674.
Sir Francis North.	
	April 11, 1681.
Sir Francis Pemberton.	
	September 29, 1683.
Sir Thomas Jones.	
	1684.
Sir George Jeffreys.	
	April 21, 1686.
Sir Henry Bedingfield.	
	April 13, 1687.
Sir Robert Wright.	
	April 21, 1687.
Sir Edward Herbert.	
	May 6, 1689.
Sir Henry Pollexfen.	
	April 30, 1692.
Sir George Treby.	
	July 5, 1701.
Sir Thomas Trevor,	superfeded October 14.
	March 13, 1701.
Sir John Holt.	
	
Thomas Lord Trevor.	
	October

October 26, 1714.

Sir Peter King.

June 3, 1725.

Sir Robert Eyre.

January, 1736.

Sir Thomas Reeve,

in the room of Sir Robert Eyre, deceased.

January, 1737.

Sir John Willes,

in the room of Sir Thomas Reeve, deceased.

January, 1762.

Sir Charles Pratt,

vice Sir John Willes, deceased.
He was created Lord Camden 1765, and Lord Chancellor 1766.

August, 1766.

Sir John Eardley Wilmot,

vice Lord Camden.

January, 1771.

Sir William De Gray,

vice Sir John Eardley Wilmot, resigned.

1780.

Alexander Wedderburne, Lord
Loughborough,vice Sir William De Gray,
resigned.**JUSTICES of the COMMON PLEAS.**

May 31, 1660.

Sir Robert Forster.

Sir Thomas Mallett.

Sir Robert Hyde.

July 7, 1660.

Thomas Tyrrell.

November 3, 1660.

Samuel Browne;

he died 1668.

November 4, 1663.

John Archer.

April 16, 1668.

Sir William Wild.

	April 25, 1672.	
Sir Robert Atkyns,	revoked February 5, 1679.	
	December 18, 1672.	
Sir William Ellis.		
	January 22, 1672.	
Sir Hugh Windham.		
	April 11, 1676.	
Sir Thomas Jones.		
	October 23, 1676.	
Sir William Scroggs.		
		
Sir Thomas Rokeby.		
	June 15, 1678.	
Vere Bertie,	revoked April 29, 1679.	
	October 23, 1678.	
Sir William Dolben.		
	April 30, 1679.	
Sir William Ellis,	revoked April 21, 1687.	
	April 26, 1680.	
Sir Job Charlton,	revoked April 20, 1686.	
	February 12, 1680.	
Sir Creswell Levinz,	revoked Feb. 9, 1685.	
	April 25, 1683.	
Sir Francis Wythens.		
	September 25, 1683.	
Sir Richard Holloway.		
	October 29, 1684.	
Sir Thomas Streete.		
	February 7, 1684.	
Sir Thomas Jones.		
Sir Job Charlton.		
Sir Francis Wythens.		
	October 10, 1685.	
Sir Robert Wright.		
	February 13, 1685.	
Sir Henry Bedingfield,	in the room of Sir Creswell Levinz.	

- Sir Edward Lutwyche. April 21, 1686.
- Sir John Powell, April 24, 1686.
determined June 23, 1702.
- Sir Christopher Milton, April 14, 1687.
revoked July 3, 1688.
- Sir Richard Allibone. April 27, 1687.
- Sir Thomas Jenner.
Sir Thomas Powell.
Sir Robert Baldock. July 3, 1688.
- Sir Thomas Stringer. October 22, 1688.
- Sir John Powell.
Sir William Dolben. March 18, 1688.
- Sir William Gregory. April 17, 1689.
- Thomas Rokefby. May 8, 1689.
- Peyton Ventriss. May 9, 1689.
- Sir Edward Nevill. October 30, 1691.
- Sir John Powell. October 26, 1695.
- Sir John Blencowe. November 24, 1697.
He resigned 1722, and died
May 8, 1726.
- Henry Gould. 1698.
- Thomas Bury.
Robert Tracy. 1699.
He resigned 1726.
- Robert Dormer. February 11, 1705.

October

October 27, 1714.

Sir Peter King.

November 20, 1714.

Sir John Blencoe.
Robert Dormer.

He died 1726.

June 25, 1722.

Alexander Denton,

in the room of Sir John Blencow.

October 20, 1726.

Robert Price,

succeeded Robert Dormer.

November 4, 1726.

Sir Francis Page.

October 24, 1727.

Spencer Cowper.

He died December 8, 1728.

January 27, 1728.

Sir John Fortescue Aland.

February, 1733.

Sir Thomas Reeve,

vice R. Price, deceased.

January, 1736.

Sir John Cornyns,

vice Thomas Reeve, made
Chief Justice.

July, 1738.

William Fortescue,

vice Sir John Cornyns, made
Chief Baron.

April, 1740.

Sir Thomas Parker,

vice A. Denton, deceased.

November, 1741.

Thomas Burnet,

vice William Fortescue, made
Master of the Rolls.

February, 1743.

Sir Thomas Abney,

vice Thomas Parker, made Ba-
ron of the Exchequer.

June, 1746.

Sir Thomas Birch,

vice Sir John Fortescue Aland,
made an Irish Peer.

July, 1750.

Nathaniel Gundry,

vice Sir Thomas Abney, de-
ceased.

January, 1753.

Edward Clive,

vice Thomas Burnet, deceased.

April, 1754.

Henry Bathurst,

vice Nathaniel Gundy, deceased.

March, 1757.

William Noel,

vice Thomas Birch, deceased.

December, 1762.

Sir Henry Gould,

vice William Noel, deceased.

February, 1770.

Sir William Blackstone,

vice Edward Clive, resigned.

January, 1771.

Sir George Nares,

vice Henry Bathurst, Lord
Apsley, made Lord Chancellor,
and now Earl Bathurst.

1781.

John Heath,

vice Sir William Blackstone,
deceased.

SERJEANTS at LAW.

May 31, 1660.

Sir Orlando Bridgeman.

June 21, 1660.

Sir Thomas Widdrington, Sir Thomas Bedingfield, Samuel Browne, John Glyn, and Erasmus Earle, Sir Robert Bernard, Matthew Hale, John Maynard, Richard Newdigate, Thomas Twysden, Hugh Windham, John Fountain, Evan Sey, John Archer, and Thomas Waller.

June 6, 1660.

Sir John Glanville,

King's Serjeant.

July 4, 1660.

Thomas Tyrrell and Christopher Turner, Sir George Dallison, George Beare, Edmund Hoskins, Wadham Windham, Job Charlton, Sir William Morton, John Parker, John Keeling, John Merefield, and Thomas Broome.

November 8, 1660.

John Glynne,

King's Serjeant.

November 10, 1660.

John Maynard,

King's Serjeant.

October 5, 1660.

Sir William Wild.
Richard Raynesford.
Charles Hollowayne.
Frederick Hyde.

November 6, 1661.

Sir John Keeling,

King's Serjeant.

November 10, 1661.

Sir William Wild.

July 1, 1663.

Sir William Morton.

King's Serjeant.

May 20, 1663.

Sir Job Charlton.

King's Serjeant.

May 20, 1668.

Sir John Vaughan.

June 26, 1669.

Timothy Tourner, William Ellis, Nicholas Willimot, Thomas Hards, Gibbon Goddard, Sir Richard Hopkins, Thomas Flint, John Turner, Sir John Howell, Francis Brampton, Christopher Goodfellow, Samuel Baldwin, Thomas Powis, Thomas Jones, and Sir William Scroggs.

July 28, 1669.

John Barton.

Sir Henry Peckham.

November 2, 1669.

Sir William Scroggs,

King's Serjeant.

May, 1670.

Timothy Tourner,

King's Serjeant.

May 19, 1671.

Sir Edward Turner.

April 28, 1671.

William Ellis,

King's Serjeant.

December 12, 1671.

Thomas Jones.

Sir Edward Thurland,

King's Serjeant.

March 12, 1672.

Sir Robert Atkins,

her Majesty's Solicitor General.

January 13, 1672.

Samuel Baldwin,

King's Serjeant.

December 12, 1672.

Sir Edward Thurland,

his Royal Highness's Attorney General.

January 12, 1674.

Sir Francis North,

Attorney General.

January 29, 1674.

Tristram Conyers, Edward Pecke, Richard Crooke, Sir Nicholas Pedley, George Strode, Sir Thomas Skipwith, Lefstrange Calthorpe, Sir Robert Shaftoe, and Francis Pemberton.

February 3, 1674.

Sir Richard Stote.

February 11, 1674.

Robert Stevens.

Franciscus Barrell.

April

- Richard Rigby, April 2, 1675.
- Edward Pecke, April 22, 1675.
King's Serjeant.
- Lestrange Calthorpe, April 23, 1675.
King's Serjeant.
- Vere Bertie, May 18, 1675.
- Sir Francis Pemberton, August 11, 1675.
King's Serjeant.
- William Montagu, February 12, 1675.
- Thomas Hardress, May 12, 1676.
George Strode, King's Serjeant.
- Sir Richard Stote, June 28, 1676.
King's Serjeant.
- Sir William Dolben, July 3, 1677.
Richard Holloway, John Sympson, Richard Weston, Robert Baldock, William Gregory, Francis Wingfield, George Johnson, Thomas Walcott, Thomas Strode, Sir Thomas Stringer, Thomas Streete, and Thomas Holte.
- Sir John Shaw, October 11, 1677.
Thomas Rawlins.
Thomas Raymond.
- Sir William Dolben, October 24, 1677.
King's Serjeant.
- John Sympson, February 18, 1677.
King's Serjeant.
- Thomas Street, October 23, 1678.
King's Serjeant.
- Richard Weston, February 5, 1678.
King's Serjeant.
- Sir Thomas Stringer, January 27, 1678.
King's Serjeant.

February 12, 1678.

Edward Atkyns.
William Leake.

February 12, 1680.

Sir George Jeffreys, Sir John Kelynge, Robert Wright, Edmund West, Thomas Walcot, Sir John Boynton, Edward Birch, Edward Bigland, William Richardson, William Bugby, Edmund Saunders, John Windham, and Sir Francis Manley.

May 12, 1680.

Sir George Jeffreys, King's Serjeant.

May 13, 1680.

Sir John Kelynge, King's Serjeant.

May 17, 1680.

Sir Robert Wright, King's Serjeant.

November 29, 1680.

Sir Creswell Levinz, Attorney General.

February 19, 1682.

Sir John Boynton, King's Serjeant.

April 5, 1683.

Sir Francis Wythens.
Sir Richard Holloway, King's Serjeant.

November 22, 1683.

Sir John Shaw, King's Serjeant.

February 1, 1683.

Sir Thomas Skipwith, King's Serjeant.

February 2, 1683.

Sir Edward Nevile, King's Serjeant.

November 28, 1683.

Sir Thomas Jenner, John Wyndham, Edwin Wyatt, Edward Birch, Henry Bedingfield, Thomas Farrer, Sir Paul Barrett, Anthony Farrington, John Jeffreyson, Edward Lutwyche, Richard Heath, Henry Selby, John Millington, Thomas Powell, Owen Wynne, Edward Pudsey, John Windham, John Norris, William le Hunt, Edward Nevil, William Rawlinson, and Christopher Milton.

February

February 9, 1684.

Sir John Maynard, Sir George Strode, Sir Thomas Stringer,
Sir Robert Baldock, Sir Thomas Holt, Sir Thomas Jenner,
Sir Thomas Skipwith, Sir Edward Nevile, Sir John Shaw,
Sir Henry Bedingfield, and Sir Edward Lutwyche, King's
Serjeants.

May 2, 1685.

Sir John Boynton, King's Serjeant.

October 8, 1685.

Sir Edward Herbert, King's Serjeant.

April 22, 1686.

Sir John Holt, King's Serjeant.
Sir Ambrose Phillips, King's Serjeant.

April 23, 1686.

William Rawlinson, George Hutchins, Hugh Hedges, Wil-
liam Killingworth, John Tate, Thomas Geeres, John
Powell.

April 21, 1687.

Sir Richard Allibone.

April 27, 1687.

Charles Ingleby.

June 11, 1688.

William le Hunt, John Rotheram, Vincent Denn, Salathiel
Lovell, Sir Henry Chancy, William Moses, Henry Trin-
der, Francis Fuller, William Tompson, John Greene, An-
thony Bowyer, John Mosyer, William Coward, Gyles
Eyre, Samuel Eyre, John Warren, and Edward Smith.

April 11, 1689.

Sir Henry Pollexfen, Nicholas Lechinere, Thomas Rookeby,
John Thurbarne, William Wogham, William Powlett,
Nathan Bond, Gyles Eyres, Henry Hatfield, John Blencow,
Peyton Ventris, John Powell, Roger Belwood, John Tre-
mayne, John Trenchard, and John Turton.

May 2, 1689.

George Hutchins, King's Serjeant.

May 4, 1689.

William Wogham, King's Serjeant.
Nathaniel Bond, King's Serjeant.
John Tremayne, King's Serjeant.

May 21, 1689.

William Thomson, King's Serjeant.
John Trenchard, King's Serjeant.

April

April 11, 1692.

Sir George Treby, Samuel Eyre, Francis Purley, William Coward, George Prickeit, Thomas Goodinge, Henry Gould, Roger Moore, Reginald Brittlend, John Darnell, Joseph Girdler, Littleton Powis, Nathan Wright, Charles Bonython, Thomas Burton, John Rowe, and Edward Smith.

May 6, 1693.

Sir George Hutchins, King's Serjeant.

February 20, 1694.

Henry Gould, King's Serjeant.

April 3, 1695.

Sir Salathiel Lovell, King's Serjeant.

June 3, 1695.

Sir Edward Ward.

December 30, 1696.

Nathan Wright, King's Serjeant.

January 3, 1698.

John Darnell, King's Serjeant.

October 1, 1700.

Sir Joseph Jekyll, Chief Justice of Chester.

October 1, 1700.

John Green, Charles Whiteacre, Thomas Gibbons, Thomas Barry, John Keen, Philip Neve, Nicholas Hooper, Henry Turner, Robert Tracy, James Mundy, John Hook, Laurence Agar, John Pratt, William Hall, James Selby, John Smith, and Thomas Carthew.

October 22, 1700.

Thomas Gibbon.

Robert Tracy.

October 31, 1700.

Sir Joseph Jekyll, King's Serjeant.

February 5, 1700.

Charles Whiteacre, King's Serjeant.

June 29, 1701.

Sir Thomas Trevor.

June 8, 1702.

Sir Thomas Powis, Queen's Serjeant.

Robert Price, Queen's Serjeant.

June 24, 1702.

Sir Salathiel Lovell,
Nicholas Hooper,
Sir John Darnell,
Sir Joseph Jekyll,

} Queen's Serjeants.

June 8, 1705.

Thomas Parker, Henry Chetham, James Grove, William Bannister, Sir John Broderick, Joseph Weld, John Bennet, Henry Lloyd, Richard Wynne, Richard Richardson, John Hoo, John Cheshire, John Birch, John Comyns, and Thomas Webb.

June 8, 1705.

Thomas Parker,

Queen's Serjeant.

April 15, 1706.

Robert Dormer,

a Judge of the Common Pleas.

May 6, 1710.

Sir Robert Eyre.

Thomas Pengelly.

November 27, 1711.

John Cheshire,

Queen's Serjeant.

October 23, 1714.

Sir Peter King.

Sir Samuel Dodd.

Sir James Montagu.

December 20, 1714.

Sir Francis Page, John Cuthbert, William Bridges, Henry Stevens, James Reynolds, Nathaniel Meade, William Earle, Thomas Hanbury, Edward Whiteacre, William Branthwaite, John Darnell, John Belfield, William Salkeld, and Edmund Miller.

January 5, 1714.

Sir Nicholas Hooper,

King's Serjeant.

Sir John Cheshire,

King's Serjeant.

January 26, 1714.

Sir Francis Page,

King's Serjeant.

November 8, 1717.

Sir Thomas Powis,

King's Serjeant.

June 24, 1718.

Thomas Hanbury,

King's Serjeant.

John Fortescue Aland,

Baron of the Exchequer.

June 24, 1719.
Sir Thomas Pengelly, King's first Serjeant.

June 29, 1721.
Edward Whiteacre, King's Serjeant.

May 31, 1722.
Jeffry Gilbert.
Alexander Denton.

January 27, 1723.
Sir Robert Raymond.
Edmund Probyn.

February 17, 1723.
Laurence Carter, Thomas Morley, Fettiplace Nott, William Chapple, Joseph Girdler, John Raby, John Baines, Richard Commyns, James Shepheard, Gyles Eyre, William Hawkins, and Matthew Skinner.

April 30, 1724.
Laurence Carter, King's Serjeant.

June 15, 1725.
Bernard Hale.

October 17, 1726.
Edward Whiteacre, King's first Serjeant.

January 30, 1726.
John Cheshrie, King's first Serjeant.

May 14, 1727.
William Chappel, King's Serjeant.
James Shepheard, King's Serjeant.

August 1, 1727.
Sir Nicholas Hooper,
Edward Whiteacre,
William Chappel,
James Shepheard, } King's Serjeants.

October 9, 1727.
Spencer Cowper.
Edward Corbett.

November 26, 1729.
Sir William Thompson.
Simon Umlin.

June 11, 1730.

William Lee.
Thomas Birch.
Matthew Skinner,
Giles Eyre,
Thomas Parker,
Richard Wynne,

King's Serjeants.

April 23, 1733.

(Union of the Society in Fleet-street with that in Chancery-lane)

Thomas Reeve,

Justice of the Common Pleas,
1733; Lord Chief Justice of
the Common Pleas, 1736.

Martin Wright,

Justice of the King's Bench,
1740.

November 4, 1733.

Sir Philip Yorke, Lord Hard-
wicke,

Lord Chief Justice of the
King's Bench, 1733; Lord
Chancellor, 1737.

May, 1736.

William Fortescue,

Baron of the Exchequer, 1736;
Justice of the Common Pleas,
1738; Master of the Rolls,
1743.

John Toller.

June, 1736.

Thomas Parker,

Baron of the Exchequer, 1736;
Justice of the Common Pleas,
1740; Lord Chief Baron of
the Exchequer, 1742.

Thomas Hufley.
Abraham Gapper.
Robert Price.
Michael Forster,

Justice of the King's Bench,
1745.

Thomas Burnet,

Justice of the Common Pleas,
1741.

William Wynne.
John Agar.
Richard Draper.

June,

June, 1736.

Robert J. Kettleby.
 William Hayward.
 Samuel Prime,
 Thomas Barnardiston.
 Edward Bootle.

King's Serjeant, 1757.

February 5, 1737.

Sir John Willes,

Lord Chief Justice of the
Common Pleas.

June 19, 1740.

James Reynolds,
 Edward Willes.

Baron of the Exchequer, 1740.

November 28, 1740.

Thomas Abney,

{ Baron of the Exchequer, 1740;
 Justice of the Common Pleas,
 1743.

January 23, 1741.

William Eyre.

May 5, 1741.

Thomas Denison,

Justice of the King's Bench,
1741.

Edward Leeds,

King's Serjeant, 1757.

April 20, 1743.

Charles Clarke,

Baron of the Exchequer.

May 1, 1745.

Edward Clive,

{ Baron of the Exchequer, 1745;
 Justice of the Common Pleas;
 1753.

June 29, 1747.

Heneage Legge,
 David Poole,

Baron of the Exchequer.
 King's Serjeant.

June 27, 1750.

Nathaniel Gundry,

Justice of the King's Bench.

Sidney Stafford Smythe,

{ Baron of the Exchequer, 1750;
 Lord Chief Baron of the Ex-
 chequer, 1772.

February 10, 1753.

Richard Adams.
 George Wilfon.

May

May 4, 1754.

Dudley Ryder, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

Henry Bathurst, { Justice of the Common Pleas, 1754; Lord Apſley and Lord Chancellor, 1771; now Earl Bathurst.

April 16, 1755.

John Eardley Wilmot, { Justice of the King's Bench, 1755; Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, 1766.

Lomax Martin.

James Hewit, { Justice of the King's Bench, 1766; Lord Chancellor of Ireland, 1768.

William Davy, King's Serjeant.

December 12, 1756.

William Murray, now Earl Mansfield, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, 1756.

May 6, 1757.

William Noel, Justice of the Common Pleas.

Thomas Stanyford.

James Forſter, King's Serjeant, 1772.

May 2, 1759.

William Whitaker, King's Serjeant.
George Nares, Justice of the Common Pleas, 1771.

Anthony Keck.

November 17, 1759.

Richard Lloyd, Baron of the Exchequer.

November 17, 1761.

Henry Gould, { Baron of the Exchequer, 1761; Justice of the Common Pleas, 1762.

Joſeph Sayer.

January 23, 1762.

Charles Pratt, { Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; Lord Camden and Lord Chancellor, 1766.

John Burland, Baron of the Exchequer, 1774.

- January 24, 1763.
 George Perrott, Baron of the Exchequer.
 John Aspinall.
 John Glynn, Recorder of London, 1772.
- January 23, 1764.
 Joseph Yates, Justice of the King's Bench.
- April 24, 1765.
 Richard Aston, Justice of the King's Bench.
 Richard Leigh, King's Serjeant, 1771.
 William Jephson.
- January 29, 1768.
 Edward Willes, Justice of the King's Bench.
- February 12, 1770.
 William Blackstone, Justice of the Common Pleas.
- June 27, 1770.
 Sir William Ashurst, Justice of the King's Bench.
- February 1, 1771.
 William De Gray, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.
- May 13, 1772.
 William Kempe.
 Thomas Walker.
 Harley Vaughan.
- November 6, 1772.
 James Eyre, Baron of the Exchequer.
 George Hill, King's Serjeant, 1772.
- April 29, 1774.
 Nash Grose.
 James Adair, Recorder of London, 1779.
- May 19, 1775.
 Beaumont Hotham, Baron of the Exchequer.
 John Heath, Justice of the Common Pleas.
- April 26, 1776.
 Richard Perryn, Baron of the Exchequer.
- November 27, 1777.
 John Skynner, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.
- May 6, 1778.
 John Buller, Justice of the King's Bench.
- November

November 29, 1779.

James Clayton Bolton.

June 14, 1780.

Alexander Wedderburne, Lord Loughborough, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

in the following manner: viz. The Exchequer is a court
of record, and is held in a hall, and five feet broad, filled in
manner of a table for men to sit upon; on every side of
which is a standing ledge or border about four fingers broad.
Upon it is laid a cloth, bought in Exchequer, which is of
black cloth, covered with flocks distant about a foot or
two from the edge. The court, says the same author, by report, began from the
very Exchequer of this Kingdom, and was erected by King Wil-
liam. That it had its name from the place at which they sat,
there is no room to dispute, if we consider the party-coloured
cloth which covered the table, which the Exchequer called Exchequer.
As to the authority and dignity, the same author says—
“With the Exchequer, the Exchequer is the great court
of the realm. Habet enim hoc commune cum ipsa Domini-
ca Curia, in qua ipse in propria persona iura, decreta,
et quod est recordatione nec sententia in re last licet aliter
contingat.”
By which it is evident, that the Exchequer was a Court dis-
tinct from the Court where the King sat in person, and whence
there was no appeal.
In this Court, by the institution of William the Conqueror,
not only the great business of this Kingdom, as well Ecclesiasti-
cal as Secular, but also the Judiciary of England, was at first
his office, and so continued for a considerable time: for in the
reign of Henry II. the office of Aungdon being dead, and the
King being the revenue of the Convent, that House, by com-
mon consent, dispatched Nicholas their Prior and some of their
clerks to Ralph de Glanville, Lord Chief Justice of this King-
dom, to request by word of mouth their collection, which they
declined might not be intrusted by such laymen. When they
came to the said Ralph, who was sitting in the Exchequer at
Westminster, and had declared their privilege, he advi-
sing with the bishops and other justices who also sat there, de-
clared it was the opinion of that court, “Which of the Church
ought a favour or not, their Customs ought not to be in-
fringed.”

Ex Libris in Curia Regis, in Curia Archiepiscopali.

Ann.

Q

The

The EXCHEQUER.

GERVASE of Tilbury, in a book written by him in King Henry the Second's reign, describes this Court in the following manner; viz. "The Exchequer is a quadrangle table about ten feet long, and five feet broad, fitted in manner of a table for men to sit about; on every side of which is a standing ledge or border about four fingers broad. Upon it is laid a cloth bought in Easter-term, which is of black colour rowed with streaks distant about a foot or a span*."

This Court, says the same author, by report, began from the very Conquest of this kingdom, and was erected by King William. That it had its name from the place at which they sate, there is no room to scruple, if we consider the party-coloured cloth which covered the table, which the French called *Chequy*.

As to the authority and dignity, the same author says,—
 "Nulli licet Statuta Scaccari infringere, vel eis quavis temeritate resistere. Habet enim hoc commune cum ipsa Domini Regis Curia, in qua ipse in propria persona jura decernit, quod nec recordationi nec sententiæ in eo latæ liceat alicui contradicere."

By which it is evident, that the Exchequer was a Court different from the Court where the King sat in person, and whence there was no appeal.

In this Court, by the institution of William the Conqueror, not only the great Barons of this Kingdom, as well Ecclesiastical as Secular; but also the Justiciary of England, sat as Chief by his office, and so continued for a considerable time: for in the reign of Henry II. the abbot of Abingdon being dead, and the King seizing the revenues of the Convent, that House, by common consent, dispatched Nicholas their Prior and some of their Monks to Ralph de Glanvill, Lord Chief Justice of this Kingdom, to represent by word of mouth their customs, which they desired might not be infringed by such seizure. When they came to the said Ralph, "then sitting in the Exchequer at Westminster," and had declared their privileges, he advising with the Bishops and other Justices who also sat there, declared it was the opinion of that Court, "Whether the Church had a Pastor or not, their Customs ought not to be infringed."

* Ex Libro Nigro in Cur. Recept. Scaccar. penes Custod. Archiv. 4.

Ann. 8 Henry III. that Prince having seized certain lands belonging to Rose de Chesterton, she was ordered to appear before Hubert de Burgh, at that time Lord Chief Justice, and the Barons of the Exchequer, on the Sunday following the Octaves of the Holy Trinity*. Ten years after which, Matthew Paris says; "Stephanus de Segrave Capitalis Angliæ Justiciarius rem Scaccarii tractavit, scil. Thesaurum, Custodias Puerorum & Escaet. usque annum Domini 1234."

Formerly Fines were levied between Hawise de Iselham, Ralph her husband, and Roger their son and heir, unto William Briwere (Chief Lord of the Fee), of all their lands in Iselham, in the county of Devon, wherein the fine runs thus †: "Hæc venditio facta fuit in pleno Comitatu de Devenescire, & postea retracta & recordata apud Westmonasterium, ad Scaccarium, die Jovis proxima post Festum S. Lucæ Evangelistæ, ann. 26 Regis Henrici Secundi, coram Ricardo Winton. Gaufrido Elien. & Johanne Norwic. Episcopis; & Ranulpho de Glanvilla, & Ricardo Thesaurario, & Willielmo Basset, & Alano de Franellis, & Roberto Mantell, & aliis Baronibus, qui tunc ibi aderant."

Hence we may observe, that three Spiritual Barons sat in this Court with Ralph de Glanvill (then Justice of England), and three Temporal Barons. So likewise ann. 9 Richard I. ‡ and 14 John §.

Besides, it is evident that not only till 9 Henry III. in which year the Magna Charta was confirmed, but afterwards for the major part of King Edward the First's reign, the Common Pleas were held in this Court; for by the statute called *Articuli super Cartas*, made ann. 28 Edward I. || it is expressly enacted, "That no Common Plea shall be thenceforth held in the Exchequer, contrary to the form of the Magna Charta."

Instead of these Ecclesiastical and Secular Barons, here sat Canonists and other temporal persons learned in the Laws of this nation, who also had the names of Barons, because they sat in the same places as the real Barons did; the Lord Marshal** of England supplying the place of Chief Justice of England formerly, as the Lord Treasurer did afterwards.

Consonant to which are the Clause Rolls ††; wherein is mentioned, that William de Beauchamp was appointed "ad residendum ad Scaccarium tanquam Baro," as were at the same time Alexander de Swereford Treasurer of St. Paul's Cathedral,

* Rot. Fin. ann. 8 Henry III. m. 5.

† Pedes Fin. ann. 26 Henry III. levat. in com. Devon. in Cur. Recept. Scacc. ‡ Ibid. ann. 9 Richard I.

§ Rot. Claus. ann. 14 John, m. 4. D.

|| Cap. iv.

** Fleta lib. ii. cap. 4.

†† Rot. Claus. ann. 18 Henry III. D. m. 16.

London, and Richard de Muntfichet, each of whom had an allowance * of 40 marks yearly out of the King's Exchequer, for his support in that service. Ann. 48 Henry III, Roger de la Ley, the King's Remembrancer in this Court, was appointed "ad officium Baronis in Scaccario explendum †," there being no other Baron there at that time but himself.

In this Court are tried all causes having any relation to the revenues of the Crown, as touching accounts, disbursements, customs, and all fines imposed upon any person. Here may sit the Lord Treasurer and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, as well as the Lord Chief Baron and other Judges called Barons; but the two first seldom sit, and the five last seldom fail.

The first of these five is the principal Judge of this Court, and answers the Council at the Bar, who direct their speech to him; he also takes recognizances of the King's debts, &c. His office is of great honour: he is styled Lord Chief Baron, and created, as the other Judges are, by Letters Patent, to enjoy this dignity *Quandiu se bene gesserit*.

In the absence of the Lord Chief Baron, the other three Barons supply his place according to their seniority; but the fifth or last is called Cursitor Baron of the Court, and administers the oaths to the Sheriffs, Under-Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Searchers, Surveyors, &c. of the Custom-house.

In the Exchequer are held two Courts; one of Law, another of Equity: all judicial proceedings according to Law are *coram Baronibus*; but the Court of Equity held in the Exchequer Chamber is *coram Thesaurario, Cancellario, & Baronibus*.

This Court, and the others aforementioned, were not instituted by any Statute or Written Law, but have their original from the ancient custom of the Kingdom.

* Liberat. ann. 27 Henry III. m. 3.

† Rot. Claus. ann. 48 Henry III. m. 10.

LORD CHIEF BARONS of the EXCHEQUER.

	June 1, 1660.
Sir Orlando Bridgeman.	
	November 7, 1666.
Matthew Hale.	
	May 23, 1671.
Sir Edward Turner.	
	April 12, 1676.
William Montagu,	revoked April 20, 1686.
	April 21, 1686.
Sir Edward Atkyns.	
	April 17, 1689.
Sir Robert Atkyns.	
	June 10, 1695.
Sir Edward Ward.	
	November 20, 1714.
Sir Samuel Dodd,	He died April 13, 1716.
	June 10, 1716.
Sir Thomas Bury.	He died May 4, 1722.
	May 4, 1722.
Sir James Montagu.	He died October 20, 1723.
	November 16, 1723.
Sir Robert Eyre,	made Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.
	June 1, 1725.
Sir Jeffrey Gilbert.	He died Oct. 14, 1726.
	October 22, 1726.
Sir Thomas Pengelly.	
	April 28, 1730.
Sir James Reynolds.	vice Sir T. Pengelly, deceased.
	July, 1738.
Sir John Comyns,	vice Sir J. Reynolds, resigned.

Sir Edmund Probyn,	November, 1740. vice Sir J. Comyns, deceased.
Sir Thomas Parker,	December, 1742. vice Sir E. Probyn, deceased.
Sir Sidney Stafford Smythe,	November, 1772. vice Sir T. Parker, resigned.
Sir John Skynner,	December, 1777. vice Sir S. S. Smythe, resigned.

B A R O N S of the E X C H E Q U E R.

Thomas Leeke.	June 4, 1660.
Sir Edward Atkyns.	June 23, 1660.
Sir Christopher Turner.	July 7, 1660.
Clement Spelman.	March 9, 1663.
Sir Richard Raynesford.	November 16, 1663.
John Archer.	November 4, 1663.
Timothy Lyttelton.	February 1, 1669.
Hugh Windham.	June 20, 1670.
Sir Edward Turner.	May 23, 1672.
Sir Edward Thurland,	January 24, 1672. revoked April 29, 1699.
Vere Bertie.	June 4, 1675.

- William Montague. April 12, 1676.
- Francis Bramstone, June 17, 1678.
revoked April 29, 1679.
- William Gregory, February 7, 1679.
revoked February 9, 1685.
- Sir Thomas Raymond, April 13, 1679.
appointed one the Justices of
the Common Pleas.
- Sir Edward Atkyns. May 10, 1679.
William Leake.
- Thomas Street, April 21, 1681.
revoked Oct. 28, 1684.
- Sir Robert Wright. October 30, 1684.
- Sir Edward Atkyns. February 7, 1684.
Sir Richard May.
- Sir Edward Nevill, October 10, 1785.
revoked April 20, 1686.
- Sir Thomas Jenner. February 10, 1685.
- Sir Richard Heath, April 21, 1686.
revoked Nov. 3, 1688.
- Christopher Milto. April 24, 1686.
- Sir Thomas Powell. April 28, 1687.
- Charles Ingleby, July 3, 1688.
John Rotheram. revoked Nov. 3 following.
- Sir Edward Nevill. March 18, 1688.
- Nicholas Lechmere. May 8, 1689.
- Sir John Turton. May 9, 1689.

- November 31, 1691.
John Powell.
- October 28, 1695.
Sir Littleton Powis.
- September 17, 1696.
John Blencowe.
- November 25, 1697.
Henry Hatfield, revoked June 8, 1702.
- November 14, 1700.
Robert Tracy, made one of the Judges of the
Common Pleas.
- January 26, 1700.
Thomas Bury, revoked; and renewed Nov. 20,
1714; made Lord Chief
Baron, ann. 1716.
- June 18, 1701.
John Smith.
1702.
Robert Price.
1708.
Sir Salathiel Lovell.
- June 4, 1713.
Sir William Banister.
- October 14, 1714.
John Smith.
- October 26, 1714.
Sir James Montagu.
- January 24, 1716.
John Fortescue.
- May 22, 1718.
Sir Francis Page.
- May 24, 1722.
Jeffrey Gilbert, in the place of Sir James Mon-
tagu, made Lord Chief
Baron.

June 1, 1725.

Sir Bernard Hale, in the place of Sir Jeffry Gilbert, made Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

November 4, 1726.

Sir Laurence Carter, in the place of Robert Price, made a Justice of the Common Pleas.

Sir John Comyns, in the room of Sir Francis Page, made one of the Justices of the King's Bench.

November 27, 1722.

Sir William Thompson.

January, 1736.

William Fortescue, vice Sir J. Comyns, made a Justice of the Common Pleas.

July, 1738.

Sir Thomas Parker, vice W. Fortescue, made a Justice of the Common Pleas.

November, 1739.

Sir Martin Wright, vice Sir W. Thompson, deceased.

April, 1740.

James Reynolds, vice Sir T. Parker, made a Justice of the Common Pleas.

November, 1740.

Sir Thomas Abney, vice Sir M. Wright, made a Justice of the King's Bench.

February, 1743.

Charles Clarke, vice Sir T. Abney, made a Justice of the Common Pleas.

April, 1745.

Edward Clive, vice Sir L. Carter, deceased.

June, 1747.

Heneage Legge, vice Sir J. Reynolds, deceased.

July, 1750.

Sir Sidney Stafford Smythe, vice C. Clarke, deceased.

January, 1753.

Sir Richard Adams, vice E. Clive, made a Justice of the Common Pleas.

- January, 1753.
 Sir Richard Adams, vice E. Clive, made a Justice
 of the Common Pleas.
- October, 1759.
 Sir Richard Lloyd, vice H. Legge, deceased.
- November, 1761.
 Sir Henry Gould, vice Sir R. Lloyd, deceased.
- June, 1763.
 George Perrott, vice Sir H. Gould, made a
 Justice of the Common Pleas.
- November, 1772.
 James Eyre, vice Sir S. S. Smythe, made
 Lord Chief Baron of the
 Exchequer.
- April, 1774.
 Sir John Burland, vice Sir R. Adams, deceased.
- May, 1775.
 Sir Beaumont Hotham, vice G. Perrott, resigned.
- April, 1776.
 Sir Richard Perryn, vice Sir J. Burland, deceased.

CURSITOR BARONS.

- March 17, 1683-4.
 Sir Richard May, Recorder of Chichester.
- March 27, 1689.
 William Carr.
- July 9, 1689.
 George Bradbury.
- March 17, 1695.
 Richard Wallopp.
- September 24, 1697.
 William Simpson.
- June 18, 1702.
 Sir William Simpson.

Sir Salathiel Lovell, June 16, 1708.
Recorder of London.

Sir William Simpson, November 20, 1714.

Sir William Thomson, June 27, 1726.
renewed August 9, 1727.

John Birch, December 11, 1730.
Serjeant at Law. He died
October 1735.

George Clive, November, 1735.
vice J. Birch, deceased. He
died Dec. 31, 1739.

William Kynafton, February, 1740.
a Master in Chancery, vice G.
Clive, deceased. He resigned.

Edward Barker, July, 1743.
vice W. Kynafton, resigned.

John Tracy Atkins, 1755.
vice E. Baron, resigned. He
died July 23, 1773.

Francis Maseres, October, 1773.
vice J. Tracy Atkins, deceased.

The COURT of the DUTCHY of LANCASTER.

THERE is another Court at Westminster, called the Dutchy Court, which takes cognizance of all causes any way relating to the revenue of the Dutchy of Lancaster, which hath long since been annexed to the Crown.

The Chief Judge of this Court is the Chancellor, who is assisted by the Attorney of the Dutch. It is kept at Westminster, in the lower Exchequer, near the Tally-Court; and to it belong a Receiver General, a Vice-Chancellor, two Auditors, a Clerk of the Dutchy, and a Messenger.

CHANCELLORS of the Dutchy of LANCASTER.

June 1, 1660.

Charles Lord Seymour.

February 14, 1672.

Sir Robert Carr.

February 14, 1680.

Sir Thomas Ingram.

1688.

Robert Bertie, Lord Wiltoughby of Eresby.

1697.

Thomas Grey, Earl of Stamford.

1702.

Sir John Leveson Gower.

June 10, 1706.

James Stanley, Earl of Derby.

1710.

William Lord Berkeley of Stratton.

Chancellors of the Dutchy of Lancaster. 237

October 12, 1714.

Heneage Finch, Earl of Aylesford, He resigned Feb. 28, 1715, and died July 24, 1719.

March 6, 1715.

Richard Lumley, Earl of Scarborough. He died December 17, 1721.

June 12, 1717.

Nicholas Lechmere, for life. He died June 18, 1727.

July 17, 1727.

John Manners, Duke of Rutland.

May, 1736.

George Earl of Cholmondeley.

December, 1743.

Richard Lord Edgumbe.

January, 1758.

Thomas Viscount Dupplin, afterwards Earl of Kinnoull.

December, 1762.

James Lord Strange.

June, 1771.

Thomas Lord Hyde, since Earl of Clarendon.

MASTER of the ROLLS.

THIS place is both honourable and profitable. It is in the King's gift either for life or otherwise, as his Majesty pleaseth. He is called Master of the Rolls, as having the Custody of all Charters, Patents, Commissions, Deeds, and Recognizances, which being made up in parchment rolls gave occasion for that name; and from thence the place where they are kept is called the Rolls; which, being founded at first for the converted Jews, was, after their expulsion out of England, annexed for ever to the office of Master of the Rolls.

In this place, the Master of the Rolls may *jure officii*, and by virtue of a commission, hear causes with two Masters, and without the Lord Chancellor. He has in his gift those considerable offices of the Six Clerks in Chancery, the Examiner's offices, three Clerks of the Petty-bag, and the Clerks of the Rolls-Chapel, where the Rolls are kept.

In Parliament-time, when he sits in the House of Lords, his place is next to the Lord Chief Justice of England upon the second Wool-sack.

MASTERS of the ROLLS.

November 3, 1660.

Sir Harbottle Grimstone.

January 12, 1684.

Sir John Churchill.

October 20, 1625.

Sir John Trevor.

March 13, 1689.

Henry Powle.

January 13, 1692.

Sir John Trevor.

July 13, 1717.

Sir Joseph Jekyll, for life.

September, 1738.

John Verney.

October,

October, 1741.

William Fortescue.

January, 1750.

Sir John Strange.

May, 1754.

Sir Thomas Clarke.

December, 1764.

Sir Thomas Sewell.

ATTORNIES GENERAL

Jeffrey Palmer.	May 31, 1660.
Sir Heneage Finch.	May 10, 1670.
Sir Francis North.	November 12, 1673.
Sir William Jones.	1674.
Sir Creswell Levinz.	October 27, 1679.
Sir Robert Sawyer,	February 14, 1680. and by another Commission Feb. 7, 1684.
Sir Thomas Powis.	December 13, 1687.
Henry Pollexfen.	March 4, 1688.
Sir George Treby.	May 7, 1689.
Sir John Somers.	May 2, 1692.
Edward Ward.	April 4, 1693.
Sir Thomas Trevor.	June 10, 1695.
Edward Northey.	July 10, 1701.
Sir Simon Harcourt,	April 25, 1707. revoked October 21, 1708.
Sir James Montagu.	October 21, 1708.
Sir Simon Harcourt.	September 18, 1710.

October 19, 1710.

Sir Edward Northey.

March 14, 1717.

Nicholas Lechmere,

superfeded May 9, 1720.

May 9, 1720.

Sir Robert Raymond,

made Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

January 31, 1723.

Sir Philip Yorke,

{ made Lord Hardwicke, 1733,
and Lord Chief Justice of the
King's Bench; afterwards
Lord Chancellor.

December, 1733.

Sir John Willes,

made Lord Chief Justice of the
Common Pleas, Jan. 1737.

January, 1737.

Sir Dudley Ryder,

made Lord Chief Justice of the
King's Bench, 1754.

April, 1754.

William Murray,

{ created Lord Mansfield; ap-
pointed Lord Chief Justice of
the King's Bench, October
25, 1756.

November, 1756.

Robert Henley,

{ appointed Lord Keeper of the
Great Seal, June 30, 1757;
afterwards created Earl of
Northington, and Lord
Chancellor.

July, 1757.

Charles Pratt,

{ made Lord Chief Justice of the
Common Pleas, 1761; af-
terwards created Lord Cam-
den, and Lord Chancellor.

December, 1761.

Charles Yorke,

resigned November 1, 1763.

November, 1763.

Sir Fletcher Norton,

revoked.

August, 1765.

Charles Yorke.

August, 1766.

William De Gray,

appointed Lord Chief Justice of
the Common Pleas, 1771.

January, 1771.

Edward Thurlow,

created Lord Thurlow, and
Lord Chancellor, 1778.

July, 1778.

Alexander Wedderburne,

created Lord Loughborough,
and Lord Chief Justice of
the Common Pleas, 1780.

1780.

James Wallace.

SOLICITORS GENERAL.

1660.
Heneage Finch, made Attorney General, May
10, 1670.
- May 11, 1670,
Sir Edward Turner.
- May 20, 1671.
Francis North, made Attorney General, No-
vember 12, 1673.
- November 14, 1673.
Sir William Jones.
1678.
Sir Francis Winnington,
- January 13, 1678.
Heneage Finch, his Commission renewed, Feb.
7, 1684.
- April 26, 1686.
Sir Thomas Powis.
- December 13, 1687.
Sir William Williams.
- March 4, 1688.
Sir George Treby.
- May 7, 1689.
John Somers.
- May 2, 1692.
Thomas Trevor,
- July 13, 1695.
John Hawles.
- June 1, 1702.
Simon Harcourt, determined April 25, 1707.
- April 25, 1707.
Sir James Montagu, revoked Oct. 21, 1708.

- Robert Eyre. October 21, 1708.
- Sir Robert Raymond, May 13, 1710.
revoked Oct. 14, 1714.
- Nicholas Lechmere, October 15, 1714.
determined Dec. 1, 1715.
- John Fortescue Aland, December 21, 1715.
- Sir William Thompson, February 8, 1716.
superfeded March 17, 1719.
- Sir Philip Yorke, March 22, 1719.
made Attorney General, January 31, 1723.
- Sir Clement Wearg, February 3, 1723.
He died April 6, 1726.
- Charles Talbot, April 23, 1726.
created Lord Talbot, and Lord Chancellor 1733.
- Sir Dudley Ryder, December, 1733.
- Sir John Strange, January, 1737.
- William Murray, November, 1742.
- Sir Richard Lloyd, April, 1754.
- Charles Yorke, November, 1756.
- Sir Fletcher Norton, December, 1761.
- William De Gray, December, 1763.
- Edward Willes, August, 1766.
- John Dunning, December, 1767.

March,

Solicitors General.

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March, 1770.

Edward Thurlow.

January, 1771.

Alexander Wedderburne.

July, 1778.

James Wallace.

1780.

James Mansfield.

RECORDERS of LONDON.

Sir William Wild.

1659.

John Howell.

1668.

Sir George Jeffreys.

1675.

William Dolben.

1676.

George Treby.

1680.

Thomas Jenner,

October 3, 1683.

by another Commission, February 9, 1684.

Sir John Holt.

February 13, 1685.

Sir John Tate,

May 11, 1687.

revoked Feb. 11 following.

Sir Bartholomew Shower.

February 11, 1687.

Sir Salathiel Lovell,

1689.

made one of the Barons of the Exchequer.

Sir Peter King,

1708.

made one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, October 27, 1714.

Sir William Thompson,

1714.

{ made Solicitor General 1716, and afterwards a Baron of the Exchequer 1729. He died Oct. 27, 1739.

Sir John Strange,

November, 1739.

{ Solicitor General, and afterwards Master of the Rolls. He resigned.

December,

December, 1742.

Simon Urlin,

Serjeant at Law. He died
May 3, 1746.

May, 1746.

John Stracey,

Knighted 1748. He died De-
cember 28, 1748.

January, 1749.

Richard Adams,

made a Baron of the Exchequer.
He resigned, 1743.

February, 1753.

William Moreton.

He died March 14, 1763.

April, 1763.

James Eyre,

made a Baron of the Exchequer.
He resigned Oct. 28, 1772.

November, 1772.

John Glynn,

Serjeant at Law. He died
September 16, 1779.

October, 1779.

James Adair,

Serjeant at Law.

COMMISSIONERS for TRADE and PLANTATIONS.

KING Charles II. on his Restoration established a Council of Trade, for keeping a Comptroll and Superinspection upon the whole commerce of the nation, and appointed these following persons Commissioners :

November 7, 1660.

Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, Lord Chancellor of England ; Thomas Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, Lord Treasurer ; George Monke, Duke of Albemarle ; Montagu Bertie, Lord Willoughby of Eresby, Lord Chamberlain ; William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke ; James Ley, Earl of Marlborough ; Charles Weston, Earl of Portland ; Charles Goring, Earl of Norwich ; Edward Montagu, Earl of Sandwich ; John Roberts, Lord Roberts ; and others.

October 20, 1668.

Another Commission passed the seals ; but the names I have not been able to discover.

April 16, 1669.

Another Commission was issued out, and these following persons were added, viz.

William Cavendish, Earl of Devonshire ; Edward Montagu, Earl of Sandwich ; George Savile, Viscount Halifax ; and George Berkeley, Lord Berkeley.

After this, I find no more Commissions till this following ; viz.

December 16, 1695.

A Commission, constituting the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England, the Lord Chancellor of England for the time being, the President of the Council, the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, with divers others, Commissioners during his Majesty's pleasure, for promoting the trade of England, and for inspecting and improving his Majesty's plantations in America and elsewhere.

May 15, 1696.

A Commission, appointing the Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England, the President of the Council, the Keeper of the Privy Seal, the first Commissioner of the Treasury, or Lord Treasurer for the time being, and several others.

July 6, 1697.

The Chancellor or Lord Keeper for the time being, President of the Council, Keeper of the Privy Seal, Lord Treasurer, or first Commissioner of the Treasury for the time being, and others.

June 9, 1699.

The Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper, President of the Council, Lord Privy Seal; Lord Treasurer, or first Commissioner of the Treasury, Lord High Admiral, or first Commissioner of the Admiralty; two Principal Secretaries of State; the Chancellor of the Exchequer; Thomas Grey; Earl of Stamford, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Robert Sutton, Lord Lexington, Sir Philip Meadows, William Blathwayt, John Pollexfen, John Lock, Abraham Hill, and George Stepney.

June 11, 1700.

The same, with the addition of Matthew Prior.

January 8, 1701.

The same, with the addition of Robert Cecil.

June 19, 1702.

His Royal Highness Prince George of Denmark, Lord High Admiral of England; Sir Nathan Wright Lord Keeper, and the Chancellor of England for the time being, and others.

February 25, 1707.

The same.

May 4, 1708.

The same.

May 12, 1710.

The Lord Chancellor, and Lord Treasurer for the time being, and others.

October 4, 1710.

The same, together with Arthur Moore.

June 12, 1711.

The Lord Keeper, Lord Treasurer, Charles Finch Earl of Winchelsea; Francis Gwyane, and others.

July

July 7, 1712.

The Lord Keeper, Lord Treasurer, Lord President of the Council, and others.

September 15, 1713.

Simon Lord Harcourt, Lord Chancellor; and several other prime Ministers of State; together with Francis North, Lord Guilford; Sir Philip Meadows, sen. Robert Monkton, Arthur Moore, Sir John Hind Cotton, John Sharpe, Samuel Pitts, and Thomas Vernon.

December 13, 1714.

William Lord Cowper, Lord Chancellor; Daniel Finch, Earl of Nottingham, President of the Council; and others.

May 12, 1715.

The Lord High Chancellor, President of the Council, and Lord Privy Seal for the time being, with several others.

January 5, 1716.

The same.

July 13, 1717.

The Lord Chancellor, and several other great Ministers of State, together with Henry Howard, Earl of Suffolk and Bindon; John Chetwind, Charles Cooke, Paul Docminique, John Moleworth, with Thomas Pelham, Daniel Pulteney, and Martin Bladen, in the places of Sir Jacob Astley, John Cockburn, and Joseph Addison.

January 31, 1718.

The Lord Chancellor, and several other great Ministers of State, together with Robert Darcy, Earl of Holderness; John Chetwind, Sir Charles Cooke, Paul Docminique, John Moleworth, Thomas Pelham, Daniel Pulteney, and Martin Bladen.

May 11, 1719.

The Lord Chancellor, and several other great Ministers of State.

June 24, 1720.

The same.

September 4, 1721.

The Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper for the time being, Lord President of the Council, Lord Privy Seal, and several other great Ministers of State, now and for the time being.

October 4, 1721.

The same.

August 8, 1727.

Thomas Wake, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, Lord President of the Council, Lord Privy Seal, and several other great Ministers of State, together with Walter Carey.

June 1, 1728.

The Lord High Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of Great-Britain, now and for the time being, Lord President of the Council, Lord Privy Seal, and several other prime Ministers of State, now and for the time being; and also Thomas Fane, Earl of Westmorland, Paul Docminique, Thomas Pelham, Martin Bladen, and Edward Ashe; Sir Orlando Bridgeman, Walter Carey, and Sir Thomas Frankland, in the place of John Chetwind.

May 14, 1730.

The Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the Seal, President of the Council, Privy Seal, and several other Ministers of State, together with Thomas Fane, Earl of Westmorland, Paul Docminique, Thomas Pelham, Martin Bladen, Edward Ashe, Sir Orlando Bridgeman, James Brudenell, and Sir Archer Croft.

May, 1735.

Benjamin Earl Fitzwalter, Thomas Pelham, Martin Bladen, Edward Ashe, Sir Orlando Bridgeman, James Brudenell, Sir Archer Croft, and Richard Plumer.

June, 1737.

John Lord Monson, Thomas Pelham, Martin Bladen, Edward Ashe, James Brudenell, Sir Archer Croft, Richard Plumer, and Robert Herbert.

April, 1741.

John Lord Monson, Martin Bladen, Edward Ashe, James Brudenell, Richard Plumer, Robert Herbert, Benjamin Keene, and Thomas Pelham, jun.

December, 1743.

John Lord Monson, Martin Bladen, Edward Ashe, Richard Plumer, Robert Herbert, Benjamin Keene, Thomas Pelham, jun. Sir Charles Gilmour.

December, 1744.

John Lord Monson, Martin Bladen, Edward Ashe, James Brudenell, Richard Plumer, Robert Herbert, Sir John Phillips, John Pitt.

May,

252 *Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.*

May, 1745.

John Lord Monson, Martin Bladen, Edward Ashe, James Brudenell, Richard Plumer, Robert Herbert, John Pitt, and Bapt. Leveson Gower.

February, 1746.

John Lord Monson, Edward Ashe, James Brudenell, Richard Plumer, Robert Herbert, John Pitt, Baptist Leveson Gower, and James Grenville.

November, 1746.

John Lord Monson, Richard Plumer, Robert Herbert, John Pitt, Baptist Leveson Gower, James Grenville, Thomas Viscount Dupplin, and Francis Fane.

November, 1748.

George Earl of Halifax, Richard Plumer, Robert Herbert, John Pitt, Baptist Leveson Gower, James Grenville, Thomas Viscount Dupplin, and Francis Fane.

December, 1748.

George Earl of Halifax, Robert Herbert, John Pitt, Baptist Leveson Gower, James Grenville, Thomas Viscount Dupplin, Francis Fane, and Sir Thomas Robinson.

June, 1749.

George Earl of Halifax, Robert Herbert, John Pitt, James Grenville, Thomas Viscount Dupplin, Francis Fane, Sir Thomas Robinson, and Charles Townshend.

December, 1749.

George Earl of Halifax, Robert Herbert, John Pitt, James Grenville, Thomas Viscount Dupplin, Francis Fane, Charles Townshend, and Andrew Stone.

December, 1751.

George Earl of Halifax, John Pitt, James Grenville, Thomas Viscount Dupplin, Francis Fane, Charles Townshend, Andrew Stone, and James Oswald.

April, 1754.

George Earl of Halifax, John Pitt, James Grenville, Francis Fane, Andrew Stone, James Oswald, Richard Edgecumbe, and Thomas Pelham.

December, 1755.

George Earl of Halifax, Francis Fane, Andrew Stone, James Oswald, Thomas Pelham, John Talbot, Soame Jenyns, and Richard Rigby.

April, 1756.

George Earl of Halifax, Andrew Stone, James Oswald, Thomas Pelham, John Talbot, Soame Jenyns, Richard Rigby, and William Ger. Hamilton.

December, 1756.

George Earl of Halifax, Andrew Stone, James Oswald, Thomas Pelham, Soame Jenyns, Richard Rigby, William G. Hamilton, and William Sloper.

January, 1760.

George Earl of Halifax, Andrew Stone, Thomas Pelham, Soame Jenyns, William G. Hamilton, William Sloper, Edward Eliot, and Edward Bacon.

March, 1761.

Samuel Lord Sandys, Andrew Stone, Soame Jenyns, Edward Eliot, Edward Bacon, John Yorke, Sir Edward Thomas, and George Rice.

December, 1761.

Samuel Lord Sandys, Soame Jenyns, Edward Eliot, Edward Bacon, John Yorke, Sir Edward Thomas, George Rice, and John Roberts.

January, 1763.

Samuel Lord Sandys, Soame Jenyns, Edward Eliot, Edward Bacon, John Yorke, Sir Edward Thomas, George Rice, and Francis Lord Orwell.

March, 1763.

Right Hon. Charles Townshend, Soame Jenyns, Edward Eliot, Edward Bacon, John Yorke, Sir Edward Thomas, George Rice, and Francis Lord Orwell.

April, 1763.

William Earl Shelburne, Soame Jenyns, Edward Eliot, Edward Bacon, John Yorke, George Rice, Francis Lord Orwell, and Bamber Gascoigne.

September, 1763.

Wills Earl of Hillsborough, Soame Jenyns, Edward Eliot, Edward Bacon, John Yorke, George Rice, Francis Lord Orwell, and Bamber Gascoigne.

May,

254 *Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.*

May, 1764.

Wills Earl of Hillsborough, Soame Jenyns, Edward Eliot, Edward Bacon, George Rice, Francis Lord Orwell, Bamber Gascoigne, and Jeremiah Dyson.

August, 1765.

William Earl of Dartmouth, Soame Jenyns, Edward Eliot, John Yorke, George Rice, John Roberts, Jeremiah Dyson, and William Fitzherbert.

January, 1766.

William Earl of Dartmouth, Soame Jenyns, Edward Eliot, George Rice, John Roberts, Jeremiah Dyson, William Fitzherbert, and Henry Viscount Palmerstone.

August, 1766.

Wills Earl of Hillsborough, Soame Jenyns, Edward Eliot, George Rice, John Roberts, Jeremiah Dyson, William Fitzherbert, and Henry Viscount Palmerstone.

October, 1766.

Wills Earl of Hillsborough, Soame Jenyns, Edward Eliot, George Rice, John Roberts, Jeremiah Dyson, William Fitzherbert, and Thomas Robinson.

December, 1766.

Robert Viscount Clare, Soame Jenyns, Edward Eliot, George Rice, John Roberts, Jeremiah Dyson, William Fitzherbert, and Thomas Robinson.

July, 1768 *.

Wills Earl of Hillsborough, as Secretary of State; Soame Jenyns, Edward Eliot, George Rice, John Roberts, Jeremiah Dyson, William Fitzherbert, and Thomas Robinson.

December, 1768.

Wills Earl of Hillsborough, as Secretary of State; Soame Jenyns, Edward Eliot, George Rice, John Roberts, William Fitzherbert, Thomas Robinson, and Wilmot Lord Lisburne.

April, 1770.

Wills Earl of Hillsborough, as Secretary of State; Soame Jenyns, Edward Eliot, John Roberts, William Fitzherbert, Lord Robert Spencer, George Lord Greville, and William Northey

* From this time there are only Seven Special Commissioners besides the great Officers of State.

February,

February, 1771.

Wills Earl of Hillsborough, as Secretary of State; Soame Jenyns, Edward Eliot, John Roberts, William Fitzherbert, Lord Robert Spencer, George Lord Greville, and Thomas Whateley.

February, 1772.

Wills Earl of Hillsborough, as Secretary of State; Soame Jenyns, Edward Eliot, John Roberts, Bamber Gascoigne, Lord Robert Spencer, George Lord Greville, and William Jolliffe.

August, 1772.

Wills Earl of Hillsborough, as Secretary of State; Soame Jenyns, Edward Eliot, Bamber Gascoigne, Lord Robert Spencer, George Lord Greville, William Jolliffe, and John Lord Garlies.

November, 1772.

William Earl of Dartmouth, as Secretary of State; Soame Jenyns, Edward Eliot, Bamber Gascoigne, Lord Robert Spencer, George Lord Greville, William Jolliffe, and John Lord Garlies.

January, 1774.

Wm. Earl of Dartmouth, as Secretary of State; Soame Jenyns, Edward Eliot, Bamber Gascoigne, Lord Robert Spencer, William Jolliffe, Whitshed Keene, Charles Fulke Greville.

November, 1775.

Lord George Germaine, as Secretary of State; Soame Jenyns, Edward Eliot, Bamber Gascoigne, Lord Robert Spencer, William Jolliffe, Whitshed Keene, and Charles Fulke Greville.

March, 1776.

Lord George Germaine, as Secretary of State, Soame Jenyns, Bamber Gascoigne, Lord Robert Spencer, William Jolliffe, Whitshed Keene, Charles Fulke Greville, and Wm. Eden.

June, 1777.

Lord George Germaine, as Secretary of State; Soame Jenyns, Bamber Gascoigne, Lord Robert Spencer, William Jolliffe, Charles Fulke Greville, Wm. Eden, and Thomas de Grey.

July, 1779.

Lord George Germaine, as Secretary of State; Soame Jenyns, Lord Robert Spencer, Charles Fulke Greville, William Eden, Thomas de Grey, Andrew Stuart, and Edward Gibbon.

November,

256 *Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.*

November, 1779*.

Frederick Earl of Carlisle, as First Commissioner; Soame Jenyns, Lord Robert Spencer, Charles Fulke Greville, Wm. Eden, Thomas De Grey, Andrew Stuart, and Edward Gibbon.

September 6, 1780.

Frederick Earl of Carlisle, as First Commissioner; Lord Robert Spencer, William Eden, Thomas De Grey, Andrew Stuart, Edward Gibbon, Hans Sloane, and Benjamin Langlois.

* From this time there are Eight special Commissioners besides the great Officers of State.

COMMISSIONERS of CUSTOMS.

September 20, 1660.

Sir Job Harbye, Sir John Wolstenholme, Sir John Jacob, Sir Nicholas Crispe, Sir John Harrison, and Sir John Shawe.

September 27, 1671.

Sir George Downing, Sir William Thompson, Sir William Lowther, William Gorway, Francis Millington, and John Upton. Salary 2000l. per ann. each.

March 30, 1672.

Sir Richard Temple, Sir George Downing, Sir William Thompson, Sir William Lowther, William Garway, Francis Millington, and John Upton. Salary 2000l. per ann. each.

March 18, 1673.

The same.

January 8, 1675.

Sir Richard Temple, Sir Edward Deering, Sir George Downinge, Sir William Lowther, Charles Cheyne, Francis Millington, and John Upton. Salary 1260l. per ann. each.

November 9, 1677.

Sir Richard Temple, Sir Edward Deering, Sir Francis Lawley, Sir George Downinge, Sir William Lowther, Charles Cheyne, and Francis Millington. Salary 1200l. per ann. each.

February 14, 1679.

Sir Richard Temple, Sir Edward Deering, Sir Francis Lawley, Sir George Downinge, Charles Osborne, Charles Cheyne, and Francis Millington. Salary 1200l. per ann.

April 10, 1679.

Sir Richard Temple, Sir George Downinge, Charles Cheyne, Francis Millington, and John Upton. Salary 1200l. per ann.

July 1, 1680.

Charles Cheyne Viscount Newhaven, Sir Richard Temple, Sir George Downinge, John Upton, and Nicholas Butler. Salary 1200l. per ann.

November 11, 1681.

Charles Cheyne Viscount Newhaven, Andrew Newport, Sir Richard Temple, Sir George Downinge, and Nicholas Butler, M. D.

March 7, 1684.

Charles Cheyne Viscount Newhaven, Sir Dudley North, Andrew Newport, Sir Richard Temple, Sir George Downinge, and Sir Nicholas Butler. Salary 1200l. per ann.

August 1, 1684.

Charles Cheyne Viscount Newhaven, Andrew Newport, Sir Richard Temple, Sir Nicholas Butler, Sir John Buckworth, and William Dickinson. Salary 1200l. per ann.

December 31, 1684.

Charles Cheyne Viscount Newhaven, Andrew Newport, Sir Richard Temple, Sir Nicholas Butler, Sir John Buckworth, William Dickinson, and Thomas Chudleigh. Salary 1200l. per ann.

February 28, 1685.

Charles Cheyne Viscount Newhaven, Sir John Werden, Sir Nicholas Butler, William Dickinson, and Thomas Chudleigh. Salary 1200l. per ann.

April 2, 1685.

Charles Cheyne Viscount Newhaven, Sir Dudley North, Sir John Werden, Sir Nicholas Butler, Sir John Buckworth, William Dickinson, and Thomas Chudleigh. Salary 1200l. per ann.

June 25, 1686.

Charles Cheyne Viscount Newhaven, Sir Dudley North, Sir John Werden, Sir John Buckworth, Sir Nicholas Butler, William Dickinson, Thomas Chudleigh, and Samuel Clarke. Salary 1200l. per ann.

July 9, 1686.

Charles Cheyne Viscount Newhaven, Sir Dudley North, Sir John Werden, Sir Nicholas Butler, Sir John Buckworth, William Dickinson, Thomas Chudleigh, and Samuel Clarke. Salary 1200l. per ann.

February 25, 1687.

Sir Dudley North, Sir John Werden, Sir Nicholas Butler, Sir John Buckworth, and Thomas Chudleigh. Salary 1200l. per ann.

January

January 14, 1688.

Sir Nicholas Butler, Sir Dudley North, Sir John Werden, Thomas Chudleigh, and William Culliford. Salary 1200l. per ann.

February 28, 1788.

Sir Nicholas Butler, Henry Browne, Sir Dudley North, Sir John Werden, and William Culliford. Salary 1200l. per ann.

April 20, 1689.

George Booth, Sir Richard Temple, Sir John Werden, Sir Robert Southwell, Sir Robert Clayton, Sir Patience Ward, and Thomas Pelham.

March 24, 1691.

George Booth, Sir Richard Temple, Sir John Werden, Sir Robert Southwell, Sir Robert Clayton, Sir Patience Ward, and Henry Guy. Salary 1000l. per ann.

July 3, 1691.

George Booth, Sir Richard Temple, Sir John Werden, Sir Robert Southwell, Sir Patience Ward, Sir Robert Clayton, and Charles Godolphin. Salary 1000l. per ann.

August 14, 1694.

Sir Robert Clayton, Sir Patience Ward, Sir Robert Southwell, Charles Godolphin, Sir Walter Young, James Chadwick, and Samuel Clarke. Salary 1000l. per ann.

April 14, 1696.

Sir Robert Clayton, Sir Patience Ward, Sir Robert Southwell, Charles Godolphin, Sir Walter Young, James Chadwick, Samuel Clarke, and Benjamin Overton. Salary 1000l. per ann.

June 21, 1697.

Charles Godolphin, Sir Walter Young, Samuel Clarke, Benjamin Overton, Sir Henry Hobart, Sir John Austin, Robert Henley. Salary 1000l. per ann.

August 20, 1698.

Charles Godolphin, Sir Walter Young, Samuel Clarke, Benjamin Overton, Sir Henry Hobart, Sir John Austin, Robert Henley, and Sir William St. Quintin. Salary 1000l. per ann.

November 22, 1699.

Charles Godolphin, Sir Walter Young, Samuel Clarke, Benjamin Overton, Robert Henley, Sir William St. Quintin, and Thomas Newport. Salary 1000l. per ann.

December 18, 1701.

Charles Godolphin, Samuel Clarke, Benjamin Overton, Robert Henley, Thomas Newport, Arthur Maynwaring, and William Culliford. Salary 1000l. per ann.

June 1, 1702.

The same.

August 21, 1702.

The same.

July 14, 1703.

Charles Godolphin, Samuel Clarke, Thomas Newport, Arthur Maynwaring, William Cullisford, Sir John Werden, and Richard Bretton. Salary 1000l. per ann.

May 15, 1705.

Charles Godolphin, Samuel Clarke, Thomas Newport, William Cullisford, Sir John Werden, Richard Bretton, and Thomas Hall. Salary 1000l. per ann.

June 6, 1706.

Charles Godolphin, Samuel Clarke, Thomas Newport, William Cullisford, Sir John Werden, Thomas Hall, and Sir Matthew Dudley. Salary 1000l. per ann.

May 4, 1708.

Charles Godolphin, Samuel Clarke, Thomas Newport, William Culliford, Sir John Werden, Sir Matthew Dudley, and Sir John Stanley. Salary 1000l. per ann.

December 23, 1708.

Charles Godolphin, Thomas Newport, William Culliford, Sir John Werden, Sir Matthew Dudley, Sir John Stanley, and John Shute. Salary 1000l. per ann.

January 25, 1711.

Charles Godolphin, Sir John Werden, Sir John Stanley, Matthew Prior, John Bridges, Robert Williamson, and Edward Gibbons. Salary 1000l. per ann.

May 17, 1714.

Sir John Werden, Sir John Stanley, Matthew Prior, John Bridges, Robert Williamson, Edward Gibbons, Charles Godolphin, and Sir David Nairne. Salary 1000l. per ann.

November 9, 1714.

Sir John Stanley, John Bridges, Robert Williamson, Sir John Werden, Matthew Prior, Edward Gibbons, and Sir David Nairne; their Patent revoked, and Sir Walter Young, Sir Matthew Dudley, Sir John Stanley, John Bridges, Robert Williamson, John Pulteney, and Thomas Walker appointed. Salary 1000l. per ann.

December 4, 1714.

Sir Walter Young, Sir Matthew Dudley, Sir John Stanley, Robert Williamson, John Pulteney, Thomas Walker, and Sir Charles Peers. Salary 1000l. per ann.

March 17, 1715.

Sir Walter Young, Sir Matthew Dudley, Sir John Stanley, John Pulteney, Thomas Walker, Sir Charles Peers, and Sir Thomas Frankland. Salary 1000l. per ann.

January 2, 1718.

Sir Walter Young, Sir Matthew Dudley, Sir John Stanley, John Pulteney, Thomas Walker, Sir Charles Peers, and Robert Baylis. Salary 1000l. per ann.

October 1, 1720.

Sir Walter Young, Sir Matthew Dudley, Sir John Stanley, John Pulteney, Thomas Walker, Sir Charles Peers, and Robert Baylis.

September 4, 1721.

Sir Walter Young, Sir John Stanley, John Pulteney, Thomas Walker, Sir Charles Peers, Robert Baylis, and Sir John Evelyn. Salary 1000l. per ann.

March 27, 1722.

Sir Walter Young, Sir John Stanley, Thomas Walker, Sir Charles Peers, Robert Baylis, Sir John Evelyn, and Thomas Maynard.

June 27, 1723.

Sir Walter Young, Sir John Stanley, Thomas Walker, Sir Charles Peers, Robert Baylis, Sir John Evelyn, Thomas Maynard, Sir James Campbell, Humphry Brent, John Campbell, Brian Fairfax, Henry Hale, George Drummond, and John Hill, Commissioners for England and Scotland. Salary 1000l. per ann.

October 18, 1727.

Sir Walter Young, Sir John Stanley, Thomas Walker, Sir Charles Peers, Sir John Evelyn, Thomas Maynard, Sir James Campbell, Humphry Brent, John Campbell, Brian Fairfax, Henry Hale, George Drummond, John Hill, and Alan Broderick. Salary 1000l. per ann.

July 19, 1728.

Sir Walter Young, Sir John Stanley, Thomas Walker, Sir Charles Peers, Sir John Evelyn, Sir James Campbell, Humphry Brent, John Campbell, Brian Fairfax, Henry Hale, George Drummond, John Hill, Alan Broderick, and Gwynn Vaughan. Salary 1000l. per ann.: with a clause that seven of the said Commissioners from time to time shall have their chief residence in the ports of London; and that five of the said Commissioners shall have their chief residence at Edinburgh for managing the said Customs.

September 21, 1730.

Sir Walter Young, Sir John Stanley, Thomas Walker, Sir Charles Peers, Sir John Evelyn, Sir James Campbell, John Campbell, Brian Fairfax, Henry Hale, George Drummond, John Hill, Gwynn Vaughan, and George Ross.

May 14, 1731.

Sir Walter Young, Sir John Stanley, Thomas Walker, Sir Charles Peers, Sir John Evelyn, Sir James Campbell, John Campbell, Brian Fairfax, Henry Hale, George Drummond, John Hill, Gwynn Vaughan, George Ross, and Wardel George Westby. Salary 1000l. per ann.

August 28, 1731.

Sir John Stanley, Thomas Walker, Sir Charles Peers, Sir John Evelyn, Sir James Campbell, John Campbell, Brian Fairfax, Henry Hale, George Drummond, John Hill, Gwynn Vaughan, George Ross, Wardel George Westby, and Sir Robert Baylis. Salary 1000l. per ann.

January

January 2, 1732.

Sir John Stanley, Sir Charles Peers, Sir John Evelyn, Sir James Campbell, John Campbell, Brian Fairfax, Henry Hale, George Drummond, John Hill, Gwynn Vaughan, George Ross, Wardell George Westby, Sir Robert Baylis, and Edward Trelawney.

May 24, 1735.

Sir John Stanley, Sir Charles Peers, Sir John Evelyn, Sir James Campbell, John Campbell, Brian Fairfax, George Drummond, John Hill, Gwynn Vaughan, Geo. Ross, W. G. Westby, Sir Robert Baylis, Edward Trelawney, and Sir Robert Corbett; fourteen Commissioners for Great-Britain.

October 15, 1737.

Sir John Stanley, Sir John Evelyn, John Campbell, Brian Fairfax, John Hill, Gwynn Vaughan, Geo. Ross, W. G. Westby, Sir Robert Baylis, Sir Robert Corbett, Richard Chandler, Beaumont Hotham, Richard Somers, and Colin Campbell.

June 29, 1741.

Sir John Stanley, Sir John Evelyn, John Campbell, Brian Fairfax, John Hill, George Ross, W. G. Westby, Sir Robert Baylis, Richard Chandler, Beaumont Hotham, Richard Somers, Colin Campbell, Edward Riggs, and Isaac Leheup.

February 12, 1742.

Sir John Stanley, Sir John Evelyn, John Campbell, Brian Fairfax, John Hill, George Ross, W. G. Westby, Sir Robert Baylis, Richard Chandler, Beaumont Hotham, Richard Somers, Colin Campbell, Isaac Leheup, and Gwynn Vaughan.

September 9, 1742.

Sir John Stanley, Sir John Evelyn, Brian Fairfax, John Hill, Sir Robert Baylis, Richard Chandler, W. G. Westby, Beaumont Hotham, and Samuel Mead. At this time the Commission for the United Kingdoms was divided, and the above Nine Commissioners were appointed for the management of the Customs in England, and the remaining five for Scotland.

December 15, 1744.

Sir John Evelyn, Brian Fairfax, John Hill, Sir Robert Baylis, Richard Chandler, W. G. Westby, Beaumont Hotham, Samuel Mead, and Gwynn Vaughan.

July 27, 1747.

Sir John Evelyn, Brian Fairfax, Sir Robert Baylis, Richard Chandler, W. G. Westby, Beaumont Hotham, Samuel Mead, Gwynn Vaughan, and William Levinz.

December 30, 1748.

Sir John Evelyn, Brian Fairfax, R. Cavendish Chandler, W. G. Westby, Beaumont Hotham, Samuel Mead, G. Vaughan, William Levinz, and Edward Hooper.

April 14, 1750.

Sir John Evelyn, R. Cavendish Chandler, W. G. Westby, B. Hotham, Samuel Mead, G. Vaughan, Wm. Levinz, Edward Hooper, and Sir Miles Stapleton.

June 17, 1752.

Sir John Evelyn, R. Cavendish Chandler, W. G. Westby, B. Hotham, Samuel Mead, G. Vaughan, Wm. Levinz, Edward Hooper, and Thomas Tash.

December 10, 1756.

Sir John Evelyn, R. Cavendish, B. Hotham, Samuel Mead, G. Vaughan, Wm. Levinz, Edward Hooper, Thomas Tash, Claudius Amyand.

July 4, 1758.

Sir John Evelyn, R. Cavendish, B. Hotham, Samuel Mead, Wm. Levinz, Edward Hooper, Thomas Tash, Claudius Amyand, and Henry Pelham.

March 24, 1761.

Sir John Evelyn, B. Hotham, Samuel Mead, Wm. Levinz, Edward Hooper, Thomas Tash, Claudius Amyand, Henry Pelham, and John Frederick.

December 13, 1762.

Sir John Evelyn, B. Hotham, Samuel Mead, Wm. Levinz, Edward Hooper, Claudius Amyand, Henry Pelham, John Frederick, and Henry Bankes.

March 15, 1763.

Samuel Mead, Edward Hooper, Claudius Amyand, Henry Pelham, John Frederick, Henry Bankes, Sir Wm. Musgrave, Joseph Pennington, and Corbyn Morris.

June 12, 1765.

Samuel Mead, Edward Hooper, Henry Pelham, John Frederick, Henry Banks, Sir Wm. Musgrave, Joseph Pennington, Corbin Morris, and the Hon. Henry Grenville.

August 18, 1766.

Samuel Mead, Edward Hooper, Henry Pelham, John Frederick, Henry Banks, Sir William Musgrave, Joseph Pennington, Corbyn Morris, and James Jeffreys.

December 2, 1769.

Samuel Mead, Edward Hooper, Henry Pelham, John Frederick, Henry Banks, Sir Wm. Musgrave, Corbyn Morris, James Jeffreys, and Thomas Boone.

December, 1776.

Edward Hooper, Henry Pelham, Sir John Frederick, Sir Wm. Musgrave, Corbyn Morris, James Jeffreys, Thomas Boone, Welbore Ellis Agar, and Wm. Hey.

October 17, 1778.

Edward Hooper, Henry Pelham, Sir John Frederick, Sir Wm. Musgrave, James Jeffreys, Thomas, Welbore Ellis Agar, William Hey, and Thomas Allan.

COMMISSIONERS of EXCISE.

February 8, 1660.

Sir Matthew Hale, Lord Chief Baron; Sir Edward Atkyns and Sir Christopher Turner, Barons of the Exchequer; Sir Richard Browne, Lord Mayor of London; Sir William Doyley, Sir Henry Vernon, Sir George Bimon, William Prynne, John Birch, Robert Scawen, Francis Finch, Nathaniel Martin, and Edward Wingate, Commissioners for discharging, settling, and recovering the arrears of Excise due to the King.

November 29, 1660.

Sir George Bimon, and others, or any three of them, to receive all arrears of Excise due to Nov. 8 last past, within London, Westminster, Southwark, Surrey, and Middlesex (South Mimms in Middlesex excepted), with an allowance of 2s. in every 20s. they shall receive.

March 20, 1664.

Sir Denny Ashburnham, Sir George Bimon, Francis Finch, and Edward Wingate.

June 24, 1665.

Sir John James, John James, Richard Kingdom, and William Hiccocks Commissioners within London, Westminster, Southwark, and Counties of Middlesex and Surrey (except South Mimms in the county of Middlesex), on behalf of his Majesty's Farmers of the Excise.

October, 1666.

Robert Huntington, Richard Kingdom, John James, jun. and William Forthe, Commissioners for the abovesaid places for the Farmers of the Excise, with an allowance from the King of 2000l. per ann. payable quarterly.

William Forthe, LL.D. Robert Huntington, Richard Kingdom, and John James. Salary 500l. per ann. each.

August 15, 1670.

Sir Samuel Morland, Robert Huntington, William Forthe, and Richard Kingdom. Salary 500l. per ann.

September

September 24, 1670.

Sir Samuel Morland, Sir John James, Robert Huntingdon, William Forthe, and Richard Kingdom, Salary 500l. per ann.

May 15, 1671.

Sir Samuel Morland, Sir Robert Southwell (one of the Clerks of his Majesty's Privy Council), Sir John James, Robert Huntingdon, William Forthe, and Richard Kingdom. Salary 500l. per ann.

January 31, 1672.

Sir Samuel Morland, Sir John Davys, Sir Robert Southwell, Sir John James, Robert Huntingdon, and Richard Kingdom. Salary 500l. per ann.

September 12, 1673.

Sir Samuel Morland, Sir Robert Wiseman, Sir Robert Southwell, Sir John James, Sir Robert Huntingdon, William Forthe, and R. Kingdom. Salary 500l. per ann.

December 1, 1673.

Sir Samuel Morland, Sir Robert Wiseman, Sir Robert Southwell, Sir John James, Sir Robert Huntingdon, William Forthe, Richard Kingdom, and Richard Brett. Salary 500l. per ann.

October 23, 1674.

Sir Samuel Morland, Sir Robert Wiseman, Sir Robert Southwell, Sir John James, Robert Huntingdon, Richard Kingdom, Francis Finch, and Henry Frederick Thynne. Salary 500l. per ann.

October 7, 1675.

The same.

November 9, 1677.

Sir Samuel Morland, Sir Robert Wiseman, Sir Robert Southwell, Sir John James, Robert Huntingdon, Henry Frederick Thynne, Edward Wingate, Frederick Christian Howard, and Sir John Elves. Salary 500l. per ann.

August 3, 1678.

Sir Denny Ashburnham, Sir Samuel Morland, Sir Robert Wiseman, Sir John Elves, Sir Robert Southwell, Sir John James, Robert Huntingdon, Charles Davenant, Edward Wingate, and Frederick Christian Howard. Salary 500l. per ann.

March

March 11, 1679.

Sir Denny Ashburnham, Sir Robert Wiseman, Sir John Elves, Sir Robert Southwell, Sir John James, Robert Huntingdon, Charles Davenant, LL.D. Edward Wingate, Frederick Christian Howard, and John Bende. Salary 500l. per ann.

March 21, 1679.

Charles Bertie, Sir Denny Ashburnham, Sir Robert Southwell, Sir John James, Robert Huntingdon, Charles Davenant, LL.D. Edward Wingate, Frederick Christian Howard, and John Bende. Salary 500l. per ann.

May 14, 1679.

Sir Denny Ashburnham, Sir Robert Southwell, Robert Huntingdon, Charles Davenant, LL.D. and Edward Wingate. Salary 500l. per ann.

February 14, 1681.

Sir Denny Ashburnham, Francis Parry, Robert Huntingdon, Charles Davenant, LL.D. and Edward Wingate. Salary 500l. per ann.

May 19, 1683.

Sir Denny Ashburnham, Francis Parry, Robert Huntingdon, Charles Davenant, LL.D. John Freind, Felix Calvert, and Nathaniel Hornby. Salary 1000l. per ann.

April 10, 1684.

Sir Denny Ashburnham, Francis Parry, Robert Huntingdon, Charles Davenant, LL.D. John Freind, Felix Calvert, Nathaniel Hornby, Patrick Traunt, and William Bridges, Commissioners of Excise and Hearth-money. Salary 1000l. per ann.

September 17, 1684.

Sir Denny Ashburnham, Francis Parry, Robert Huntingdon, Charles Davenant, LL.D. John Freind, Felix Calvert, Nathaniel Hornby, Patrick Traunt, William Bridges, and Richard Graham. Salary 1000l. per ann.

March 11, 1685.

Sir Denny Ashburnham, Francis Parry, Robert Huntingdon, Charles Davenant, LL.D. John Freind, Felix Calvert, Nathaniel Hornby, and Richard Graham, Salary 1000l. per ann.

August

August 26, 1685.

Sir Denny Ashburnham, Francis Parry, Charles Davenant, LL.D. John Freind, Felix Calvert, Nathaniel Hornby, and Richard Graham. Salary 1000l. per ann.

February 22, 1688.

Sir Denny Ashburnham, Francis Parry, Sir John Freind, Charles Davenant, LL.D. Nathaniel Hornby, Richard Graham, and John Wilcox, jun. Salary 1000l. per ann.

April 20, 1689.

Sir Henry Fane, Sir Henry Ashurst, Sir Humphry Edwin, Thomas Franckland, Francis Parry, John Danvers, and John Wilcox. Salary 800l. per ann.

October 14, 1689.

Sir Henry Ashurst, Sir John Morden, Sir Samuel Dashwood, Sir Humphry Edwin, William Strong, John Foche, and Stephen Evance. Salary 1000l. per ann.

April 13, 1691.

Sir Samuel Dashwood, Sir Stephen Evance, Francis Parry, William Strong, John Foche, Nathaniel Hornby, John Wilcox, jun. Thomas Hall, and Thomas Aram. Salary 800l. per ann.

August 14, 1694.

Sir Samuel Dashwood, Sir Stephen Evance, Sir John Foche, Francis Parry, William Strong, Thomas Hall, Edward Clarke, John Danvers, and Foot Onflow. Salary 800l. per ann.

March 9, 1696.

Sir Samuel Dashwood, Sir Stephen Evance, Sir John Foche, Francis Parry, William Strong, Thomas Hall, Edward Clarke, John Danvers, Foot Onflow, and Sir Philip Meadows. Salary 800l. per ann.

June 30, 1696.

Sir Stephen Evance, Sir John Foche, Francis Parry, William Strong, Edward Clarke, John Danvers, Foot Onflow, Sir Philip Meadows, and Thomas Everard. Salary 800l. per ann.

August 15, 1698.

Edward Clarke, Foot Onflow, Philip Meadows, Thomas Everard, Sir William Ashurst, Christopher Mountagu, John Smith, Wm. Carr, and Wm. Fleming. Salary 800l. per ann.

June 22, 1699.

Foot Onflow, Sir Philip Meadows, John Smith of Beauford Buildings, Wm. Fleming, Francis Parry, William Strong, George Townshend, Philip Pyley, and Richard Cocks. Salary 800l. per ann.

June 19, 1702.

Foot Onflow, Sir Philip Meadows, Francis Parry, William Strong, George Townshend, Philip Ryley, and Richard Cocks. Salary 800l. per ann.

October 8, 1702.

Foot Onflow, Sir Philip Meadows, Francis Parry, William Strong, George Townshend, Philip Raley, and Sir Marmaduke Wyvill. Salary 800l. per ann.

December 17, 1703.

Foot Onflow, William Strong, George Townshend, Philip Ryley, Sir Marmaduke Wyvill, Edward Noell, and John Boys. Salary 800l. per ann.

June 6, 1706.

Foot Onflow, William Strong, George Townshend, Philip Ryley, Sir Marmaduke Wyvill, Edward Noell, and Christopher Montagu. Salary 800l. per ann.

May 20, 1710.

William Strong, George Townshend, Philip Ryley, Sir Marmaduke Wyvill, Edward Noell, Christopher Montagu, Sir William Gifford, Nicholas Pollexfen, and Whitelock Bulstrode. Salary 800l.

October 20, 1710.

William Strong, George Townshend, Philip Ryley, Sir Marmaduke Wyvill, Edward Noell, Christopher Montagu, Nicholas Pollexfen, Whitelock Bulstrode, and James Vernon, jun. Salary 800l.

July 7, 1712.

William Strong, George Townshend, Philip Ryley, Sir Marmaduke Wyvill, Edward Noell, Christopher Montagu, Whitelock Bulstrode, James Vernon, jun. and John Price. Salary 800l.

February 2, 1714.

George Townshend, Philip Ryley, Sir Marmaduke Wyvill, Edward Noell, Christopher Montagu, Whitelock Bulstrode, James Vernon, John Price, and John Whetham. Salary 800l.

November

November 12, 1714.

George Townshend, Philip Ryley, Sir Marmaduke Wyvill, Edward Noell, Christopher Montagu, Whitelock Bulstrode, James Vernon, John Whetham, Sir William Ashurst, and William Carr. Salary 800l.

November 24, 1715.

George Townshend, sen. Sir Marmaduke Wyvill, Christopher Montagu, James Vernon, John Whetham, Sir Wm. Ashurst, William Carr, Roger Gale, and John Brougham. Salary 800l.*

March 3, 1719.

George Townshend, sen. Sir Marmaduke Wyvill, Christopher Montagu, James Vernon, John Whetham, William Carr, Roger Gale, John Brougham, and Benjamin Mildway. Salary 1000l. per ann.

June 18, 1720.

George Townshend, sen. Sir Marmaduke Wyvill, Christopher Montagu, James Vernon, John Whetham, Roger Gale, John Brougham, Benjamin Mildmay, and Richard Elliott.

March 15, 1721.

George Townshend, sen. Sir Marmaduke Wyvill, Christopher Montagu, James Vernon, John Whetham, Roger Gale, John Brougham, Benjamin Mildmay, and Richard Elliott.

March 20, 1722.

George Townshend, sen. Christopher Montagu, James Vernon, John Whetham, Roger Gale, John Brougham, Benjamin Mildmay, Richard Elliott, and George Duckett.

May 20, 1724.

George Townshend, sen. Christopher Montagu, James Vernon, John Whetham, Roger Gale, Benjamin Mildmay, Richard Elliott, George Duckett, and Patrick Haldane.

June 22, 1726.

George Townshend, sen. Christopher Montagu, James Vernon, John Whetham, Roger Gale, Benjamin Mildmay, Richard Elliott, George Duckett, Patrick Haldane, and Charles Polhill.

* The Salary of the Commissioners of Excise was increased to 1000l. per ann. each, September 8, 1718.

October 11, 1726.

Christopher Montagu, John Whetham, Roger Gale, Benjamin Mildmay, Richard Elliott, George Duckett, Patrick Haldane, Charles Polhill, and John Fowle, jun.

November 3, 1727.

Christopher Montagu, John Whetham, Roger Gale, Benjamin Mildmay, Richard Elliott, George Duckett, Charles Polhill, John Fowle, and Thomas Wylde.

June 26, 1728.

Christopher Montagu, John Whetham, Roger Gale, Richard Elliot, George Duckett, Charles Polhill, John Fowle, Thomas Wylde, and James Vernon.

May 21, 1729.

Christopher Montagu, John Whetham, Roger Gale, George Duckett, Charles Polhill, John Fowle, Thomas Wylde, James Vernon, and Robert Eyre.

October 20, 1732.

Christopher Montagu, John Whetham, Roger Gale, Charles Polhill, John Fowle, Thomas Wylde, James Vernon, Robert Eyre, and Humphry Thayer.

November, 1735.

John Whetham, Charles Polhill, John Fowle, Thomas Wylde, James Vernon, Robert Eyre, Humphry Thayer, Hon. Horatio Townshend, and Sir Thomas Robinson.

October, 1737.

Charles Polhill, John Towle, Thomas Wylde, James Vernon, Robert Eyre, Humphry Thayer, Horatio Townshend, Sir Thomas Robinson, and William Burton.

January, 1738.

Charles Polhill, John Fowle, Thomas Wylde, James Vernon, Robert Eyre, Horatio Townshend, Sir Thomas Robinson, William Burton, and John Orlebar.

November, 1740.

Charles Polhill, John Fowle, James Vernon, Robert Eyre, Hon. Horatio Townshend, Sir Thomas Robinson, William Burton, John Orlebar, and Augustine Earle.

February,

February, 1742.

Charles Polhill, John Fowle, James Vernon, Robert Eyre, Hon. Horatio Townshend, William Burton, John Orlebar, Augustus Earle, and David Papillon.

July, 1750.

Charles Polhill, James Vernon, Robert Eyre, Hon. Horatio Townshend, William Burton, John Orlebar, Augustus Earle, David Papillon, and John Wyndham Bowyer.

December, 1751.

Charles Polhill, James Vernon, Robert Eyre, William Burton, John Orlebar, Augustus Earle, David Papillon, John W. Bowyer, and William Mellish.

February, 1753.

Charles Polhill, James Vernon, William Burton, John Orlebar, Augustus Earle, David Papillon, John W. Bowyer, William Mellish, and Frederick Frankland.

April, 1754.

Charles Polhill, James Vernon, William Burton, John Orlebar, Augustus Earle, John W. Bowyer, William Mellish, Frederick Frankland, David Papillon, jun.

April, 1755.

James Vernon, William Burton, John Orlebar, Augustus Earle, John W. Bowyer, Wm. Mellish, Frederick Frankland, David Papillon, jun, and William Cayley.

April, 1756.

William Burton, John Orlebar, Augustus Earle, John W. Bowyer, William Mellish, Frederick Frankland, David Papillon, jun, William Cayley, and Thomas Farrington.

February, 1758.

William Burton, John Orlebar, Augustus Earle, John Wm. Bowyer, William Mellish, Frederick Frankland, David Papillon, jun. William Cayley, and George Lewis Scott.

October, 1760.

William Burton, John Orlebar, Augustus Earle, John Wm. Bowyer, Frederick Frankland, David Papillon, jun. Wm. Cayley, George Lewis Scott, and Henry Poole.

June, 1762.

William Burton, John Orlebar, John W. Bowyer, Frederick Frankland, David Papillon, jun. William Cayley, George L. Scott, Henry Poole, and Thomas Bowlby.

February, 1763.

William Burton, John Orlebar, John W. Bowyer, Frederick Frankland, David Papillon, William Cayley, George Lewis Scott, Thomas Bowlby, Henry Vernon, and John Bindley.

January, 1765.

William Burton, John Orlebar, John W. Bowyer, David Papillon, William Cayley, George Lewis Scott, Thomas Bowlby, Henry Vernon, and Richard Baggot.

July, 1765.

William Burton, John Orlebar, John W. Bowyer, David Papillon, William Cayley, George L. Scott, Sir Henry Poole, Thomas Bowlby, and Richard Baggot.

January, 1766.

William Burton, John W. Bowyer, David Papillon, William Cayley, George L. Scott, Sir Henry Poole, Thomas Bowlby, Richard Baggot, and George Quarme.

January, 1767.

William Burton, John W. Bowyer, David Papillon, George L. Scott, Sir Henry Poole, Thomas Bowlby, Richard Baggot, George Quarme, and Richard Stonehewer.

August, 1767.

William Burton, John W. Bowyer, David Papillon, George Lewis Scott, Thomas Bowlby, Richard Baggot, George Quarme, Richard Stonehewer, and Anthony Lucas.

November, 1772.

William Burton, John W. Bowyer, David Papillon, George L. Scott, Thomas Bowlby, Richard Baggot, Geo. Quarme, Anthony Lucas, and William Lowndes.

May, 1774.

William Burton, John W. Bowyer, David Papillon, George L. Scott, Thomas Bowlby, George Quarme, Anthony Lucas, William Lowndes, and William Burrell.

June,

June, 1775.

William Burton, John W. Bowyer, David Papillon, George L. Scott, Thomas Bowlby, Anthony Lucas, W. Lowndes, William Burrell, and Stamp Brooksbank.

May, 1776.

John W. Bowyer, David Papillon, George L. Scott, Thomas Bowlby, Anthony Lucas, William Lowndes, William Burrell, Stamp Brooksbank, and John Pownall.

October, 1776.

John W. Bowyer, David Papillon, George L. Scott, Anthony Lucas, William Lowndes, William Burrell, Stamp Brooksbank, John Pownall, and Heneage Legge.

August, 1780.

David Papillon, Anthony Lucas, William Lowndes, William Burrell, Stamp Brooksbank, John Pownall, Heneage Legge, Charles Garth, and Martin Whish.

COMMISSIONERS of APPEAL.

February 21, 1662.

Robert Spencer, Henry Vernon, Sir Richard Browne, and others. Salary 200l. per ann.

February 25, 1668.

Robert Spencer, Sir Henry Vernon, Sir Richard Browne, fen. Sir Samuel Morland, Charles Bennet, Sir William Doyley, William Prynne, Robert Scawen, and William Coward. Salary 200l. per ann.

November 11, 1669.

Robert Spencer, Sir Henry Vernon, Sir Samuel Morland, Sir John Walpole, Charles Bennet, Sir Wm. Doyley, Robert Scawen, and Robert Coward.

November 17, 1669.

Robert Spencer, Sir Henry Vernon, Sir Samuel Morland, Charles Bennet, Sir William Doyley, Robert Scawen, Robert Coward, and John Trelawney.

April 19, 1670.

Robert Spencer, Sir Henry Vernon, Sir Samuel Morland, Sir John Walpole, Charles Bennet, Sir Wm. Doyley, John Trelawney, Peter Prideaux, and William Coward.

June 10, 1673.

Robert Spencer, Sir Henry Vernon, Sir W. Doyley, Sir Thomas Barrey, Sir Paul Neile, Charles Bennet, Peter Prideaux, John Trelawney, and W. Coward.

February 9, 1673.

Robert Spencer, Sir Henry Vernon, Sir W. Doyley, Sir Thomas Berry, Sir Paul Neile, Charles Bennet, Peter Prideaux, John Trelawney, W. Coward, Charles Pidgeon, and Francis Stephens.

May 4, 1676.

Charles Fanshawe, Robert Spencer, Sir W. Doyley, Sir Thomas Berry, Sir Paul Neile, Charles Bennet, Peter Prideaux, John Trelawney, William Coward, Charles Pidgeon, and Francis Stephens.

August 17, 1677.

Charles Bertie, Henry Fanshawe, Charles Fanshawe, Robert Spencer, Sir Thomas Berry, Sir Paul Neile, Peter Prideaux, John Trelawney, Francis Stephens, and Edmund Doyley.

February 20, 1679.

Charles Bertie, Charles Fanshawe, Robert Spencer, Sir Paul Neile, Peter Prideaux, John Trelawney, W. Coward, Francis Stephens, Edmund Doyley, and Robert Maddox.

March 29, 1679.

Charles Bertie, Robert Spencer, Henry Fanshawe, Charles Fanshawe, Sir Paul Neile, Peter Prideaux, John Trelawney, Francis Stephens, Edmund Doyley, Robert Maddox, and Thomas Lloyd.

May 14, 1679.

Robert Spencer, Charles Fanshawe, Sir Paul Neile, John Trelawney, and George Doddington.

February 10, 1682.

Robert Spencer, Charles Fanshawe, Sir Paul Neile, George Doddington, and Edward Seymour.

April 2, 1682.

The same.

April 2, 1682,

Robert Spencer, Viscount Tiviott, Charles Fanshawe, Sir John Pettus, George Doddington, and Edward Seymour.

February 26, 1686.

The same.

May 29, 1689.

Sir William Honynwood, Richard Beke, George Doddington, Thomas Conyngsby, and John Locke.

June 16, 1690.

Sir W. Honynwood, Richard Beke, George Doddington, Edmund Chaloner, and John Locke.

June 27, 1702.

The same.

November 16, 1704.

Sir William Honynwood, Richard Beke, George Doddington, Edmund Chaloner, and Joseph Addison.

May 10, 1705.

Sir W. Honynwood, Richard Beke, Edmund Chaloner, Joseph Addison, and John Goodman.

December 24, 1707.

Sir W. Honynwood, Edmund Chaloner, Joseph Addison, Thomas Goodman, and James Ashburne.

August 13, 1708.

Sir W. Honynwood, Edmund Chaloner, Joseph Addison, Thomas Goodman, James Ashburne, and Walter Hungerford.

May 25, 1710.

Sir William Honynwood, Thomas Goodman, James Ashburne, Walter Hungerford, and William Lyndall.

February 17, 1713.

Sir W. Honynwood, Walter Hungerford, Duncan Dee, Wm. Gower, and Edw. Hungerford.

December 30, 1714.

Thomas Goodman, John Shorter, James Montagu, Peter Hufley, and Pollexfen Drake.

September 26, 1716.

Thomas Goodman, John Shorter, James Montagu, Peter Hufley, and Duncomb Drake.

December 15, 1719.

John Shorter, James Montagu, Peter Hufley, Duncomb Drake, and Joseph Mason.

October 19, 1722.

James Montagu, Peter Hufley, Duncomb Drake, Joseph Mason, and Humphry Fowle.

November 3, 1725.

James Montagu, Duncomb Drake, Humphry Fowle, Sir Moor Molineux, and John Paul Yvonnet.

July, 1734.

Humphry Fowle, James Montagu, Sir Moor Molineux, J. P. Yoonet, and Edwin Coney.

July, 1744.

Humphry Fowle, Sir Moor Molineux, J. P. Yoonet, Edwin Coney, and Edward Montagu.

August,

August, 1753.

Humphry Fowle, Sir Moor Molineux, J. P. Yoonet, Edward Montagu, and Robert Coney.

August, 1756.

Sir Moor Molineux, J. P. Yoonet, Edward Montagu, Robert Coney, and Thomas Cowflade.

March, 1760.

J. P. Yoonet, Edward Montagu, Robert Coney, John Cowflade, and John Bridger, jun.

February, 1763.

J. P. Yoonet, Edward Montagu, Robert Coney, John Cowflade, and Marmaduke Sowles.

February, 1766.

Robert Coney, John Cowflade, Marmaduke Sowles, Francis Hales, George Chad.

October, 1766.

Robert Coney, John Cowflade, Francis Hales, George Chad, and John Grey.

November, 1766.

Robert Coney, John Cowflade, George Chad, John Grey, and Daniel Bull.

August, 1780.

Robert Coney, John Cowflade, George Chad, Daniel Bull, and Robert Hicks.

COMMISSIONERS for the DUTIES on HYDES, &c.

June 2, 1711.

Philip Ryley, George Townshend, Richard Shoreditch, William Walbank, Roger Millart, and Justinian Ifham. Salary 500l. per ann.

November 20, 1713.

Richard Shoreditch, William Walbank, Roger Millart, Justinian Ifham, Thomas Legh, and Reginald Ryley.

December 22, 1714.

William Walbank, Nicholas Vincent, Paul Burrard, John Williams, Anthony Dawley, and Brian Fairfax.

November 24, 1715.

Nicholas Vincent, Paul Burrard, John Williams, Anthony Dawley, Brian Fairfax, and Sir Harcourt Masters.

July 2, 1718.

Nicholas Vincent, Paul Burrard, John Williams, Anthony Dawley, Brian Fairfax, and Francis Brace.

August 30, 1718.

George Townshend, sen. Sir Marmaduke Wyvill, Christopher Montagu, James Vernon, John Whetham, Sir William Ashurst, William Carr, Roger Gale, and John Brougham.

N. B. This Revenue hath been ever since under the management of the Commissioners of Excise.

COMMISSIONERS of the Navy.

THE Navy-Board is composed of several Officers resident in London; who, beside the business they transact collectively, have each the superintendence of a particular department, viz.

1. Comptroller of the Navy.
2. Surveyor of the Navy.
3. Clerk of the Acts.
4. Comptroller of the Treasurer's Accompts.
5. Comptroller of the Victualling Accompts.
6. Comptroller of the Storekeeper's Accompts.

To whom are frequently added other extra Commissioners, having no particular branch.

There are also Commissioners resident at all the Ports where there are Dock-yards.

COMMISSIONERS of the Navy.

December 7, 1664.

John Viscount Brounker. Salary 500l. per ann.

January 3, 1664.

Thomas Middleton, Commissioner for London. 350l. per ann.

March 29, 1669.

John Cox, Commissioner for London. 350l. per ann.

June 17, 1669.

Sir Jeremy Smithe, Commissioner, in quality of a principal Officer of the Royal Navy, with a fee of 500l. per ann. and allowance for Clerks and other travelling charges.

June 23, 1671.

Sir John Ernle, Commissioner of the Navy, as Comptroller to perform the same as Sir John Mennes, lately deceased; or as is performed by Sir Thomas Allen, the present Comptroller. 500l. per ann.

July

July 3, 1672.

Anthony Dean ; 350l. per ann.

August 30, 1672.

Edward Seymour ; 500l. per ann.

November 8, 1672.

Thomas Middleton ; 500l. per ann.

Sir John Hanmer ; 500l. per ann.

March 24, 1673.

Richard Beach ; 350l. per ann.

July 7, 1673.

Sir John Werden ; 500l. per ann.

November 22, 1675.

Sir John Chichley ; 500l. per ann.

John Goodwin ; 350l. per ann.

November 25, 1675.

Sir Anthony Deane ; 500l. per ann.

Sir John Kempthorne ; 380l. per ann.

1680.

The Patent for appointing William Viscount Brouncker, Sir John Werden, and Sir John Chichley ; revoked February 28.

April 29, 1680.

Sir John Narborough ; 500l. per ann.

Sir Anthony Deane ; 500l. per ann.

July 1, 1680.

Phineas Pitt ; 500l. per ann.

February 3, 1681.

Sir Richard Haddock ; 500l. per ann.

April 17, 1686.

Sir John Trippets, Sir Richard Haddock, Sir Anthony Deane, Sir John Narborough, Sir John Beryand, Sir John Godwin, James Southerne, and William Hewer ; 500l. per ann. each.

April 19, 1686.

Sr Phineas Pitt, Commissioner at Chatham and Sheerness; 500l. per ann.

Sir Richard Beach, Commissioner at Portsmouth; 500l. per ann.

Balthazar St. Mitchel, Commissioner at Deptford and Woolwich; 500l. per ann.

February 23, 1688.

Sir William Booth; 500l. per ann.

COMPTROLLERS.

October, 1688.

Sir Richard Haddock.

February, 1714.

Sir Charles Wager.

April, 1718.

Thomas Swanton.

January, 1722.

James Mighells.

March, 1734.

Richard Haddock.

March, 1749.

Savage Mostyn.

February, 1755.

Edward Falkingham.

November, 1755.

Charles Saunders.

June, 1756.

Digby Dent.

December, 1756.

George Cockburne.

August, 1770.

Hugh Palliser.

April, 1775.

Maurice Suckling.

July, 1778.

Charles Middleton.

SURVEYORS.

October, 1688.

Sir John Tippitts.

August, 1662.

Edward Dummer.

September, 1699.

Daniel Furzer.

September, 1706.

William Lee.

March, 1715.

Jacob Ackworth.

June, 1746.

Joseph Allin.

August, 1755.

Thomas Slade.

William Bateley.

June, 1765.

John Williams.

March, 1778.

Edward Hunt.

CLERKS

CLERKS of the Acts.

October, 1688.

James Southern.

November, 1689.

Charles Sergifon.

February, 1701.

Samuel Atkins.

May, 1719.

Tempest Holmes.

September, 1726.

Thomas Pearse.

April, 1743.

John Cleveland.

August, 1746.

Robert Osborne.

July, 1747.

Daniel Devert.

January, 1761.

Timothy Brett.

March, 1761.

Edward Mason.

July, 1773.

George Marth.

COMPTROLLERS

of the TREASURER'S

ACCOMPTS.

1691.

Dennis Lyddel.

November, 1717.

Richard Burton.

January, 1728.

Sir George Saunders.

February, 1735.

George Purvis.

March, 1740.

John Philipson.

December, 1743.

William Corbett.

August, 1753.

Richard Hall.

March, 1761.

Timothy Brett.

COMP.

COMPTROLLERS
of the VICTUALLING
ACCOMPTS.

October, 1688.
Sir John Berry.

January, 1690.
Sir Richard Beach.

March, 1692.
Samuel Pitt.

March, 1699.
Sir Cloudsley Shovel.

August, 1704.
Benjamin Timewell.

November, 1714.
Richard Burton.

November, 1717.
John Fawler.

June, 1744.
Francis Gashry.

July, 1747.
Robert Osborn.

June, 1771.
Charles Proby.

October, 1771.
Thomas Hanway.

October, 1772.
George Marth.

July, 1773.
James Gambier.

August, 1773.
William Palmer.

COMPTROLLERS
of the STOREKEEPER'S
ACCOMPTS.

February, 1688.
Sir William Booth.

March, 1689.
Henry Priestman.

July, 1690.
Sir John Ashby.

June, 1693.
Thomas Wilshaw.

September, 1702.
Henry Greenhill.

January, 1704.
Thomas Jennings.

November, 1714.
Charles Cornwall.

July, 1716.
Thomas Swanton.

April, 1718.
William Cleveland.

May, 1732.
Robert Byng.

May, 1739.
John Philipson.

March, 1740.
George Crowle.

March, 1752.
Richard Hall.

August, 1753.
George Adams.

March, 1761.
William Bateman.

COMMISSIONERS **COMMISSIONERS**
 at CHATHAM. at PORTSMOUTH.

October, 1688.
 Phineas Pett.

October, 1689.
 Sir Edward Gregory.

April, 1703.
 George St. Lo.

November, 1714.
 James Lyttelton.

March, 1722.
 Thomas Kempthorne.

July, 1736.
 Thomas Matthews.

April, 1742.
 Charles Brown.

June, 1754.
 Arthur Scott.

November, 1755.
 Thomas Cooper.

January, 1761.
 Thomas Hanway.

October, 1771.
 Charles Proby.

October, 1688.
 Sir Richard Beach.

April, 1690.
 Thomas Wilshaw.

March, 1692.
 Benjamin Timewell.

April, 1695.
 Henry Greenhill.

June, 1702.
 William Gifford.

June, 1705.
 Isaac Townshend.

May, 1713.
 William Lee.

November, 1714.
 Isaac Townshend.

May, 1729.
 Richard Hughes.

February, 1754.
 Richard Hughes, jun.

August, 1773.
 James Gambier.

January, 1778.
 Sir Samuel Hood.

October, 1780.
 Henry Martin.

COMMISSIONERS COMMISSIONERS
at PLYMOUTH. at DEPTFORD and

WOOLWICH.

December, 1691.
Henry Greenhill.

April, 1695:
George St. Lo.

April, 1703.
William Wright.

February, 1704.
Henry Greenhill.

July, 1708.
William Wright.

June, 1711.
Richard Edwards.

November, 1714.
Sir William Jumper.

March, 1715.
Thomas Swanton.

July, 1716.
Francis Dove.

April, 1726.
Sir Nicholas Trevanion.

December, 1737.
Matthew Norris.

January, 1739.
Philip Vanburg.

October, 1753.
Frederick Rogers.

January, 1775.
Paul H. Ouray.

October, 1688.

Balthazer St. Michell.

August, 1702.
Henry Greenhill.

May, 1744.
Thomas Whorwood.

January, 1745.
Edward Falkingham.

May, 1746.
James Compton.

December, 1747.
William Davies.

These Yards are now con-
ducted by the Board of Com-
missioners in London.

COMMISSIONERS at KINSALE.

March, 1695.
Benjamin Timewell.

May, 1702.
Lawrence Wright.

COMMISSIONERS at HALIFAX in NOVA SCOTIA.

July, 1775.
Marriot Arbuthnot.

February, 1778.
Sir Richard Hughes.

October, 1780.
Sir Andrew Hammond.

COMMISSIONERS at LISBON.

February, 1704.
William Wright.

COMMISSIONERS in the MEDITERRANEAN.

December, 1742.
Edward Falkingham.

June, 1744.
Thomas Trefufis.

December, 1747.
John Towry.

August, 1756.
Charles Colby.

COMMISSIONERS at BARBADOES and the LEEWARD ISLANDS.

September, 1779.
John Laforey.

Extra COMMISSIONERS having no particular Branch.

January, 1691.
George Rooke.

January, 1691.
John Hill.

March, 1693.
Sir Cloudesly Shovel.

September, 1693.
George St. Lo.

March, 1694.
Matthew Aylmer.

March, 1695.
James Sothorn.

December, 1696.
Benjamin Timewell.

February, 1701.
George Tollet.

July, 1702.
Anthony Hammond.

November, 1702.
Sir Thomas Hobson.

February, 1705.
Sir William Gifford.

July, 1712.
James Hunter.

May, 1713.
Isaac Townshend.
Lawrence Wright.

November, 1714.
John Fawler.

December, 1717.
Thomas Colby.

January, 1727.
Sir George Saunders.

May, 1729.
Sir Isaac Townshend.

May, 1731.
Robert Byng.

May, 1732.
Lord Vere Beauclerc.

May, 1738.
George Crowle.

March, 1740.
Francis Gashry.

April, 1743.
James Compton.

April, 1743.
Alexander Geddes.

January, 1744.
James Oswald.

May, 1746.
Edward Falkingham.

July, 1747.
John Russell.

February, 1755.
Thomas Cooper.

November, 1755.
Arthur Scott.

March, 1756.
Digby Dent.

May, 1756.
William Bateman.

Extra COMMISSIONERS.

June, 1756.

George Cockburn.

Timothy Brett.

December, 1756.

Digby Dent.

January, 1761.

Edward Mafon.

March, 1761.

Sir Richard Temple.

Sir John Bentley.

January, 1778.

Edward Le Crafs.

COMMISSIONERS for Victualling the Navy.

December 8, 1683.

Sir Richard Haddock, Anthony Sturt, John Parsons, and Nicholas Fenne. Salary 400l. per ann.

March, 1684.

The same.

May 28, 1690.

Thomas Papillon, Simon Mayne, John Agar, Humpry Ayles, and James Howe.

May 12, 1693.

Thomas Papillon, Simon Mayne, John Agar, Humphry Ayles, and Israel Fielding.

May 11, 1695.

Thomas Papillon, Simon Mayne, John Agar, Humphry Ayles, and John Burrington.

September 16, 1699.

Thomas Papillon, Simon Mayne, John Burrington, Thomas Colby, and Henry Vincent.

February 13, 1702.

Simon Mayne, John Burrington, Thomas Colby, Henry Vincent, and William Wright.

May 14, 1702.

Thomas Colby, Henry Vincent, William Wright, Sir John Houblon, and William Carpenter.

November 24, 1702.

Thomas Colby, Henry Vincent, William Wright, John James, and Abraham Tilghman.

May 13, 1703.

Thomas Colby, Henry Vincent, John James, Abraham Tilghman, and John Jennings.

April 25, 1704.

Thomas Colby, Henry Vincent, John James, Abraham Tilghman, Thomas Jennings, Henry Lee, and Kendrick Edisbury.

September 8, 1704.

Thomas Colby, Henry Vincent, Abraham Tilghman, Thomas Jennings, Henry Lee, Kendrick Edisbury, and Samuel Hunter.

February 7, 1705.

Thomas Colby, Henry Vincent, Abraham Tilghman, Henry Lee, Kendrick Edisbury, Samuel Hunter, and Thomas Harlow.

June 19, 1706.

Thomas Colby, Henry Vincent, Kendrick Edisbury, Thomas Harlow, Denzill Onflow, Thomas Bere, and Thomas Reynolds.

September 16, 1707.

Thomas Colby, Henry Vincent, Kendrick Edisbury, Thomas Harlow, Denzill Onflow, Thomas Bere, and Thomas Reynolds.

November 13, 1711.

Sir Francis Masham, George Courtney, Kendrick Edisbury, Thomas Bere, Henry Vincent, jun. Henry Lee, and Samuel Hunter.

July 7, 1712.

Sir Francis Masham, George Courtney, Kendrick Edisbury, Thomas Bere, Henry Vincent, jun. Henry Lee, and William Stephens.

December 20, 1714.

Thomas Reynolds, Denzill Onflow, Thomas Bere, Henry Vincent, Robert Arris, Peter Jeyes, and Waller Bacon.

July 18, 1717.

Thomas Reynolds, Denzill Onflow, Thomas Bere, Henry Vincent, jun. Robert Arris, Peter Jeyes, and Owen Buckingham.

April 23, 1718.

Thomas Reynolds, Denzill Onflow, Thomas Bere, Robert Arris, Peter Jeyes, Owen Buckingham, and Edward Elliot.

February 25, 1719.

Thomas Reynolds, Denzill Onflow, Thomas Bere, Peter Jeyes, Owen Buckingham, Edward Elliot, and William Passenger.

June 23, 1720.

Thomas Reynolds, Denzill Onslow, Thomas Bere, Peter Jeyes, Edward Elliot, William Passenger, and Joshua Churchill.

July 15, 1720.

Thomas Reynolds, Denzill Onslow, Thomas Bere, Peter Jeyes, William Passenger, Joshua Churchill, and Henry Cartwright.

April 1, 1721.

Denzill Onslow, Thomas Bere, Peter Jeyes, William Passenger, Henry Cartwright, Sir George Saunders, and William Fisher.

November 7, 1721.

Thomas Bere, Peter Jeyes, William Passenger, Henry Carpenter, Sir George Saunders, William Fisher, and Hugh Cholmley.

March 15, 1722.

Thomas Bere, Peter Jeyes, William Passenger, Henry Carpenter, Henry Cartwright, Sir George Saunders, William Fisher, and Stephen Bisse.

June 3, 1725.

Thomas Bere, William Passenger, Henry Cartwright, Sir George Saunders, William Fisher, Stephen Bisse, and George Huxley.

October 21, 1725.

William Passenger, Henry Cartwright, Sir George Saunders, William Fisher, Stephen Bisse, George Huxley, and Edward Trelawney.

January 21, 1727.

William Passenger, Henry Cartwright, Sir George Saunders, William Fisher, George Huxley, Edward Trelawney, and Henry Parsons.

August 17, 1727.

William Passenger, Henry Cartwright, William Fisher, Geo. Huxley, Edward Trelawney, Henry Parsons, and Sprig Manesty.

May 9, 1728.

Henry Cartwright, William Fisher, George Huxley, Edward Trelawney, Henry Parsons, Sprig Manesty, and Thomas Revell.

October 28, 1728.

Henry Cartwright, William Fisher, George Huxley, Edward Trelawney, Henry Parsons, Thomas Revell, and John Berkeley.

June 10, 1729.

William Fisher, Edward Trelawney, Henry Parsons, Thomas Revell, John Berkeley, Thomas Brereton, and William Thompson.

March 9, 1733.

William Fisher, Henry Parsons, Thomas Revell, John Berkeley, Thomas Brereton, William Thompson, and George Crowle.

April 22, 1734.

Stephen Bisse, Henry Parsons, Thomas Revell, Thomas Brereton, William Thompson, George Crowle, and Francis Eyles.

June 2, 1738.

Stephen Bisse, Henry Parsons, Thomas Revell, Thomas Brereton, William Thompson, Francis Eyles, and William Hay.

May, 1740.

Stephen Bisse, Thomas Revell, Thomas Brereton, William Thompson, Francis Eyles, William Hay, and Thomas Trefusis.

August 13, 1742.

Stephen Bisse, Thomas Revell, Thomas Brereton, William Thompson, William Hay, Thomas Trefusis, and Richard Hall.

June 29, 1774.

Stephen Bisse, Thomas Revell, Thomas Brereton, William Thompson, William Hay, Richard Hall, and William Davies.

January 12, 1745.

Stephen Bisse, Thomas Revell, Thomas Brereton, William Hay, Richard Hall, William Davies, and Arthur Stert.

February 6, 1746.

Stephen Bisse, Thomas Revell, Thomas Brereton, William Hay, Richard Hall, William Davies, and James Wallace.

October 14, 1746.

Thomas Revell, Thomas Brereton, William Hay, Richard Hall, William Davies, James Wallace, and John Russell.

June 23, 1747.

Richard Hall, William Davies, James Wallace, John Russell, Sir F. H. Eyles-Stiles.

July 27, 1747.

Richard Hall, William Davies, James Wallace, Sir F. H. Eyles-Stiles, Horatio Townshend, Francis Vernon, and William Jenkins.

January 9, 1748.

Richard Hall, James Wallace, Sir F. H. Eyles-Stiles, Horatio Townshend, Francis Vernon, William Jenkins, and Tyrwhit Cayley.

January 25, 1752.

Richard Hall, James Wallace, Sir F. H. Eyles-Stiles, Horatio Townshend, Francis Vernon, William Jenkins, and Thomas Cooper.

March 18, 1752.

James Wallace, Sir F. H. Eyles-Stiles, Horatio Townshend, Francis Vernon, William Jenkins, Thomas Cooper, and Thomas Winterbottom.

October 6, 1752.

James Wallace, Sir F. H. Eyles-Stiles, Horatio Townshend, Francis Vernon, William Jenkins, Thomas Cooper, and Sir Roger Burgoyne.

February 28, 1755.

James Wallace, Sir F. H. Eyles-Stiles, Horatio Townshend, Francis Vernon, William Jenkins, Sir Roger Burgoyne, and Robert Pett.

March 21, 1760.

James Wallace, Sir F. H. Eyles-Stiles, Horatio Townshend, Francis Vernon, Sir Roger Burgoyne, Robert Pett, John Rule, and Tyringham Stephens.

March 20, 1761.

James Wallace, Sir F. H. Eyles-Stiles, Horatio Townshend, Sir Roger Burgoyne, Robert Pett, John Rule, and Tyringham Stephens.

July 17, 1762.

James Wallace, Horatio Townshend, Sir Roger Burgoyne, Robert Pett, John Rule, T. Stephens, and Jonas Hanway.

November 9, 1763.

James Wallace, Horatio Townshend, Robert Pett, Sir Roger Burgoyne, T. Stephen, Jonas Hanway, and George Marsh.

March 21, 1765.

James Wallace, Sir Roger Burgoyne, Robert Pett, T. Stephens, Jonas Hanway, George Marsh, and James Fortrey.

July 7, 1767.

James Wallace, Robert Pett, Sir Roger Burgoyne, T. Stephens, Jonas Hanway, George Marsh, and Alexander Chorley.

March 8, 1768.

James Wallace, Robert Pett, Sir Roger Burgoyne, Jonas Hanway, George Marsh, Alexander Chorley, and Thomas Colby.

October 28, 1772.

James Wallace, Robert Pett, Sir Roger Burgoyne, Jonas Hanway, Alexander Chorley, Thomas Colby, and William Gordon.

April 12, 1776.

James Wallace, Robert Pett, Sir Roger Burgoyne, Jonas Hanway, Alexander Chorley, Thomas Colby, and Joah Bates.

October 31, 1776.

James Wallace, Sir Roger Burgoyne, Jonas Hanway, Alexander Chorley, Thomas Colby, Joah Bates, and Henry Pelham.

January

January 27, 1778.

James Wallace, Sir Roger Burgoyne, Jonas Hanway, Alexander Chorley, Thomas Colby, Joah Bates, and James Kirke.

February 16, 1778.

Sir Roger Burgoyne, Jonas Hanway, Alexander Chorley, T. Colby, Joah Bates, James Kirke, and John Slade.

January 18, 1781.

Sir Roger Burgoyne, Jonas Hanway, Alexander Chorley, Joah Bates, James Kirke, John Slade, and William Lance.

January 27, 1781.

Jonas Hanway,
Alexander Chorley,
Joah Bates,
James Kirke,
John Slade,
William Lance,
Mont. Burgoyne,

Accomptant for Stores.
Brewhouse.
Accomptant for Cash.
Hoytaker.
Cuttinghouse.
Bakehouse.
Cooperage.

COMMISSIONERS for STAMP-DUTIES.

May 21, 1694.

Christopher Montagu, John Stanley, Edward Lloyd, Henry Cornish, Henry Harris, Jacob Vanderefch, and James Isaacson, Commissioners for the several Duties upon Stamp Vellum, Parchment, and Paper, to commence from June 28.

September 13, 1698.

John Stanley, Edward Lloyd, Henry Cornish, Henry Harris, Jacob Vanderefch, James Isaacson, and Thomas Farrington.

December 7, 1700.

Edward Lloyd, Henry Cornish, Henry Harris, James Isaacson, Thomas Farrington, Richard Uthwayt, and Robert Pooley.

June 13, 1702.

Edward Lloyd, Henry Cornish, Richard Uthwayt, Robert Pooley, and John Weneyeve.

October 8, 1702.

Edward Lloyd, Henry Cornish, Richard Uthwayt, Robert Pooley, and Richard Dyott.

June 26, 1706.

Edward Lloyd, Henry Cornish, Robert Pooley, Richard Dyott, and John Molefworth.

May 1, 1708.

Edward Lloyd, Robert Pooley, Richard Dyott, John Molefworth, and Richard Martyn.

June 1, 1710.

Edward Lloyd, Robert Pooley, Richard Dyott, Richard Martyn, and Richard Steele.

June 12, 1713.

Robert Pooley, Richard Martyn, Richard Steele, Sir Brocas Gardiner, and Thomas Palmer.

January 15, 1714.

Robert Pooley, Richard Martyn, Sir Brocas Gardiner, Thomas Palmer, and Charles Vivian.

May 5, 1714.

Sir Brocas Gardiner, Thomas Palmer, Charles Vivian, Richard Shelton, and George Cowper.

December 20, 1714.

Richard Martyn, Richard Pye, Thomas Warner, Nicholas Carew, sen. and Roger Gale.

May 4, 1715.

Sir Brocas Gardiner, Richard Pye, Thomas Warner, Nicholas Carew, sen. and Roger Gale.

November 28, 1715.

Sir Brocas Gardiner, Richard Pye, Thomas Warner, Nicholas Carew, sen. and Richard Houlditch.

February 21, 1717.

Sir Brocas Gardiner, Richard Pye, Thomas Warner, Nicholas Carew, sen. and John Schutz.

January 29, 1721.

Sir Brocas Gardiner, Sir Richard Pye, Thomas Warner, John Schutz, and George Townshend.

May 12, 1721.

Sir Brocas Gardiner, Sir Richard Pye, John Schutz, George Townshend, jun. and John Turner.

October 12, 1722.

Sir Brocas Gardiner, John Schutz, George Townshend, jun. John Turner, and John Shorter.

March 17, 1727.

Sir Brocas Gardiner, John Schutz, John Turner, John Shorter, and William Hewett.

January 2, 1728.

The same.

June 3, 1729.

Sir Brocas Gardiner, John Turner, John Shorter, William Hewett, and Richard Shelley.

June

June 1, 1734.

Sir Brocas Gardiner, John Shorter, Richard Shelley, William Fisher, and Burrington Goldsworthy.

May 6, 1736.

Sir Brocas Gardiner, John Shorter, Richard Selley, William Fisher, and Brinley Skinner.

February 2, 1737.

Sir Brocas Gardiner, John Shorter, Richard Shelley, William Fisher, and William Blair.

April 2, 1737.

Sir Brocas Gardiner, Richard Shelley, William Blair, Matthew Kenrick, and John Bird.

February 7, 1739.

Richard Shelley, William Blair, Matthew Kenrick, John Bird, and John Plumtree, jun.

August 30, 1742.

Richard Shelley, William Blair, Matthew Kenrick, John Plumtree, jun. and John Bernard.

April 15, 1754.

Richard Shelley, William Blair, Matthew Kenrick, John Barnard, and Robert Thompson.

December 5, 1755.

William Blair, Matthew Kenrick, John Barnard, Robert Thompson, and George Whitmore.

January 24, 1761.

The same.

March 17, 1762.

William Blair, John Barnard, Robert Thompson, George Whitmore, and John Kenrick.

February 9, 1763.

John Barnard, Robert Thompson, Sir James Calder, Edward Tucker, and Marmaduke Gwynne.

January 9, 1765.

John Barnard, Sir James Calder, Edward Tucker, Marmaduke Gwynne, and James Bindley.

August

August 23, 1765.

William Blair, John Barnard, George Whitmore, John Kenrick, and James Bindley.

August 6, 1773.

William Blair, George Whitmore, John Kenrick, James Bindley, and William Baillie.

February 9, 1775.

William Blair, John Kenrick, James Bindley, William Baillie, and William Waller.

July 17, 1778.

John Kenrick, James Bindley, William Baillie, William Waller, and Martin Whish.

1781.

James Bindley, William Baillie, William Waller, G. James Cholmondeley, and Richard Tickell.

COMMISSIONERS for the DUTIES on SALT.

June 15, 1702.

Sir Marmaduke Wyvill, John Danvers, Thomas Aram, Ashburnham Toll, and Thomas Everard, Commissioners for the Receipt, Management and Government of the Duties upon Salt and Rock Salt. Salary 500l. per ann.

October 8, 1702.

John Danvers, Thomas Aram, Ashburnham Toll, Thomas Everard, and John Wenyewe.

January 22, 1704.

John Danvers, Thomas Aram, Ashburnham Toll, John Wenyewe, and Humphry Griffith.

June 1, 1706.

John Danvers, Thomas Aram, Humphry Griffith, Edward Brereton, and Thomas Hopkins.

May 6, 1708.

John Danvers, Thomas Aram, Humphry Griffith, Edward Brereton, and James Cardonnel.

April 16, 1713.

John Danvers, Thomas Aram, Humphry Griffith, Edward Brereton, and Martin Killigrew.

November 20, 1714.

Benjamin Mildmay, John Danvers, Thomas Woodcock, James Cardonnel, and Charles Dent.

November 24, 1715.

Benjamin Mildmay, Thomas Woodcock, James Cardonnel, Charles Dent, and Arthur Ingram.

April 6, 1719.

Benjamin Mildmay, Thomas Woodcock, James Cardonnel, Arthur Ingram, and Thomas Milner.

March 1, 1720.

Thomas Woodcock, James Cardonnel, Arthur Ingram, Thomas Milner, and Robert Baylies.

October

Commissioners for the Duties on Salt. 303

October 21, 1720.

Thomas Woodcock, James Cardonnel, Arthur Ingram, Thomas Milner, and Sir John Fryer.

January 12, 1721.

Thomas Woodcock, James Cardonnel, Arthur Ingram, Thomas Milner, and Sir Thomas Rouse.

April 12, 1721.

Thomas Woodcock, James Cardonnel, Thomas Milner, Sir Thomas Rouse, and William Churchill, jun.

1722.

Thomas Woodcock, James Cardonnel, Thomas Milner, W. Churchill, jun. and Edward Aftley.

December 7, 1722.

Thomas Woodcock, James Cardonnel, William Churchill, jun. Edward Aftley, and Lewis George Schele.

October 25, 1727.

Thomas Woodcock, James Cardonnel, William Churchill, jun. Edward Aftley, and William Wynde.

June 7, 1732.

Thomas Woodcock, James Cardonnel, William Churchill, jun. Edward Aftley, and William Wynde.

February, 1733.

James Cardonnel, William Churchill, Edward Aftley, William Winde, and Henry Talbot.

June, 1741.

James Cardonnel, Edward Aftley, William Winde, Henry Talbot, and Thomas Sutton.

February, 1742.

James Cardonnel, Edward Aftley, Henry Talbot, Thomas Sutton, and John Vere.

August, 1742.

Edward Aftley, Henry Talbot, Thomas Sutton, John Vere, and Joshua Churchill.

April, 1753.

Edward Aftley, Henry Talbot, T. Sutton, Joshua Churchill, and John Milbanke.

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January 3, 1756.

Edward Afley, Henry Talbot, Joshua Churchill, John Milbanke, and Denzil Onflow.

September 10, 1763.

Henry Talbot, Joshua Churchill, John Milbanke, Denzil Onflow, and Henry Fane.

December 14, 1765.

Henry Talbot, Joshua Churchill, John Milbanke, Henry Fane, and Sir John Gresham.

March 25, 1766.

Henry Talbot, Joshua Churchill, Henry Fane, Sir John Gresham, and Oliver Tilson.

August, 1772.

Henry Talbot, Joshua Churchill, Sir John Gresham, Oliver Tilson, and Milward Rowe.

July 27, 1773.

Henry Talbot, Sir John Gresham, Oliver Tilson, Milward Rowe, and John Hillersden.

COMMISSIONERS for WINE LICENCES.

May 25, 1661.

Sir Charles Harbord, his Majesty's Surveyor General; Sir Philip Warwick, Edmund Windham, Clement Spelman, Robert Cole, Francis Cornwallis, John Rushworthe; John Phillips, one of the Auditors of his Majesty's Revenues; Francis Dickins, and John Loving, Commissioners for granting Licences for selling of Wines by Retail, in Pursuance of an Act of Parliament passed April 25, 1661.

October 7, 1661.

Sir Maurice Berkeley, Sir John Coleton, and Richard Downes.

May 17, 1671.

Sir John Griffith, Sir Philip Froud, Edmund Warcup, and Richard Downes.

July 5, 1676.

Sir John Griffith, Nathaniel Curson, Arthur Fleetwood, Michael Ringhouse, Robert Ryves, and Charles Ryves.

December 18, 1677.

Nathaniel Curson, Michael Brighouse, Charles Ryves, Robert Rives, Edmund Long, and John Tayler.

March 15, 1678.

Edward Christian, Henry Deering, William Clough, Michael Brighouse, Edmund Long, and John Tayler.

November 18, 1679.

Robert Woolsey, William Young, John Tayler, LL.D. Henry Deering, and Michael Brighouse.

January 16, 1687.

Robert Woolsey, William Young, John Tayler, LL.D. Henry Deering, Michael Brighouse, and Gerard Ruffell.

December 24, 1701.

Nicholas Fenn, Thomas Lake, John Harwood, Robert Lowndes, and Thomas Goodhall.

December 26, 1705.

Thomas Lake, John Harwood, Robert Lowndes, Thomas Goodhall, and William Congreve.

April 19, 1712.

Robert Lowndes, William Congreve, John Windham, George Scott, and John Floyer.

December 21, 1714.

Robert Lowndes, Daniel Deering, Richard Plumpton, William George Cresset, and Charles Greenwood.

March 1, 1719.

Robert Lowndes, Daniel Deering, Richard Plumpton, Charles Greenwood, and William East, jun.

December 2, 1720.

Daniel Deering, Richard Plumpton, Charles Greenwood, William East, jun. and John Jolliffe.

October 26, 1727.

Daniel Deering, Richard Plumpton, John Jolliffe, Joseph Ferrers, and Gilbert East.

November 2, 1730.

Richard Plumpton, John Jolliffe, Joseph Ferrers, Gilbert East, and Anthony Corbiere.

1734.

Richard Plumpton, John Jolliffe, Joseph Ferrers, Anthony Corbiere, and Thomas Gordon.

February, 1740.

Richard Plumpton, John Jolliffe, Anthony Corbiere, Thomas Gordon, and Henry Harris.

June, 1741.

Richard Plumpton, Anthony Corbiere, Thomas Gordon, Henry Harris, and William Adams.

June, 1743.

Richard Plumpton, Thomas Gordon, Henry Harris, William Adams, and James Ramsden.

February, 1746.

Thomas Gordon, Henry Harris, William Adams, James Ramsden, and Henry Yelverton, sen.

August,

August, 1750.

Henry Harris, William Adams, James Ramsden, Henry Yel-
verton, and Philip Meadows.

1758.

The Management of the Wine Licences was put under the
Commissioners for the Stamp Revenue.

John Phillips, Thomas Parker, Richard Shel-
don, and James Nipho, Commissioners for Regulating and
Licencing of Hackney Coaches within the City of London
and Westminster, Henry Aldrich, Walter Overbury, Henry
Latham, Henry Viner, and Richard Oat. The three last
of which by Vote of the House of Commons, were removed
March 20, for receiving bribes and acting improperly.

July 15, 1759.

Daniel Blake, Thomas Stuckland, Edmund Clark, Charnock
Heron, and William Grogan.

1762.

Daniel Blake, Edmund Clark, Charnock Heron, William Grogan,
Greene, and Abraham Magay.

October 13, 1767.

Daniel Blake, Charnock Heron, Abraham Magay, Everet Job-
tyer, and George Clarke.

June 2, 1772.

Daniel Blake, George Clarke, John Wey, Thomas Sutton, and
Moore Moloney, Commissioners of Hackney Coaches and
Chairs within the City of London and Westminster, and
Suburbs thereof.

October 1, 1775.

John Wey, Thomas Sutton, Moore Moloney, Charles Ber-
nard, and John Idle.

August 21, 1777.

John Wey, Thomas Sutton, Moore Moloney, John Idle, and
Wavell Smith.

June 30, 1782.

John Wey, Thomas Sutton, John Idle, Wavell Smith, and
Francis Capper.

COMMISSIONERS for Licencing HACKNEY COACHES.

November 4, 1687.

John Phelips, Thomas Napier, Thomas Prife, Richard Sheldon, and Jerom Nipho, Commissioners for Regulating and Licencing of Hackney Coaches within the Cities of London and Westminster. Henry Ashurst, Walter Overbury, Henry Hilligrew, Henry Villers, and Richard Gea. The three last of which, by Vote of the House of Commons, were removed March 20, for receiving Bribes, and acting arbitrarily.

July 12, 1695.

Daniel Blake, Thomas Strickland, Edmund Clark, Charnock Heron, and William Congreve.

1702.

Daniel Blake, Edmund Clark, Charnock Heron, William Congreve, and Abraham Magny.

October 13, 1707.

Daniel Blake, Charnock Heron, Abraham Magny, Evert Jolyvet, and George Clerke.

June 2, 1715.

Daniel Blake, George Clerke, John Wey, Thomas Sutton, and Moore Molineux, Commissioners of Hackney Coaches and Chairs within the Cities of London and Westminster, and Suburbs thereof.

October 8, 1715.

John Wey, Thomas Sutton, Moore Molineux, Charles Bernard, and John Idle.

August 21, 1717.

John Wey, Thomas Sutton, Moore Molineux, John Idle, and Wavell Smith.

June 30, 1722.

John Wey, Thomas Sutton, John Idle, Wavell Smith, and Francis Capper.

June 1, 1723.

John Wey, Thomas Sutton, John Idle, Francis Capper, and Nicholas Philpot.

February 23, 1725.

John Wey, John Idle, Francis Capper, Nicholas Philpot, and Thomas Sutton, jun.

October 26, 1727.

The same.

October 4, 1728.

John Wey, John Idle, Francis Capper, Thomas Sutton, and John Philpot.

May 25, 1732.

John Wey, Francis Capper, Thomas Sutton, John Philpot, and John Cookson.

1741.

John Way, Francis Capper, John Philpot, John Cookson, and Thomas Bond.

1749.

Francis Capper, John Philpot, John Cookson, Thomas Bond, and John Soley.

May, 1756.

Francis Capper, John Cookson, Thomas Bond, John Soley, and William Gollop.

July, 1758.

Francis Capper, John Cookson, Thomas Bond, John Soley, and Thomas Nuttall.

1759.

John Cookson, Thomas Bond, John Soley, Thomas Nuttall, and Richard Capper.

1762.

John Cookson, John Soley, Thomas Nuttall, Richard Capper, and Nathan Templeman.

January 21, 1775.

John Cookson, John Soley, Thomas Nuttall, Richard Capper, and William M. Pleydell.

March, 1775.

John Cookson, John Soley, Richard Capper, William M. Pleydell, and Jacob Reynardson.

COMMISSIONERS for Inspecting the Law.

THE King, considering that the long disuse of public Enquiries into the behaviour of the Officers, Clerks, and Ministers of and in the Court of Chancery, Court of King's Bench, Court of Common Pleas, Court of Exchequer, Court of Exchequer Chamber, Courts held before the Justices of Assize, Nisi Prius, Justices of Oyer and Terminer; Justices of Gaol Delivery; Court of Admiralty; Courts of Great Sessions within the dominion of Wales; Courts of Sessions of Peace; Court of the Duchy Chamber of Lancaster at Westminster; Courts of the Counties Palatine of Lancaster, Chester, and Durham; Courts of the Cinque-Ports; Court of Stanneries; County Courts; Courts Leet, and Courts Baron; and of all Courts held within any City, Town, or Corporation, as well within Liberties as without, and generally of and within all Temporal Courts whatsoever within that part of Great-Britain called England; appointed the several persons, hereafter mentioned, or any five or more of them, to make diligent and particular survey and view of all Officers, Clerks, and Ministers of the aforementioned Courts; to enquire into the cause of the encrease of unnecessary Officers, and of giving encouragement to the taking of illegal Fees; that such practices may be reformed, and Justice administered to the people with as much dispatch, and as little expences, as possible. After which, the said Commissioners are to make their return into the High Court of Chancery.

COMMISSIONERS.

September 16, 1732.

William Wake, Archbishop of Canterbury; Peter King, Lord High Chancellor; Lancelot Blackburne, Archbishop of York; Spencer Compton, Earl of Wilmington, President of the Council; William Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire; Charles Fitz-Roy, Duke of Grafton; Charles Seymour, Duke of Somerset; Charles Pawlet, Duke of Bolton; John Manners, Duke of Rutland; John Campbell, Duke of Argyle and Greenwich; Henry de Grey, Duke of Kent; Thomas Hollis Pelham, Duke of Newcastle; Lionel Cranfield Sackville, Duke of Dorset and Middlesex; Philip Dormer Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield; Thomas Fane, Earl of Westmorland;

morland; Richard Lumley, Earl of Scarborough; Francis Earl of Godolphin; Archibald Campbell, Earl of Ila; Geoge Byng, Viscount Torrington; John Harvey, Lord Harvey; Edmund Gibson, Bishop of London; William Stanhope, Lord Harrington; John West, Lord Delaware; Robert Lord Raymond; Arthur Onslow, Speaker of the House of Commons; Sir Robert Walpole, first of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, and Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter; Sir Conyers Darcy; Sir Joseph Jekyll, Master of the Rolls; Sir Robert Eyre, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas; Sir Paul Methuen; Sir James Reynolds, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer; Sir Henry Penrice, LL.D. Judge of the High Court of Admiralty; John Bettefworth, LL.D. Judge of the Arches Court of Canterbury; and John Audley, LL.D.

MASTERS in CHANCERY.

June 1, 1660.
 Sir William Child. He surrendered to his Son,
 June 17, 1672.

Sir Justinian Lewen.
 Sir Thomas Estcourt.

June 2, 1660.
 Sir Thomas Bird.

June 4, 1660.
 Sir Thomas Bennet.

June 5, 1660,
 Sir Mondiforde Bramstone.
 Sir Ralph Hobart.
 Sir William Glascock.

June 6, 1660.
 Sir Walter Lyttelton.
 Sir Edward Peirce.

June 16, 1660.
 Toby Woolrich, LL. D.

October 14, 1664.
 John Coel, in the place of Sir Toby Ma-
 lineux, deceased.

June 26, 1665.
 Sir William Lisle.

November 15, 1665.
 Richard Proctor.

October 3, 1667.
 Sir Thomas Croft.

November, 1669.
 John Halsey.

- Robert Stow. 1670.
- Sir Timothy Baldwin. July, 1670.
- Andrew Hacket. December, 1670.
- Sir William Beversham. January, 1670.
- Sir Lacon William Child. June 17, 1672.
- Howell, LL.D. July, 1672.
- Sir Edward Lowe. December, 1672.
- Sir William Pargiter. 1672.
- Sir Miles Cooke. January, 1673.
- Sir Samuel Clarke. February, 1673.
- Sir John Hoskins. February 7, 1675.
- Sir Adam Ottley. July, 1680.
- Sir Robert Legard. April 16, 1682.
- Sir James Aftry. February, 1683.
- John Edisbury, LL.D. May 31, 1684.

July 4, 1685.

John Methuen.

March 16, 1688.

Samuel Keck.

May 26, 1688.

Roger Meredith.

August 20, 1691.

Henry Newton, LL.D.

succeeded Sir Miles Cooke,
and surrendered his office
August 20, 1701.

June, 1693.

Sir Richard Holford.

October 20, 1693.

Thomas Pitt.

He surrendered his office May
3, 1712.

July, 1700.

Sir Thomas Gery.

February 21, 1701.

William Rogers.

July 22, 1703.

John Hiccocks.

August 7, 1706.

James Medlycott.

August 22, 1707.

William Fellows.

1708.

John Meller.

July 24, 1710.

John Orlebar.

December 2, 1710.

Fleetwood Dormer.

June 6, 1711.

Samuel Browning.

October

Masters in Chancery.

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October 17, 1712.

Robert Holford.

November 3, 1712.

Henry Lovibond.

March 9, 1716.

John Bennet.

October 14, 1719.

Richard Godfrey.

January 7, 1719.

James Lightbourn.

July 29, 1720.

John Borrett.

January 10, 1720.

Edward Conway.

May 18, 1721.

Henry Edwards.

1721.

William Kinafton.

June 1, 1723.

Thomas Bennet.

February 1, 1723.

Francis Elde.

August 5, 1724.

Mark Thurston.

December 14, 1726.

Francis Cudworth Masham.

February 17, 1726.

Samuel Burroughs.

Robert Yard.

May 29, 1728.

Anthony Allen.

John Tothill.

- William Spicer. June 2, 1731.
- Richard Edwards. March 31, 1732.
- Edmund Sawyer, May, 1738.
vice J. Lightburn, deceased.
- Henry Montagu, March, 1739.
vice John Bennet, deceased.
- Thomas Lane, March, 1749.
vice W. Kynaston, deceased.
- John Waple, August, 1749.
vice M. Thurston, deceased.
- Peter Holford, 1750.
vice R. Holford.
- Thomas Harris, May, 1754.
vice A. Allen, deceased.
- Peter Davall, October, 1759.
Samuel Bonner, vice E. Sawyer, deceased.
vice J. Waple, resigned.
- John Browning, March, 1760.
vice F. Elde, deceased.
- Thomas Anguish, September, 1761.
vice W. Spicer, resigned.
- William Graves, November, 1761.
vice S. Burroughs, deceased.
- Samuell Pechell, January, 1763.
vice P. Davall, deceased.
- John Eames, July, 1764.
vice T. Bennet.
- Edward Montagu, September, 1765.
vice H. Montagu, resigned.
- December,

December, 1765.
Thomas Cudden, vice S. Bonner, deceased.

August, 1767.
Robert Pratt, vice R. Edwards.

January, 1773.
Edward Leeds, vice T. Lane, deceased.

July, 1775.
William W. Pepys, vice R. Pratt, deceased.

December, 1775.
John Hett, vice T. Cudden, deceased.

March 1778.
John Ord, vice T. Harris, resigned.

1780.
C. Bicknell, vice J. Browning.

1781.
John Eardley Wilmot, vice C. Bicknell, deceased.

A D D I T I O N S and C O R R E C T I O N S.

- Page 7, line 1, *read* Lionel.
 12, line 24, *read* Northington.
 14, col. 2, line 12, *for* Sir Edmund, *read* Sir Edward.
 22—23, Privy Counsellors—*dele* Earl of Rochford, Lord
 Hawke, Lord Walsingham, *and* Sir Laurence Dun-
 das.
 27, April 13, 1697, *read* Mompeffon.
 29, December, 1743, *read* Cholmondeley.
 31, Lady Priscilla Burrell executes the office of Lord
 Great Chamberlain by her deputy Sir Peter Burrell.
 37, The present Deputy Earl Marshal is Thomas Howard
 Earl of Effingham, appointed in 1777.
 81, December 22, 1710, line 3, *for* now, *read* afterwards.
 85, *dele* Earl of Rochford.
 86, *dele* Earl of Rochford.
 98, last line, *read* Jonathan.
 122, *insert*, 1781.
 James Yorke,—translated from Gloucester.
 129, *insert*, 1781.
 Samuel Hallifax.
 181, last line *read* Porteus.
 235, 1755, *for* E. Baron, *read* E. Barker.

Masters in Chancery.

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December, 1765.

Thomas Cudden,

vice S. Bonner, deceased.

August, 1767.

Robert Pratt,

vice R. Edwards.

January, 1773.

Edward Leeds,

vice T. Lane, deceased.

July, 1775.

William W. Pepys,

vice R. Pratt, deceased.

December, 1775.

John Hett,

vice T. Cudden, deceased.

March 1778.

John Ord,

vice T. Harris, resigned.

1780.

C. Bicknell,

vice J. Browning.

1781.

John Eardley Wilmot,

vice C. Bicknell, deceased.

May 11, 1782.

——— Thompson,

vice S. Pechell, deceased.

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December, 1782.
vice S. Bonner, deceased.
Thomas Gadden.
August, 1782.
vice R. Edwards.
Robert Pitt.
SUPPLEMENT to the COURT REGISTER;
Being a Continuation to the End of May, 1782.

P. 19. Lords Commissioners of the Treasury,
March 30, 1782.

Most Hon. Charles Marquis of Rockingham,
Right Hon. Lord John Cavendish,
John Spencer Lord Viscount Althorpe.
James Grenville, Esq.
Frederick Montagu, Esq.

P. 23. In the List of Privy Counsellors, *for* Sir Fletcher Norton, *read* Lord Grantley; *strike out* Earl of Rochford, Lord Hawke, Lord Walsingham, and Sir Laurence Dundas; *and add* John Duke of Dorset, George Duke of Manchester, Thomas Earl of Effingham, Peter Earl of Ludlow, Sir George Yonge, bart. George Lord de Ferrars, and George Lord Viscount Chewton.

P. 24. Lord President of the Council.
March 27, 1782. Charles Lord Camden.

P. 29. Lord Privy Seal.
March 27, 1782. Augustus Henry Duke of Grafton.

P. 31. Lady Priscilla Burrell executes the office of Lord Great Chamberlain by her deputy Sir Peter Burrell.

P. 37. The present Deputy Marshal is Thomas Howard Earl of Effingham, appointed in 1777.

P. 48. Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.
March 30, 1782.

Right Hon. Augustus Keppel (now Lord Viscount Keppel)
Sir Robert Harland, bart.
Vice Admiral Hugh Pigot.
William Ponsonby Lord Viscount Duncannon.
Charles Brett, Esq.
Richard Hopkins, Esq.

P. 52. Lord Steward of the Household.
May 11, 1782. Frederick Earl of Carlisle.

P. 35. Lord Chamberlain of the King's Household.
April 4, 1782. George Duke of Manchester.

P. 57. Treasurer of the Household.
April 10, 1782. Thomas Earl of Effingham.

P. 58. Comptroller of the Household.
April 10, 1782. Peter Earl of Ludlow.

P. 67. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
April 10, 1782. Duke of Portland.

P. 81. Knights of the Garter.
The Earl of Rochford is dead; and the following Knights
Companions were elected April 19, 1782.

His Royal Highness Prince William Henry,
Charles Duke of Richmond,
William Duke of Devonshire,
William Earl of Shelburne.

P. 90. Secretaries of State.
Mar. 17, 1782. William Earl of Shelburne.
Right Hon. Charles James Fox.

P. 91. Secretary for the Colonies.
February 11, 1782. Right Hon. Welbore Ellis.

N. B. The business belonging to this office is now
united to that of the Earl of Shelburne.

P. 108.
Add, 1782. Lewis Bagot, Dean of Christ Church.

P. 122.
Add, 1781. James Yorke, translated from Gloucester.

P. 129.
Add, 1781. Samuel Halifax.

P. 201.

P. 201, read,
February, 1770,
Sir William Blackstone, vice Sir Joseph Yates, removed to
the Common Pleas.

June, 1770.
Sir William Ashurst, vice Sir W. Blackstone, removed
to the Common Pleas.

P. 212, read,
February, 1770,
Sir Joseph Yates, vice Edward Clive, resigned.

June, 1770.
Sir William Blackstone, vice Sir Joseph Yates, deceased.

P. 37. Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.
April 17, 1782. John Lord Ashburton.

P. 242. Attorney General.
April 20, 1782. Lloyd Kenyon, Esq.

P. 245. Solicitor General.
April 20, 1782. John Lee, Esq.

P. 256. Lords of Trade, 1781.
Thomas Lord Grantham, as First Commissioner; Lord
Robert Spencer, William Eden, Andrew Stuart, Edward
Gibbon, Hans Sloane, Sir Adam Fergusson, Benjamin Lang-
lois, and Anthony Storer.

December 22, 1781.
Thomas Lord Grantham, as First Commissioner; Right
Hon. William Eden, Andrew Stuart, Edward Gibbon, Hans
Sloane, Sir Adam Fergusson, Anthony Storer, and John Chet-
wynd Talbot.

P. 265. Commissioners of Customs, 1782.
Edward Hooper, Henry Pelham, Sir William Musgrave,
James Jefferys, Thomas Boone, Welbore Ellis Agar, William
Hey, Thomas Allen, and Sir Francis Porter.

P. 275. Commissioners of Excise, June 1, 1782.
Geo. James Cholmondeley, vice Heneage Legge.

P. 301. Commissioners for Stamp Duties, June 1, 1782.
John Byng, vice Geo. James Cholmondeley.

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E R R A T A.

Page 7, line 1, *read* Lionel.

12, line 24, *read* Northington.

14, col. 2, line 12, *for* Sir Edmund, *read* Sir Edward.

27, April 13, 1697, *read* Mompeffon.

29, December, 1743, *read* Cholmondeley.

58. l. ult. *read* Sir John Stonehouse.

81, December 22, 1710, line 3, *for* now, *read* afterwards.

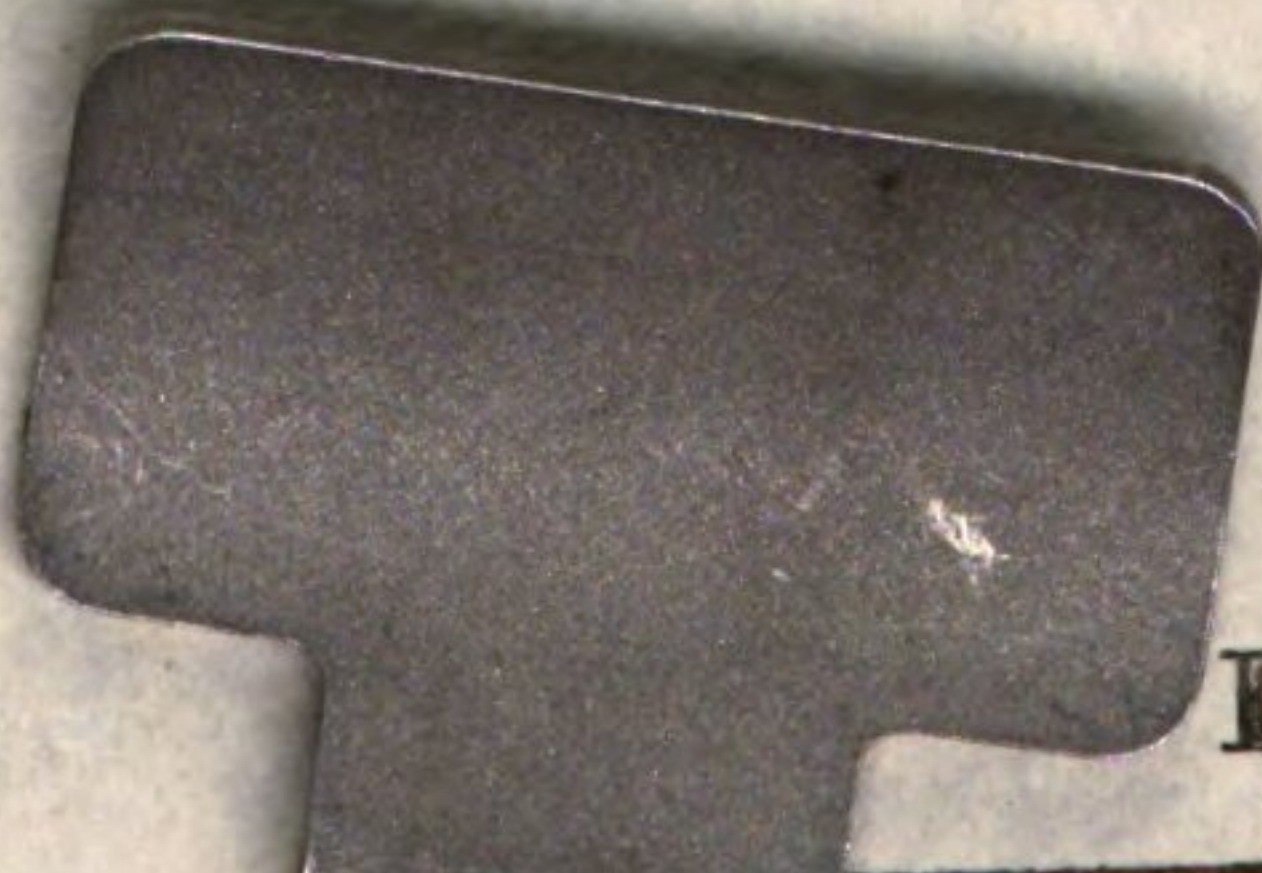
86, *dele* Earl of Rochford.

98, last line, *read* Jonathan.

181, last line *read* Porteus.

235, 1755, *for* E. Baron, *read* E. Barker.

F I N I S.

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Court-Register and Statesmans Remembrancer

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